ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, January 3, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS is quoted per name and permanent address of the sender: to ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements orders are asked to be sent by post. In the case of modern verse, the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau de Dons, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" per one year: £1 17s. Inland, £2 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AGNEW.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Allahabad, to JANET (née Malden), wife of CAPTAIN DAVID AGNEW, 19th Hyderabad Regiment—a son.

BAGNALL.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at The Hill, Horsforth, to MARIE, wife of H. H. BAGNALL—a daughter.

BROWN.—On Jan. 1, 1930, to CORDELIA MARGUERITE, wife of ERNEST S. BROWN, at 60, Meadway, Golders Green—a daughter.

FARWELL.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at The Red House, Ringwood, to JANET (née Berbie), wife of EDWIN FARWELL—a son.

HATFIELD.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Hengrove, near Margate, to YVONNE (née Neame), wife of CAPTAIN A. G. HATFIELD—a daughter.

SEATON.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Stildon, East Grinstead, to BRENDA, wife of G. STUART SEATON, Greenaway, Balcombe—a son.

SKINNER.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 11, Hyde Park-square, to STELLA, wife of ROBERT SKINNER—a daughter.

SOLOMON.—On New Year's Day, 1930, at Barnside, Orpington, to DORIS, wife of ROBERT OAKLEY SOLOMON—a daughter.

SOUTHGATE.—On Dec. 27, 1929, at Delhi, India, the wife of CAPTAIN GEOFFREY SOUTHGATE, M.C., of a son.

STAINES.—On Dec. 25, 1929, at Tampico, Mexico to HOLLY (née Golding), wife of DUDLEY STAINES—a son.

TANDY.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at "The Oaters," Chiswick Mall, W.4, to DORIS MAY, Mrs. GEOFFREY TANDY—a daughter.

VYVYAN-ROBINSON.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Allington, Rustington, Sussex, to PATRICIA, the wife of A. C. VYVYAN-ROBINSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BELL : ROS.—On Dec. 14, 1929, at the British Legation Chapel and afterwards at the Royal Italian Legation Chapel, Peking, ALAN JOHN, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. BELL, of Putney, to ANNA MARIA, the youngest daughter of CAVE. GHISLIERI ROS, of the Royal Italian Legation, Peking.

HINRICHSEN : WOODHEAD.—On Dec. 31, 1929, by Brazilian civil marriage and afterwards at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Dr. ROBERT PETER HINRICHSEN, of Dr. and Mrs. ROBERT PETER HINRICHSEN, of Parnambuco, to DORIS MARY WOODHEAD, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cranston Woodhead, formerly of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

KEMPE : MAIN.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at All Souls Church, Langham-place, CHARLES REGINALD (Grant Richardson & Kemps, O.B.E., M.D., &c., of Salisbury), to VIOLET GWENDOLEN, only daughter of the late GEORGE J. MAIN, J.P., and Mrs. Main, of The Priory, Salisbury.

MURRAY : WRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1929, at St. Luke's Church, New Cardens, by the Right Rev. Bishop Chatterton, CAMPBELL PATRICK MURRAY, M.B.E., of Milnathort, Kinross-shire, second son of the late Capt. Murray (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank), and Mrs. Murray, 4, The Palace-court, W., to PHYLLIS ULRICA RACHEL, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. G. WRIGHT, 1, Bedford-road, New Cardens.

NEWBIGGING : WRIGHT.—On Dec. 30, 1929 at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, D. L. NEWBIGGING, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Kennedy Newbigging, of Conway, Dumfries, to L. M. (PEGGIE) WRIGHT, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wright, of Barton End, Alton, Hants. (By cable.)

PURCELL : NICHOLSON.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at All Saints' Church, Bakewell, by the Rev. R. S. Sitwell, JOSCELYNE RICHARD, second son of the late JOSCELYNE HUGH and Mrs. PERCY, of 15, Morton-crescent, Exmouth, to MARY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HAROLD NICHOLSON, of Gate House, Farnsfield, Notts.

PLAYFAIR : DUNCANSON.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate, by the Rev. William Carter, Vicar of Tollesbury, and the Rev. E. Beresford Peirse, Vicar, KEMPSEY, son of the late GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, and of Mrs. PLAYFAIR, St. Andrews, Kelvedon, to JEAN, daughter of the late Rev. J. and Mrs. DUNCANSON, of 3, Stanhope-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

TOTTENHAM : COOPE.—On Jan. 1, 1930, in Bombay, CAPTAIN L. R. TOTTENHAM, 2nd Punjab Regiment, son of the late Rev. C. F. P. and Mrs. Tottenham, of Castlebrurgrucke, Co. Cork, to ELIZABETH CLARE, daughter of the Rev. H. and Mrs. COOPE, of Haywards Heath. (Irish papers, please copy.)

TREHERNE : BROWNE.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, JOHN DALRYMPLE WINN TREHERNE, son of the late Mr. Apsley Treherne and Mrs. Apsley Treherne, to SHEILAH ANNETTE, elder daughter of the late LORD and LADY ALFRED BROWNE.

GOLDEN WEDDING

ASHMORE : CARRINGTON.—On Jan. 3, 1880, JOHN GEORGE ASHMORE to FREDERICA ALICE CARRINGTON, late of Sutton, now of Purley.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Dec. 23, 1929, as the result of a motor accident, ERIC GORDON ANDERSON, of Elgin, Scotland, manager Eynsham Beet Sugar Factory, Oxford, aged 32; also his youngest child, IAN COLIN SUTHERLAND ANDERSON, aged 3. (Foreign papers please copy.)

ANDERSON.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at a nursing home in London, GAVIN RODGER ANDERSON, late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, dearly loved husband of MURIEL ANDERSON, aged 51. (China and Straits Settlements papers please copy.)

ANDERSON-MORSHEAD.—On Dec. 21, 1929, at Wiverton, near Plympton, Devon, LOUISA EVELYN, daughter of the late PERCIVER ANDERSON-MORSHEAD, Captain, Royal Artillery, and of Charlotte, his wife.

ARMSTRONG.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at The Shelter, West Byfleet, Surrey, after a few days' illness, ANGELINA JULIE, widow of CHARLES SPEARMAN ARMSTRONG, aged 73 years. Funeral to-day (Friday), 2.30, at St. John's, West Byfleet. (Ceylon papers, please copy.)

AUSTIN.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Seaforth, Southbourne, Bournemouth, EMILY JANE AUSTIN, the beloved wife of the Revd. C. E. Lefroy Austin. Deeply mourned.

BAIRD.—On Dec. 28, 1929, ELIZA, wife of JOHN BAIRD, 4, Oakley Down, Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, and mother dearly loved younger daughter of the late Thomas and Margaret Jane Mercer, of Edenfield, Lancashire, aged 55.

BARNETT.—On Jan. 2, 1930, CHARLES KEMBLE BARNETT, of 19, Avenue-gardens, Teddington, aged 74. Funeral Monday, Jan. 6, 12 noon, Teddington Cemetery.

BELL.—On New Year's Eve, 1929, passed peacefully away, at Ramsley Hill, Sticklepath, Okehampton, DEVON, JULIANA NORTON BELL (nee Avery), widow of the late REV. H. H. BELL, in her 82nd year. Friends please accept this intimation.

BRAY.—On Jan. 2, 1930, of acute pneumonia, at Church Lane House, Adel, Leeds, ARTHUR, dear husband of EVELYN BRAY, aged 52 years. Interment at Adel Church (by motor) (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

BRIND.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at her residence, 12, Belgrave-place, Brighton, ANNE MARY, youngest daughter of the late BRIGADIER F. BRIND, C.B., Bengal Horse Artillery, and Henrietta Brind, daughter of Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., 13th Foot (Somerset Light Infantry), aged 76. Funeral Extra-Mural Cemetery, Brighton, Monday, Jan. 6, at 2 p.m.

"At rest."

BROWN-HOVELT.—On Dec. 31, 1929, LUCIE OLGA MARIE BROWN-HOVELT, of 6a, Village-road, Enfield, Man at Church of Our Lady and St. George, Enfield, Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 a.m.

BYLES.—On Dec. 19, 1929, at Santa Monica, California, MARY WILKINSON, widow of the REV. JOHN BYLES, of Ealing, in her 79th year.

COLAN.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at Cheltenham, LT.-COL. W. R. B. COLAN, D.S.O., Order of St. Stanislaus with crossed swords, late 1-2 Punjabis, husband of M. Kathleen Colan, and eldest son of Surgeon-General Colan, Co. Cork. Interment at Cheltenham Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), 11.30.

COOKE.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Plas Mawr, Usk, SARA FRANCES COOKE, aged 91. Funeral at Llantarnam, 3 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

CRICK.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at a nursing home, Worthing, ELEANOR CRICK, only daughter of George John Newton, of Dukinfield, near Manchester, and widow of Samuel Crick, M.D.

DALY.—On Dec. 29, 1929, suddenly, at Glencarrig, Delgany, Co. Wicklow, HERBERT JAMES DALY, late of "Ard Rudah," Macedon, Victoria, and Paris, son of the late William Dawson Daly, Grange House, Rathfarnham, Co. Dublin.

DARE.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Charmans, Westerham, MARY CHALLANS, dearly beloved wife of ROBERT DARE, in her 90th year. Funeral at Sundridge, 2 o'clock, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

ECKENSTEIN.—On Jan. 1, 1930, SUZANNE MARIE, wife of DR. KENNETH ECKENSTEIN, of 4, Chandos-street, W.1. Funeral 10 a.m., Tuesday, Jan. 7, at Notre Dame de France, Leicester-place, W.C.2.

FARMER.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Farnham Common, Bucks, JAMES EDMUND GAMUL FARMER, Priest, son of the late W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., of Nonsuch Park, Cheam, Surrey, aged 86. Funeral service at Farnham Royal Church on Monday, Jan. 6, at 10.45 a.m. Committal at Cheam Churchyard at 1 p.m.

FORBES-LEITH.—On Dec. 31, 1929, passed peacefully away at Thaine Park, Oyne, ETHEL LOUISE Lady FORBES-LEITH of FYVIE wife of Colonel Sir Charles Forbes-Leith and only daughter of the late Lord Leith of Fyvie and Lady Leith of Fyvie. Short Service at Golders Green Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 6. Funeral from Fyvie Castle to Fyvie Parish Church on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 1.30 p.m. Flowers to be sent to Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

GARFIT.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at St. Leonards, THOMAS CHERRY GARFIT, J.P., D.L. late of Kenwick Hall, Louth, Lincolnshire, aged 82. Funeral Boston Parish Church, at 12.15 to-morrow (Saturday). Flowers to Superintendent Boston Cemetery.

GRIFFIN.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Grosvalands, Cotwall, Shropshire, MARIA GRIFFIN, aged 87. Funeral at Cotwall, to-day (Friday).

DEATHS (continued)

HARVEY.—At her residence, 27, Mespil-road, Dublin, suddenly, MARY P. HARVEY, widow of Reuben J. Harvey, M.D., aged 83. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

HAYS.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at 55, Wellington-road, N.W., ALFRED CORDEUX HAYS, C.C., eldest son of the late Alfred and Caroline Hays, aged 80. Funeral at Hebenon to-day (Friday), at 1.15. Memorial service will be held at St. Michael's, Cornhill, at 3 p.m. the same day. No flowers, by request.

HEYGATE.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Loxwood, Sussex, FREDERICK NICHOLAS, beloved husband of EMILY A. HEYGATE. Funeral at Wisborough Green to-morrow (Saturday).

HOBBS.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, 1930, at 226, Southwark Park-road, S.E.16, EMILY HOBBS, aged 81. The interment will take place at Forest Hill Cemetery on Monday, Jan. 6, at 11.30 a.m.

ITTERSON-PRONK.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at "Rundells," Harlow, Essex, EDWARD ITTERSON-PRONK. Funeral at Roydon, Essex, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30. A train for Roydon leaves Liverpool-street Station at 1.70 p.m. No flowers.

LAIDLAY.—On Dec. 31, 1929, suddenly, at St. Cuthbert's Lodge, Wells, Som., MARY, third daughter of the late Rev. W. LAIDLAY.

LAING.—On New Year's Day, 1930, at 31, Brasilling-park, Newcastle-on-Tyne, RYOM, dearly loved husband of CECIL LAING, aged 58. Funeral at Balmaclellan on Sunday, Jan. 5, at 2.30. Flowers c/o Mr. Rae, Bogle Knowe, Balmaclellan.

LETHERIDGE.—On New Year's Day, 1930, at 44, Lindon-road, Bedford, SUSANNAH MAUD LETHERIDGE (Sue Slator), the dearly loved wife of LT.-COLONEL S. LETHERIDGE, O.B.E., of Inglemere, Crowthorne, Berkshire. No flowers, by special request.

LLOYD-JONES.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at her residence, Park Cottage, Dengaffey, North Wales, MARTHA, widow of HUGH LLOYD-JONES, in her 92nd year. Funeral at Penegoes Church, near Machynlleth, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30. No flowers, by request.

McANDREW.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Headley Park-Bordon, Hants, FLORENCE, wife of CHARLES W. MCANDREW. Funeral, after cremation, at Headley Parish Church to-day (Friday) at 2.30 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On New Year's Eve, 1929, at Gorleston-on-Sea, FANNY MARSHALL, a faithful friend of Thomas and Margaret Greer.

MARTIN.—On Dec. 21, 1929, ALBERT MORTON MARTIN, consulting surgeon, of Bingfield House and Edlington Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 60 years. Interment Jesmond Old Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 12 noon.

MOCK.—On Dec. 31, 1929, EDITH ELIZABETH MOCK, dearly beloved wife of Joseph Mock, of Putney. Cremation Golders Green to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers, by request.

ORR.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Pemberly, Bedford, ROWLAND F. A. ORR, the beloved youngest son of the late Henry Adair and Mary Orr.

PAIRD.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at 29, Buckinghamshire-mansions, N.W.6, REBECCA GUY PAIRD, after long suffering, in his 88th year. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon, preceded by funeral service at Kingsway Hall at 10 a.m. No flowers, no mourning, by his special request.

PREVITÉ.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at his residence, 61, Catherine-street, Buckingham Gate, ERNEST FRANCIS PREVITÉ, beloved husband of Daisy Previté, aged 76. Memorial service to-day (Friday) at St. Andrew's, Ashley-gardens, S.W., at 2.30 p.m. Funeral at Charlton Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.45 a.m. Train leaves Charing Cross at previously announced 10.51 a.m. (not 10.55 from Charing Cross as previously announced) for Blackheath Station.

PRICE.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at 4, Hill-rise, Forest Hill, very suddenly, HUBERT JOHN PRICE, aged 47.

REYNOLDS.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Northampton, EMILY HELEN (INGLISE), eldest daughter of the late CHARLES STEPHEN REYNOLDS, of Clapton, aged 70.

RODGER.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at his residence, Ince Hall, Cheshire, JAMES PAILLET, the dearly beloved husband of the late ANNIE M. RODGER, born at Exeter June 9, 1847. Service at St. Peter's Church, Hale, to-day (Friday), at 12 noon, prior to interment at Altrincham Cemetery.

ROSS.—On Jan. 1, 1930, suddenly, at "Hurstdown," Gloucester-road, New Barnet, PETER MURRAY ROSS, aged 66.

RUDD.—On Jan. 2, 1930, suddenly; at Brantfell, Windermere, Mrs. JAMES RUDD. Funeral service Bowness Church, 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

SALMON.—On New Year's Day, 1930, suddenly, at Ridgehurst, Reigate, CHARLES EDGAR, dearly loved husband of AGNES SALMON. Funeral at the Friends' Meeting House, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30. No mourning.

STEER.—On New Year's Day, 1930, at Stony Stratford Vicarage, Bucks, ARNOLD STEER, lately of Langham, Suffolk, aged 72. Requiem 7.45 a.m.; burial 11.30 a.m. at St. Giles, Stony Stratford, to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers.

STEVENS.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at The Cottage, Horsham, MILDRED, last surviving daughter of the late JOSEPH and SELINA SULLEY.

TITMAS.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at Finchley, N.3, SUSANNA TITMAS, widow of the Rev. S. D. TITMAS, M.A., of Chesterhouse, Godalming.

TOWERS.—On Jan. 2, 1930, after a short illness in London, JAMES TOWERS, formerly of Montevideo, South America. (South American papers, please copy.) By request, no flowers. Interment Brookwood.

TURNER.—On Jan. 1, 1930, BEATRICE JESSIE, only daughter of the late JAMES ANDSOWN and Mrs. TURNER, 8, Mostyn-road Putney. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), Putney Vale Cemetery, 11.15 a.m.

TWINING.—On Dec. 14, 1929, GEORGIANA KEITH, widow of ALFRED HUGHES TWINING, late of Salcombe, Devon, aged 76.

WALL.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Blythewood, Sutton, Surrey, suddenly after a brief illness, THOMAS WALL in his 84th year. Funeral announcements later.

WALLACE.—On Dec. 7, 1929, at Johannesburg, ELIZA SUSANNAH WALLACE, dearly loved wife of the late Captain R. E. Wallace, 54th Regt., and of Dr. Beam, Kimberley.

WHITE.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at Worthing, the REV. FREDERICK ERNEST WHITE, M.A., formerly Vicar of St. Stephen's, Dulwich. No flowers, by request. Interment at Herne Church to-morrow (Saturday).

WILLIAMS-FREEMAN.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at Dorchester, MARY LOUISE WILLIAMS-FREEMAN, widow of the Revd. H. P. Williams-Freeman. Service at St. Mary's Church, Dorchester, at 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). Interment at Affpuddle at 3 p.m. No mourning, by request.

WILLIS.—On Dec. 31, 1929 at Teignmouth, ELIZA ABERCROMBY, widow of SIR WILLIAM WILLIS, late of 5, Lansdown-road, Lee, Kent, S.E., aged 89 years. Interment Hither Green Cemetery, S.E., to-day (Friday) at 11 a.m. No flowers, by request.

WINGATE.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Nairobi, RONALD, the dearly loved husband of MARJORIE WINGATE and beloved son of Mrs. Wingate, Campden Hill Court, aged 41.

WORTHINGTON.—On Jan. 1, 1930, at 17, Calonne-road, Wimbledon Common, ELLEN, widow of FREDERICK WORTHINGTON, aged 77. Requiem Mass at 10.30 to-morrow (Saturday) at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge-hill, Wimbledon. Fortified with the Rites of the Holy Church. R.I.P.

WRIGHT.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 75, Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W., MARY JANE, widow of WILLIAM WRIGHT, late of Wollaton, Notts, and Saxelbye Park, Melton Mowbray, in her 89th year.

IN MEMORIAM

COLLARD.—In fond and loving memory of CHARLES STONE COLLARD ("DADDO"), who passed away on Jan. 3, 1923.—ALICE and JULIUS.

EVERS.—In memory of my darling husband, GUSTOF EVERS, dearly loved and deeply mourned, who entered into life, Jan. 3, 1925.

"And these shall walk with me in white for they are worthy."

MAIR.—In ever-loving memory of my dear husband, GEORGE HERBERT MAIR, C.M.G., who was taken from us Jan. 3, 1926.—MUMMY, PHOEBE, and JOHN.

MAIR.—In memory of GEORGE HERBERT MAIR, C.M.G., died Jan. 3, 1926.

Ού φαύλοι ξύνοιν οἱ φίλοιτατ' πολλὰ γὰρ ἔγνως καλὰ· κακῶν 2' οὐ σοὶ μέρον' ἥνυτε ὅλως.

MEAD.—Jan. 3, 1927. In tender loving memory of my dearly loved daughter ELSIE.

Always mourned and missed.

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PERSONAL

A.B.—You have anticipated my reply. Maintain your attitude and you have nothing to fear.—E.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). The charge comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Name and address of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MISS I. H. R. BURROWS and Miss BURROWS THANK their many FRIENDS for their most kind LETTERS and tokens of SYMPATHY, for which they are deeply grateful and hope to answer each one individually as soon as they are able.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, night 21st ult., between Hotel Splendide and Olympia, DIAMOND and PLATINUM WRIST WATCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£4 REWARD.—LOST, 17th ult., between Lincoln's-inn-fields and Regent-street, RAUM MARTEN STOLE. Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£3 REWARD.—LOST, on 23rd December, between Montpelier-square and Connaught-street, Black and Gold BROCADE BAG, containing GOLD MESH BAG. Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

LOST on Dec. 30th (evening), left in taxi at Carlton Hotel, narrow gold flexible BRACELET set diamonds and pearls; intense sentimental value.—REWARD at Basil-street Hotel, S.W.3.

TO be SOLD, or might be LET FURNISHED to careful tenant, COTTAGE of five rooms. Unspoilt country, four miles from Guildford and 25 miles from London, in perfect condition and very sunny. Garage. Central heating, telephone; garage; very pretty garden of one acre, tennis court. Company's gas and water.—Write Box Q.1522, The Times, E.C.4.

AN Honourable REQUEST for a LOAN of £100 is made by an old Army Officer to enable him to proceed in splendid employment and keep home for family of 93 (Mother). Interest through terrible times through unemployment due to heavy disablement. Splendid chance now if way is paved for straight start. Full details and references.—Write Box Q.1412, The Times, E.C.4.

FEW FRIENDS arranging inexpensive PARTY for Jacqueline, January 24th, want four to complete.—Write Box 2125, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WILL experienced kindly ADVISE CLERGYMAN best time and inexpensive way of visiting JERUSALEM?—RM/ZXRH, London, W.C.1.

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SHOES FOR WET FEET.—Friends of the Poor, 42, Bury-street, S.W.1, ask for funds to give poor children the comfort of dry feet.

I WOULD suggest that your Association do all they can to attract RETIRED OFFICIALS like myself to come to South Africa to spend the autumn of their days in comfort and sunshine, and at the same time of making money. From a retired major of the Indian Army to the 1820 Memorial Settlers Association (London Office), 120, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED, HOME for TWO CHILDREN as COMPANION to SMALL GIRL; ideal country home situated in 200 acres of private land; numerous pets; excellent if private governess; care and comfort; exchanges; terms by arrangement.—Write Box Q.1411, The Times, E.C.4.

OLD SILVER WANTED by Collector, who will pay good prices for interesting pieces. Approval to 1760. Entire collection entertained, or rare single pieces. Write, giving weight and hall marks, to "Connoisseur," Box Q.1239, The Times, E.C.4.

LONDON SOCIALISM there is a chance for an alert young University man (preferably Cambridge) who can write Leader notes.—Write Box V.1466, The Times, E.C.4.

A CONSTANT STREAM of SUFFERING CHILDREN seeks relief which daily becomes harder to give. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1. Urgently needs help.

OWNER REQUIRES Careful TENANTS for TWO FURNISHED CHALETS, French Switzerland (4,200ft.); linen, silver, &c. March 15-November (inclusive). Rent, 1,000 francs and 1,200 francs respectively.—Write Box Y.945, The Times, E.C.4.

JIMMY.—You know my decision. Why chase shadows? —Asta.

I.T.S.—Every taxpayer should in his own interest write for particulars to the Income Tax Payers' Society, for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1, or phone Victoria 0060.

LEARN CONTRACT and AUCTION BRIDGE properly from Mrs. Dudley Hollender (Expert), 30A, Abbey-road, 4328 Maida Vale.

£50,000 Currently REQUIRED for DEVELOPMENT of OAK HILL JOURNAL, 1878 HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Chairman (Sir Alfred Newman, Appeal Committee) or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Appeal Committee).

PROPERTY on the Surrey Hills (if the beginning of March), or FURNISHED HOUSE in Surrey, for Early Park, preferred; not less than 11 bed rooms and four bath rooms; would take owner's immediate.—Reply, stating particulars and terms, to Box Y.1, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER QUARTERS.—For comfort, good cooking, good service, beautiful surroundings, try Eagle-hotel, Cheltenham. Inclusive terms from 7 gns.

ENVIRONMENT MAKES for CHILD. Visiting York by S.S.F.C. saves on an average 200 children a day from squalid surroundings and heartless cruelty. Funds needed.—Please write Director, Leicester-square.

WINTER HOLIDAYS in NORWAY.—Ski-ing expert will conduct party to Geilo.—Starting from the 16th Jan., less four travelled inclusive charge 22 guineas; party limited to 10 members; back in England 31st Jan.—Write Regent 3014 or write Box Y.1428, The Times, E.C.4.

500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing for 2s. annual membership of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

LEARN TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC. Fluently, Effectively with CONFIDENCE, by an easy and certain Method Private Lessons.—C. E. Benard, 113, Gower-street, W.C.1.

ANCESTORS TRACED; descent or kinship proved by Genealogist, Mr. J. Stratford, M.A., 3, Victoria-st., S.W.1.

HUNGRY SLUM CHILDREN OF STEPNEY ask your kind help. Please don't fail them. Send a GIFT to Supt., JOHN POUNDS MISSION, 34, Welles-bury-street, STEPNEY.

NURSERY SCHOOL. Professional Classes. Doctors recommend. Reduced Fees, 60 guineas.—Write Box Q.1381, The Times, E.C.4.

LT.-COLONEL RICHARDSON'S AIREDALES for the Home Protection. Write Fox, Sedgham, &c. See Kennels.

TWEEDS and COUPERS for Gentlemen. Reasonable and detectable. Specialist attends client's residence. Strictly confidential.—Phone North 2201.

A MOTHER wishes to RECOMMEND a SCHOOL on South Coast specially suitable for delicate or early backward girl; 8 miles from sea; good sitting room; 3 bed rooms; three bath rooms, three-four, good cuisine and general culture.—G.485, Shelley's, Crooked-lane, E.C.4.

STEINWAY GRAND PIANO; first-rate condition; exceptional tone; valued £150; reasonable offer accepted Saturday; at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Edge-hill, Wimbledon. Fortified with the Rites of the Holy Church. R.I.P.

WRIGHT.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 75, Lansdowne-road, Holland Park, W., MARY JANE, widow of WILLIAM WRIGHT, late of Wollaton, Notts, and Saxelbye Park, Melton Mowbray, in her 89th year.

PERSONAL (continued)

"IN quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."—Isa. xxx. 15.

IF there is any society which can claim to be a SOCIETY for the ASSISTANCE of LADIES in REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES will some Official of it kindly COMMUNICATE with us as soon as possible?—S. G. Wilkinson, Solicitor, 86, Neots, Hunts.

NOTICE is hereby given that PHILIP IVANOFF, of 21, Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1, has APPLIED to the HOME SECRETARY for NATURALIZATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under-Secretary of State, Home Office, London, S.W.1.

BANK of ENGLAND. RECLAIMED REDEMPTION of MONEY and DIVIDENDS. No. 19235. APPLICATION having been made to the Governor of the Bank of England to direct the PAYMENT of the REDEMPTION MONEY in respect of the sum of £600 5s per cent. National War Bonds 1927 formerly represented by Six Bonds to Bearer of £100 each Nos. B.17334/9, which Redemption Money was paid over to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt in consequence of having remained unrevised since the 1st October, 1927. Notice is hereby given that, on the expiration of three months from this date (January 3, 1930), the said Redemption Money will be unpaid dividends will be PAID to WILLIAM OGDEN, 87, Manor Drive, Wembley Park, Middlesex, Gentleman, he having claimed the same, unless some other claim thereto shall in the meantime be made and substantiated.

A LICK THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS.—Lovers of Alice are invited to send a postcard for a gratis copy of the "Walrus" to the Editor, 31, Kensington-square.

A Perfect TUDOR half-timbered RESIDENCE; 4 lounge, gallery, hall or dance room, six bed rooms, two baths, &c.; lodge, garage; swimming pool; 25 acres; £5,000; owner going abroad. No agents.—Write Box 3040, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 47A, Wellbeck-street, W.1.

ALCOHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary, 46, Banham-street, N.1.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, South Coast, owing to extension, offers few VACANCIES next two terms at reduced fees of 90gns. per annum (boys 8 to 13).—Write Box 1194, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER SPORTS.—Excellent private party, Jan. 17.—Write Box Y.199, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU WISH to SPEAK in PUBLIC? Then join classes of Anti-Socialist Union, 58, Victoria-street, S.W.1. Meetings resumed next week. Booklet free.

£68 PER ANNUM.—Vacancies Preparatory School, Berks.—Write Box Y.251, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN (Florentine) Lady Diplomee gives lessons; experienced teacher; very highly recommended.—Simorina B., 8A, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, W.1.

ETON HOUSE, TONBRIDGE.—Mr. H. C. EDGOWER prepares for Entrance Scholarships and Common Entrance Examination. ALL his candidates were SUCCESSFUL. Next Term commences Jan. 16.

RETIRED OFFICER (Regular) requires light-weight farm to breed polo ponies; social references ess

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EGYPT BY P. & O.
COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TICKETS. 18 days, from £67 10s. 25 days, from £76 10s. Particulars on application.

P. & O. TOURS: F. H. Grosvenor, Manager, 14, Cockspur-st., S.W.1. City Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
*Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	—	Jan. 10
Nubia ..	11,000	Harrison ..	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
*†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson ..	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer ..	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
*†Kaisar-I-Hind	11,900	Hoadman ..	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda ..	16,500	Thacker ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*†Ranpura ..	16,800	Furlong ..	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
*†Ranchi ..	16,900	Thornton ..	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
Mooltan ..	21,000	*Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
*†Morea ..	11,000	Holland ..	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Rampura ..	19,700	Thornton ..	—	Mar. 28
*†Viceroy of India	19,700	Ohlson ..	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning ..	Apr. 4	Apr. 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison ..	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
‡Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes ..	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker ..	Feb. 7	Feb. 13
Cathay ..	15,000	Griffin ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
‡Chusan ..	15,000	Siggers ..	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
‡Moldavia ..	16,500	Burleigh ..	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Nestora ..	16,000	Harrison ..	May 2	May 9

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

*Sankin ..	7,500	Jack ..	Jan. 17	—
*Sardinia ..	7,500	Cooper ..	Jan. 31	—
Padua (cargo) ..	7,738	—	Feb. 14	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kalyan ..	9,000	Cochrane ..	Jan. 9	—
Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer ..	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Nagpore ..	16,600	Cadle ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
† Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell ..	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell ..	Mar. 6	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
**WARETTA ..	8,000	—	Jan. 4	—
**HATIMURA ..	6,666	Jan. 18	Jan. 14	Jan. 25
IDOMANA ..	8,427	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	Feb. 15
IDOMALI ..	8,442	Mar. 14	Mar. 4	Mar. 8

* Cargo Steamer, † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MANORA ..	7,929	—	Jan. 4	Jan. 11
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
MALDANA ..	8,234	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA ..	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA ..	9,077	—	Jan. 8	Jan. 17	Jan. 25
MATIANA ..	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALOJA ..	14,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 19	Feb. 28	Mar. 8
MODASA ..	9 070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,
Manager, F. B. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
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FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & CO., 152, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O. Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Or Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Sun Insurance House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesbro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Scotland (Line) Messrs. Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY
Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA ..	11,500	Jan. 17
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
ORAMA ..	11,900	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5230); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By the Atlantic Line Steamers of U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver	From †San Francisco
TAHITI	Feb. 5	Jan. 22
AORANGI		Feb. 19
MAKURA	Mar. 5	
NIAGARA		Mar. 19

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Canadian Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
TO AUSTRALIA VIA SUEZ IN 29 DAYS,
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000		7 Jan.	8 Jan.
MALWANALD ..	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
MARATHAT ..	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO ..	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Jan. 4	Jan. 10	Jan. 12
ORFORD ..	20,000	Jan. 18	Jan. 24	Jan. 26
ORSOVA ..	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES ..	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA ..	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
OSTERLEY ..	15,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	Mar. 2	May 4

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

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CITY HALL

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FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICES TO SOUTH AFRICA, EGYPT, INDIA, & CEYLON.

WINTER IN EGYPT — Return Tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced Rates During the Season.

Round South Africa to East AFRICA and INDIA.
Returning via Suez, Marseilles and Plymouth.
SPECIAL WINTER TOUR
S.S. CITY OF NAGPUR, 16,756 tons displacement. From the London docks 29.
Visiting MADEIRA, ST. HELENA, CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, BOMBAY.
Single Tickets at Lower Rates to intermediate ports.
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FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples
KATORI MARU	16,000	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 20
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
KASHIMA MARU	16,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

POSTES ..	Jan. 10 and Jan. 24 CHERNONCEAUX
	MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
CHARNER ..	Jan. 3 and Jan. 29 R. DE PIERRE
PIE AUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.	
THEOPHILE GAUTIER ..	4 and Jan. 25 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.	
CHAMPOLLION ..	Jan. 14 and Jan. 21 .. ANGKOR

For passages and all particulars apply to
LONDON: 72, FENCHURCH-st., or 32, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

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by the
BLAND LINE (Gibraltar).
BY FAST AND COMFORTABLE BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.
For all information apply to any office of
THOS. COOK & SON, LTD.

SHIPPING (continued)

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FASTEST OCEAN SERVICE IN THE WORLD.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

ASCANIA - - JAN. 3

AQUITANIA .. Jan. 8 ALAUNIA .. Jan. 10
LIVERPOOL—QUEENSTOWN—NEW YORK.
‡SCYTHIA - - JAN. 4
*LANCASTRIA Jan. 11 SAMARIA .. Jan. 18
‡ Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
* Calls Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG
ASCANIA - - JAN. 3
ALAUNIA .. Jan. 10 AUSONIA .. Jan. 17
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.
SCYTHIA -> - JAN. 4
ANDANIA .. Jan. 25 †ATHENIA .. Feb. 1
† Calls Greenock.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head, and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.
TWO CABIN CRUISES
FROM BRITISH PORTS TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN
VISITING NORTH AFRICA—ITALY—RIVIERA—FRANCE—SPAIN—PORTUGAL
By the MEGANTIC (14,878 tons)

From LIVERPOOL	.. Jan. 18
SOUTHAMPTON	.. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
CHERBOURG	.. Jan. 20 & Feb. 9

19 DAYS from £30.

THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA. Passengers may sail on the January Cruise and spend about 3 weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the February Cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a voyage cost which need not exceed £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

(4) Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Pennland .. From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(2) Carries Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, £5.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	Jan. 18	Mar. 15
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	Feb.	Mar. 1

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Jan. 25 † Feb. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo. Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH, DIRECT to NEW YORK.
"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER" BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c) ..	Jan. 3	Jan. 9
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Jan. 14	Jan. 20
"PARIS" (c) ..	Jan. 15	Jan. 21
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Jan. 22	Jan. 30

(c) Express Service first and second class only. (c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.
Also
HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class) MONTHLY.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24
The largest and fastest liners from England.
FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.
The quickest and best route to ALGERIA and TUNISIA
is overland via Marseilles.
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.	
HAVANA ..		Jan. 30th
VERA CRUZ ..	RIO PANUCO ..	May.
TAMPICO ..	RIO BRAVO ..	6th
GALVESTON ..	Wednesdays: Rest. and 1st.	
HOUSTON ..	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	

SOUTH AMERICA
EXPRESS SERVICE TO
BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.
Via VIGO, LISBON, & TENERIFFE.
HAMBURG SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Jan. 11
M.V. MONTE OLIVIA, from Boulogne Jan. 18
S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. Jan. 30
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne Feb. 26
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For full particulars apply:—
STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-19, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow and Cardiff, or principal passenger agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
VOLENDAM (First class fare from £35) .. .. Jan. 11
†ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Jan. 21

SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
S.S.
ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*SPAARNDAM Jan. 4 *EDAM .. Jan. 25
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL-MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES to
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Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
RETURN FARES from £38.
Apply your Steamship Agent or 14, Regent-street, London, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

NEW YORK
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Jan. 17 from	GENOA	"ROMA"
,, 18 ,,	NAPLES	N.G.I. LINE.
,, 20 ,,	GIBRALTAR	

Other sailings Feb. 7, Feb. 19, Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15

Jan. 24 from	GENOA	"CONTE GRANDE"
,, 25 ,,	NAPLES	
,, 27 ,,	GIBRALTAR	

Other sailings Feb. 14, Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25.

Jan. 28 from	TRIESTE	"SATURNIA."
,, 30 ,,	NAPLES	
,, 31 ,,	MARSEILLES	Cosulich Line, Ltd.

Other sailings Mar. 4, Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13.
APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE. COSULICH LINE.
32, Haymarket, S.W.1. 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8082.) (Gerrard 8116.)

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.
MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
Regular Services to India and Far East.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT	.. Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	.. .. Thursdays
PALESTINE	.. Fortnightly on ..
FAR EAST	.. Every 4th Monday
INDIA	.. Every 4th Friday) Fortnightly
(from Genoa) ..	.. Every 4th Friday) Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. City: Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE
SOUTHAMPTON TO SINGAPORE AND JAVA.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY TRIPS TO ALGIERS AND GENOA.
Unmasked motor-cars and motor-cycles at special rates.
D. H. DRAKEFORD, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
†DESNA	11,483	—	Jan. 4
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,483	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	Mar. 14	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORDUNA (via East Coast)	15,507	Jan. 7
†OROPESA	14,075	Jan. 16
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27

† With liberty to proceed via Admiralty Sound. † Calling at Juan Fernandez.

SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, ADRIATIC, &c.
on 15th March, 25th April, and 6th June,
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
(16,000 tons).
The latest "CRUISING SHIP."
110 single-bedded Cabins.
Permanent Open-air Swimming Pool.
Full-size American Bar.
Facilities for Sun-bathing.
Spacious Promenade Decks.
Handsomely appointed Public Rooms.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA ..	..	..	Jan. 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York)			Jan. 18
METAGAMA ..	..	..	Jan. 30
MELITA ..	..	..	Mar. 8

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) ..	..	..	Jan. 3
MELITA (G.) ..	..	..	Jan. 10
MONTROSE (B.G.) ..	..	..	Jan. 17
MINNEDOSA (G.) ..	..	..	Jan. 24

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF YORK ..	..	..	Jan. 4
MELITA ..	Jan. 11	MONTROSE ..	Jan. 18

JAPAN AND CHINA.

	From Vancouver	Due
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM)	.. Feb. 15	
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)	.. Mar. 8	

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA,
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamers.
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. Mar. 5
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing Cross, LONDON, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, LONDON, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, LIVERPOOL;
31, St. Ann's-square, MANCHESTER;
4, Victoria-square, BIRMINGHAM;
Canute-road, SOUTHAMPTON;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, BRISTOL;
25, Bothwell-street, GLASGOW; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobson's Bay	14,130 tons from Southampton	Jan. 22
Sandringham Bay	14,178 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5

Fares from £36 to £52 10s.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply: 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY
"MATAROA" (oil burners) AND "TAMAROA"
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Antenor" ..	10,063 tons	from Liverpool	4 Jan., 1930
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor" ..	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector" ..	11,120 tons	from Liverpool	April 29th
"Ajaxe" ..	10,058 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(2) S.S. DEMOSTHENES	From Liverpool	4th JAN.
(3) S.S. CERAMIC	,, Liverpool	24th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	,, Liverpool	8th FEB.

(1) First Class only. (2) First and Third Class only. (3) Cabin Class Passengers only.
For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 9, Water Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*KNILWORTH CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 3
†GARTH CASTLE	Jan. 9	—
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 10
‡‡DROMORE CASTLE ..	Jan. 16	—

* Via Madeira. † Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena. ‡ Cargo only. ‡‡ To Mauritius, via Walvis Bay and South African Ports.
TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA
at reduced return fares by
R.M.S. ARMADALE CASTLE 24th January, 1930
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	Jan. 18
S.S. "VERZELAAR" ..	Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" ..	Feb. 15

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "CORTICIA" ..	Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMERWYNE" ..	Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" ..	Mar. 8

For passage rates and full particulars apply to Phs. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London E.C.3. 'Phone: Monument 0021.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†‡BRITANNIA ..	Jan. 10	†TUSCANIA ..	Feb. 11
†OLYMPIA ..	Feb. 7	†CALEDONIA ..	Feb. 27

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares. ‡ First and 3rd Class Passengers. ¥ Calls Port Sudan. § Leaves Marseilles Jan. 19 and Feb. 17.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 .. MARSEILLES, Feb. 17
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ..	Jan. 4	TRANSYLVANIA	Jan. 17
CALIFORNIA ..	Jan. 10	CAMERONIA ..	Jan. 24

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PLEASURE CRUISES AT ANY SEASON for any PERIOD
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis.
Official Agents all Lines. No Booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, LONDON, S.W.1, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
WINTER CRUISES
Official Agents all Lines. No booking fees. Best accommodation. All information.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

CRUISES TO WEST INDIES
DEAN & DAWSON, Ltd.,
81, PICCADILLY, W.1.
87, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR LINE
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO VIBRATION.
No liners afloat have such luxurious State Rooms throughout

"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	16 Jan.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	LUXURY	6 Feb.
"AVELONA STAR"	AND SERVICE	20 Feb.
"ATALAYA STAR"		6 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA
including best hotels
"ARANDORA STAR."
The World's most delightful Cruising Ship.
The appreciation of the Arandora Star is such that the January Cruise to the WEST INDIES and FLORIDA has been fully booked.
SPRING SUNSHINE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
March 14th to April 11th, 27 days, 6,788 miles. To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, RHODES, HAIFA, CAIRO, ALGIERS, and PORTUGAL.
April 12th to May 8th, 24 days, 6,408 miles. To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and RHODES.
May 7th to May 30th, 22 days, 5,816 miles. To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, and ALGIERS.
For South American sailings and cruises apply THE BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1; 40, Mary Axe, E.C.3

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

No. 00092 of 1929.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Companies (Winding Up). Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1929, and in the Matter of ARMITAGE BROTHERS HUDDERSFIELD, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was, on the 13th day of December 1929, presented to the said Court by Denys Hepton Ilint, formerly of Bankfield Elcerton, Huddersfield in the County of York but now residing at Oakfield Wellhouse Colour near Huddersfield aforesaid Woollen Manufacturer a Creditor of the said Company. And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at Royal Courts of Justice Strand London on the 13th day of January 1930; and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

WINDYBANK, SAMUELL & LAWRENCE 28 29, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. Agents for HODGSON Lockwood & Co. of Bradford, Solicitor for the Petitioners.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above-named, notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their Solicitor (if any), and must be served, or, if posted, must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above-named not later than one o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th day of January 1930.

JAMES ALLAN MACDONALD deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of JAMES ALLAN MACDONALD late of 127 Avenue Road Queens Village in the County of Queens New York in the United States of America deceased who died on the 15th day of April 1929 and Probate of Administration with the Will annexed of whose Estate were granted by the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 17th day of December 1929 to Henry Hine Smith and Charles Fleming Chetwynd Talbot both of 11 Waterloo Place London S.W.1 (the lawful Attorneys of Miss Alice Dilworth Townsend and Mrs. Flora Macdonald Bonney the Executrices named in the said Will) the Administrators of the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send the particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Administrators on or before the 4th day of March 1930, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which notice shall then have been received and will not as respects the assets so distributed be liable for any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 28th day of December 1929.

DRYLAND, SON & THOROWGOOD, 165, Friar Street, Reading, Solicitors for the said Administrators and Executors.

RE JOSEPH AMBROSE BLADWELL deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH AMBROSE BLADWELL of Kingsley House Number 53 Upper Oldfield Park in the City of Bath Builder Contractor who died on the 13th day of October 1929 and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry at Bristol on the 16th day of December 1929 by the undersigned Sydney Rosmer Scott the sole surviving Executor (Power is named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims to me within two months and after the said time I shall proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased Testator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by me.

Dated this first day of January 1930.

S. R. SCOTT Solicitor 1 Queen Square, Bath.

Executor for the above-named Deceased.

SARAH MARIA NEWSON deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SARAH MARIA NEWSON late of Scotts Hotel Lansham Street St. Marylebone in the County of Middlesex Widow who died on the 11th October 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th November 1929 by Wallis Headman the Judge Executor (Power is therein named) are requested to send written particulars thereof to the undersigned before the 5th March 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the Estate having regard only to the claims then received.

Dated this 31st day of December 1929.

JOHNSON JENKS & COLCLOUGH 24 Austin Friars E.C.2 Solicitors for the said Executor.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LIONEL FORTESCUE EARL of LOVELACE Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the Estate of the RIGHT HONOURABLE LIONEL FORTESCUE KARL of LOVELACE late of Ockham Knightsbridge Hyde Park in the County of Middlesex and of Whitwell Hatch Maidenhead in the County of Surrey and of Ben Dample Forest Torridon Ross-Shire in North Britain (who died on the 24th day of October 1929 and whose Will was proved by the Right Honourable Edith Countess of Lovelace the Right Honourable Peter Malcolm Earl of Lovelace and John Hopwood Esquire the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of December 1929) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned as Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the 4th day of March 1930 and Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of January 1930.

LEE & PEMBERTONS, 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors to the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of BRITISH BRUNSWICK Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 15th October 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:— CREDITORS 15th January 1930, at Bankruptcy Buildings (Room 53), Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st January 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 In the Matter of H. LENGLET Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 16th December 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:— CREDITORS 13th January 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st January 1930.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the matter of H. BROWN (SHIPS' SUPPLIES) Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 21st October 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:— CREDITORS 14th January 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 11.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 12 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st January 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929 In the Matter of J. HORSTMAN & Co. Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 2nd December 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:— CREDITORS 13th January 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3.15 o'clock.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st January 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929 In the Matter of NEWTON TRUST Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER made 16th December 1929. DATE and PLACE of 1st MEETINGS:— CREDITORS 14th January 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C., at 2.30 o'clock. CONTRIBUTORIES on the same day and at the same place at 3 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

1st January 1930.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE DR. GERALD SAMUEL HARPER deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of GERALD SAMUEL HARPER M.B. M.R.C.S. late of 19 Bury Street, St. James' and of The Athenæum Club, Pall Mall in the county of London deceased, who died on the 29th day of October 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 16th day of December 1929, by Captain Clement Theodore Alers Hankey of The Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, aforesaid the Executor therein named are hereby required to send the particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us the undersigned the solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 8th day of March 1930, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 1st day of January 1930.

EVANS BARRACLOUGH & CO. 2 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executor.

THE COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908. In the Matter of VICTORIA FILMS Limited.

The Senior Official Receiver having reported to the Court the result of the meetings of Creditors and Contributories herein as regards the nomination of a Liquidator and Committee of Inspection.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has fixed Monday the 13th day of January 1930, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of Mr. Registrar Stiebel, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2, for the consideration of such Report, and that the Court will then and there make such Order as to the appointment of a Liquidator and Committee of Inspection as shall appear necessary or advisable. Any Creditor or Contributory is entitled to be heard.

Dated this 1st day of January 1930.

G. D. PEPYS, Senior Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

WORKERS' PUBLICATIONS Limited.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 21 John Street Theobalds Road W.C.1 on Friday the 10th day of January 1930 at 12.30 p.m. for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

Dated 31st December 1929.

By Order of the Board,
WALTER M. HOLMES, Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS (Incorporated by Royal Charter).

Grand Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c., &c., &c., M.W.G.M.

A QUARTERLY COURT of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, on FRIDAY, 10th January, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Institution; to consider, if approved, and to adopt a recommendation from the Board of Management to admit to the benefits of the Institution without ballot 90 Boys, being the approved list of candidates for the Election due Friday, 11th April, 1930, in addition to one duly qualified boy whose father died through service (making 100 boys to date). N.B.—In the event of the above-named recommendation being adopted, a motion will be submitted that no voting papers or circulars be issued to the general body of subscribers, who may obtain particulars of the admitted candidates on application to the Secretary.

By Order,
PERCY G. MALLORY, Secretary (Patron).

Offices: 26, Great Queen-street, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 3rd January, 1930.

The 132nd ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL is due to be held on 11th June, 1930, under the distinguished Presidency of H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C.M., R.W., Provincial Grand Master for Berkshire.

The services of Ladies and Brethren as Stewards on the occasion are earnestly solicited, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY 15, St. James's-square, London, S.W.1.

A MEETING of PERSONS Assured will be held at the Principal Office of the Society, as above, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January next, at half-past two o'clock precisely, for the election of a Director to fill up a vacancy in place of Major Guy Molesworth Kindersley, O.B.E., M.C., who has resigned. To fill the casual vacancy thus occasioned, Edgar Lermitte Cook, Esq., a duly qualified person assured, has been proposed by William Joseph Hutchings Whitehall, Esq. At that Meeting persons are entitled to be present and to vote who have, and for at least six months previously have had, on foot with the Society's policies assuring amounting to £500 or upwards.

A. D. BESANT, General Manager and Actuary.

2nd January, 1930.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned JOHN WILLIAMSON, FREDERICK BERRY, WILLIAM CECIL LACEY, and ALSAGER WARBURTON, carrying on business as Corn Merchants and Brokers at Exchange Chambers, 88, Mary-axe, in the City of London, and at Hull, under the style or firm of Mr. S. Williamson and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 31st day of December, 1929, so far as concerns the said William Cecil Lacey who retires from the firm. The said business will still be carried on in the future by the said John Williamson, Frederick Berry, and Alsager Warburton, under the style or firm of W. S. Williamson and Co.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1929.

J. WILLIAMSON.
F. BERRY.
W. C. LACEY.
ALSAGER WARBURTON.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum), Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Cheminant and Co., 97, Wigmore-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—GIGANTIC PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand, by order of the Trustees and others, now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W.1, a large consignment of New Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND (contract cancelled owing to itinerary). Amongst items include several very well made bed room, dining and drawing room suites, sideboards, bookcases, dining tables. Every item for furnishing equal to new. Below a few items:—3 bed room suites comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot £6 15s.; 20 Adam-period dining suites in Mahogany, Oak, Walnut, Queen Anne, and other periods, from 11gns. to 150gns.; 175 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung, in art linens from £3 3s. each to 10gns.; Chesterfields to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with 7 spring cushions, £4 15s. 6d. each, cost double, a few settees to match; 750 leather-seat dining-room chairs from 10s. 6d. each (as new); seven three-piece bed-room suites in various coverings, sprung all over, from £11 15s.; 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods:—A unique design natural grey walnut hand-made bed-room suite with two-door wardrobe, cheval dressing table, tallboy chest, double bedstead fitted Staple spring, the lot 20gns., cost 70gns.; also an Orderly bed spring and black and gold lacquer set as above, 50gns., cost 95gns.

Any item sold separately. We advise those furnishing not to miss this opportunity. All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-7.30.

A. MARSH and Co., Ltd.,
Furniture Depositories,
(Patronized by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1
10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Tel. 1057, Phone, North 4758.

PIANOFORTES

BECHSTEIN UPRIGHT PIANO FOR SALE, perfect condition. Best offer over £30 secures.—Bally, Fairdown, West-Byfleet.

TEA, AND PROVISIONS

GUARANTEED NEW-LAID EGGS delivered in London each Friday; over 10 dozen, 2s. 6d. per dozen. —Hawkins, Hillside, Mudford, Yeovil.

WEARING APPAREL

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realized. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson, Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793.) Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily; prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Platinum, Gold, Vulcanite, Jewellery, Old Gold, &c. Top prices, cash or exchange. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W. Est. 150 years.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

3 lines 7s. 6d.; 2s. 6d. per line after

MANNEQUIN.—Academy Delaroche, 96, Regent-street, London; training courses; also Glasgow and Manchester.—Write or 'phone details (Gerrard 6792).

RENEE Scurr.—Lessons in high-class dressmaking & Court dressmakers, 130, New Bond-street. Ladies' materials made up. Leno patterns cut on figures.

LAUNDRIES

3 lines 9s. (minimum)

FOR perfect collar dressing and high-class Laundering try Pier House Laundry, Strand-on-Green, Chiswick 0378 and 1695. On large mangle.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

MODERN SHOP PROPERTY

IN INTENSIVE TRADING POSITIONS

For investment, two modern shop property units, in each case designed to give maximum facilities for trading, and in each case with good upper parts.

	Price.
1. Held on direct lease about 97 years unexpired producing from one full repairing and insuring sub-lease . . P.a. net £420. (Plus an additional £35 p.a. for 5 years.)	£6,000
2. Held on direct lease for 99 years and producing from one full repairing and insuring sub-lease . . P.a. net £400.	£5,400

These properties form perfect security for an investor's capital, their ownership involves practically no trouble, as the tenants have assumed full responsibility, and the return is attractive at about 7 per cent. net after allowing costs incidental to purchase. For particulars apply Messrs.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,
77, MADDOX-STREET, W.1. Tele., MAYFAIR 6710.

GROUND RENTS for SALE, at 18½ years' purchase, producing £562 per annum.—Sole Agents, F. W. GAPP and Co., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. Phone, Sloane 9345 (three lines).

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—A FREEHOLD INVESTMENT. A CORNER HOUSE, let as Flats, and with eight garages in rear. Actual and estimated rentals £616; rent £447. Easily managed. Price £3,400, for a quick SALE.—Apply ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., West Hampstead (Met.) Station, N.W.6, and at 206, Finchley-road, and Golders Green.

10 per Cent. NET RETURN on INVESTMENT of £5,500 by PURCHASE of FOUR modern PRIVATE HOUSES near London, let on repairing leases to high-class tenants.—"Owner," care of Dixons, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

The London County Council invites APPLICATIONS from registered medical practitioners (men and women under 45 years of age on 20th January, 1930) for inclusion in the panel for the year 1930-31 for filling vacancies for TEMPORARY ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS for school medical work. The inclusive rate of pay is 30s. a session of 2½ hours, subject to periodical review.

Except in special circumstances married women are ineligible.

Special experience of the medical examination of children is necessary. Employment will depend upon the needs of the work, but normally practitioners will work three sessions a week during school terms.

Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope (marked "Temporary Medical Staff") to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be returned by 20th January, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX,
Clerk of the London County Council.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY, INDIA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH in the Muslim University of Aligarh, India.

Candidates must possess high academic qualifications, and should have had some teaching experience; preference will be given to candidates with an honours degree.

The sanctioned pay of the post is Rs.500 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.40 to Rs.1,000 a month, with an efficiency bar at Rs.800. The initial pay offered will depend on qualifications and experience. A single (P. and O. first class B") passage will be provided. The candidate appointed will be required to join before the first two years of his service. A candidate should state what salary he is prepared to accept. The University is closed for two months for the summer vacation. Permanent whole-time employees, subscribing to the Provident Fund at the rate of 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 per cent., their salaries, receive from the University a monthly contribution at the rate of 8 per cent.

Applications, complete with testimonials, should be addressed to E. M. Forster, Esq., Reform Club, London, S.W., and should reach him on or before the 25th January, 1930.

F. AHMAD, M.A., B.E.S., Registrar, Aligarh Muslim University, India, U.P.

December 12, 1929.

COMMISSIONS IN ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

TWENTY-FIVE PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in the ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS are being offered to qualified practitioners under 28 years of age, registered under the Medical Acts. There will be no entrance examination, but candidates will be required to present themselves in London for interview and medical examination. At the same time a certain number of temporary Commissions under similar conditions as regards age and qualifications will also be offered. Applications should reach the War Office not later than 20th January. Meantime, all information as to conditions of service and emoluments may be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office (A.M.D.1), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

DONCASTER DISTRICT DRAINAGE BOARD.
APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of ENGINEER to the Board from Engineers having land drainage experience.

The salary offered is £800 per annum. Office accommodation and staff will be provided by the Board.

Particulars of the duties may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

Applications endorsed "Engineer," stating qualifications and accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials must be received by the undersigned not later than the first post on the 17th January, 1930.

Canvassing will be a disqualification.

W. BAGSHAW, Acting Clerk to the Board.

Town Clerk's Office, Doncaster.

MINISTRY of AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES. APPLICATIONS are invited for an APPOINTMENT as INSPECTOR for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894-1925, at a salary of £250 per annum rising to a maximum of £450 per annum, plus Civil Service cost-of-living bonus at rates current from time to time (the present bonus on £250 per annum is £111 9s.).

Candidates must have graduated as members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and must be between the ages of 21 and 32 years on the 20th January, 1930, except that they may be drawn from their actual age at any time during which they serve with His Majesty's Forces during the late War. Preference will be given to ex-Service men.

No application will be considered unless it has been received by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the prescribed form on or before the 20th day of January, 1930. Forms of application and copies of the Regulations can be obtained from the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 10, Whitehall-place, London, S.W.1.

THE LONDON FEMALE LOCK HOSPITAL, 285, Harrow-road, W.9. Founded 1746.)

HON. OBSTETRIC SURGEON.

The Board of Governors invite APPLICATIONS for the above APPOINTMENT. Copies of the laws relating to this appointment can be obtained from the Secretary, Applications must be made on the official form, copies of which (with full particulars) may be obtained by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope (marked "Temporary Medical Staff") to the Clerk of the Council, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.

Forms must be returned by 20th January, 1930. Canvassing disqualifies.

MONTAGU H. COX.
Clerk of the London County Council.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid to inconvenience no one.

ASSISTANT for Rubber Estate, Malaya. Preference to a man with previous experience; age 22-24.—Write Box D.8, The Times, E.C.4.

A Well-known Chocolate and Confectionery Manufacturing firm invite applications for a position of wide scope, necessitating experience and ability in marketing and general administration.—Write Box K.1849, The Times, E.C.4.

BANK Clerks required for abroad; age 22-26; about two years' banking experience essential; Public School type; good writer and arithmetician.—Apply Baddeley, Gandy and Symons, Employment Agents, 22, Lime-street, E.C.3.

CAPABLE Lady wanted for City showroom of well-known cocoa and chocolate manufacturers. Applicants must be of superior education. State age, full particulars of experience, &c.—Write Box F.660, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED or Incorporated Accountants, single, wanted immediately for Professional Firm in South America; three years' articles; salary £550-£600, according to qualifications; age under 30; at least one year experience since qualifying; an exceptional opportunity with excellent prospects.—Apply Baddeley, Gandy and Symons, Employment Agents, 22, Lime-street, E.C.3.

DEPARTMENTAL Sales Manager.—Applications invited by well-known radio manufacturers for the above position to be filled in London for interview and examination. At the same time a certain number of temporary Commissions under similar conditions as regards age and qualifications will also be offered. Applications should reach the War Office not later than 20th January. Meantime, all information as to conditions of service and emoluments may be obtained from the Under-Secretary of State, The War Office (A.M.D.1), Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

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Town Clerk's Office, Doncaster.

EXPERIENCED Representative required by large engineering firm, to cover Tax connexion already established in the Midlands; only experienced men who can command a good salary need apply.—Write Box Q.1116, The Times, E.C.4.

FISH Multiple Shop Co., successful, require General Manager; must be experienced; capable of making success; age 30-40; strong constitution; exceptional prospects for live, trustworthy man; state previous record, age, and salary expected.—Write Box Y.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

FREE training given in Cake Making to young, well educated gentlewoman, with view permanent appointment, well-known Wiltshire tea-rooms; conditions on application.—Write Box Q.1329, The Times, E.C.4.

GENERAL Works Manager.—Large firm producing tonnage product employing thousands of hands invites applications for position of General Works Manager; production engineer with managerial experience essential. —Write, in first instance, to Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Queen Anne's Lodge, Westminster, S.W.1, stating fully qualifications, experience, age, and salary required. £4,000 per annum. Excellent prospects for right man.

HAZELL, Watson and Viney, Ltd., have vacancy for Traveller, on commission basis, for "Relief" pens and Eberhard Faber pencils, for North Midlands and the Eastern Counties. Applicants must have live connexion with stationers and know the territory.—Write, stating age and qualifications, to Box 447, Hazell's Advertising Service, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

HAZELL, Watson and Viney, Ltd., have vacancy for whole-time Traveller, for Birmingham and South-West Counties, for "Relief" pens and Eberhard Faber pencils. Applicants must have live connexion with stationers and know the territory.—Write, stating age and qualifications, to Box 448, Hazell's Advertising Service, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

HAZELL, Watson and Viney, Ltd., have vacancy for whole-time Traveller for Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire and North Wales, for "Relief" pens and Eberhard Faber Pencils. Applicants must have live connexion with stationers and know the territory.—Write, stating age and qualifications, to Box 451, Hazell's Advertising Service, 52, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

HORTICULTURE.—Wanted, young man for abroad with scientific training to investigate disease Tropical Fruit Plants and willing make himself generally useful on plantations.—Reply, stating age, experience, to Box 995, Owen's Advertising Agency 133-6, High Holborn, W.C.1.

LEADING Wholesale House has vacancy on South Coast for good-class Representative with established connexion among licensed grocers and wine merchants.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box Y.1444, The Times, E.C.4.

LUBRICATING Oils.—Representative required; only well experienced salesmen having sound connexion need write, stating age, salary required and experience, Box Y.31, The Times, E.C.4.

LUBRICATING Oil Salesmen with established connections in London, Home Counties, and principal Midland towns, required by company having extensive petroleum producing and refining interests. Applicants should state age and experience.—Write Box F.661, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURING Company of international reputation extending over a century desire to appoint as Representative a young man between 25 and 30 years of age, educated at one of the larger public schools. The selected candidate will be trained in the technicalities of the business.—Write, giving particulars of age, education, and business experience (if any), Box R.1798, The Times, E.C.4.

OPENINGS for a number of gentlemen, only Public School or Services, age over 30 preferred; tact, personality, cvasive, self-discipline, to grow up with progressive British firm. Work of unusual character, high type, important national interest. Excellent prospects for men of right calibre. Must learn to sell; will be trained free and put through test in field on substantial rates of commission. Must win their way to salary basis and executive positions. Every assistance given. Particulars at interview.—Phone Terminus 6971 for appointment.

PUBLIC School Boy, age 18, required for Eastern Bank, to proceed abroad in some months (after training in London); initial salary £100 per annum.—Apply Laurie and Co., Employment Specialists, 28, Basinghall-street, E.C. No preliminary fee.

QUEEN Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey.—The Metropolitan Asylums Board invite applications for the appointment of Assistant Matron at this hospital. The hospital is for sick (medical and surgical), convalescent, and debilitated children. A considerable number of beds is reserved for orthopædic and tubercular cases, especially those requiring surgical treatment. There is accommodation for 900 patients, which will shortly be increased to 1,250. Salary £150 per annum, rising by £10 annually to £170 per annum, with board, lodging, washing, and uniform.

Forms of application giving full particulars can be obtained by sending stamped addressed foolscap envelope to the Clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, to whom such forms should be returned, completed, by 10 a.m. on Monday, January 13, 1930.—Allan Powell, Clerk to the Board. December 31, 1929.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a well-known firm of Birmingham manufacturers for West Coast of Scotland, North of Glasgow, and all north of Aberdeen, calling on ironmongers, house furnishers, &c.; commission basis; gentlemen with other commissions preferred.—Write Box K.1837, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a well-known firm of Birmingham manufacturers for Scotland, South of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and England North of Carlisle and Newcastle, calling on ironmongers and house furnishers, &c.; commission basis; gentlemen with other commissions preferred.—Write Box K.1838, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted by a well-known firm of Birmingham manufacturers for the Eastern Counties of England (South of the Wash), the Home Counties and the South-East Coast, calling on ironmongers and house furnishers, &c.; commission basis; gentlemen with other commissions preferred.—Write Box K.1843, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE (travelling) for Worcestershire and Herefordshire; Fertilisers and General Agricultural trade with farmers and hop growers; state experience.—H. Burlingham and Co., Ltd., Evesham.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted, calling on Drapers, Grocers, Builders, Plumbers, Boot Repairers, &c., to introduce, on commission, an entirely new and attractive covered and trade called upon, in confidence, to Frank Boor, Printer, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

REQUIRED, Travelling Salesman with first-class knowledge of wireless traders in the Midlands and North of England.—Send full particulars of experience, &c., to Radio Department, Tungsram Electric Lamp Works (G.B.), Ltd., 77, Hatton Garden, W.1.

SALESMAN.—Exceptional opportunity immediately for a first-class Salesman in London; good education and good appearance essential; age 30 to 40; well-known organization; no travelling; payment by results; prospects unlimited; only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box F.627, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Representative.—Energetic and capable Salesman required by London Engineers dealing with water purification plant for industrial purposes; state fully experience, age, and salary required.—Write Box Y.1482, The Times, E.C.4.

SENIOR Tutor for high-grade business college. Preference given to a man with a sound knowledge of business organization and finance. Must be University graduate. Age 27 to 33. Salary £400 to £500, commencing point depending on experience and qualifications. Would consider higher rate for right man.—Write, with full particulars, to Box V.1476, The Times, E.C.4.

SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Office of Madrid. Spain, capable of working both in English and Spanish; salary £3 10s. per week; male preferred.—Write full particulars to Box K.1845, The Times, E.C.4.

THREE Representatives required in London by National Organization, with good knowledge of N.W., S.W., and S.E. districts respectively; successful applicants must possess own car; high salary and commission; good references essential; successful sales record an asset.—Box V.1495, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO energetic men required to fill vacancies on sales staff; full training given; salary and commission; two good lines to handle.—Call to-day, New System Private Telephones, Ltd., 1, Arundel-street, W.C.2.

WANTED immediately, for British Mandated Territory with good climate, within a week of London, Manager for Electric Light and Power Company; age not over 40. Must have good technical and commercial training qualifications and experience in similar position abroad desirable.—Apply Secretary, Crompton and Co., Ltd., Chelmsford, Essex.

WANTED, Commission Agent for London and South, to introduce manufacturing specialties and steel goods; heavy gutters, ornamental and general light castings; applicants must have thorough knowledge of this class of work and good connexion with builders' merchants and constructional engineers.—Write Box Y.343, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Salesman for Buitress Plaster Board in London and Home Counties district; must be of good education and address, have already established connexion among architects, builders, &c., and be definitely able to influence business; excellent prospects for capable, energetic man.—Write in first instance, giving age, experience, and other particulars, to Box Y.356, The Times, E.C.4.

A Better Position awaits you if you prepare yourself by training at Pitman's College; descriptive booklet free.—Write, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

SUB-EDITORS required for London newspaper; must have first-class qualifications.—Write Box V.1477, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Assistant Editor for English daily newspaper published in India; three years' contract commencing at Rs.750 per month first year, Rs.800 per month second year, Rs.850 per month third year.—Applications should be addressed to Box V.1286, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, Lady Journalist, good shorthand speed, well educated, to assist Editor and Proprietor of Provincial weekly. Permanent post. Unpublished testimonials should be lodged with the undersigned on or before Jan. 6th, 1930.

The appointment will be made at a special Court of Governors on January 9th, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
H. HOUGH, Secretary.

WANTED in February, ASSISTANT SECRETARY for LIVERPOOL PERSONAL SERVICE SOCIETY; social service experience essential, diploma advisable; salary £250.—Apply, sending testimonials, Secretary, 89, Victoria-street, Liverpool.

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Sporting News

RACING

MANCHESTER MEETING

VICTORY OF SYRIAN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Manchester New Year Meeting was concluded yesterday in clear, cold weather. There was again a good attendance of visitors. Rain which fell during the night and a high wind which followed had made the going exceptionally holding, and I do not think that I have ever seen so many tired horses at the end of steeplechases and hurdle races as were to be seen yesterday afternoon.

There was only a small field for the opening race, the Peel Park Selling Hurdle, and only two of them were backed at all seriously, Lenglen and Zero, the former of whom started at evens and the latter at 5 to 4 against. Lenglen was always first or second, while during the early part of the race Zero was last. Three hurdles from the finish Lenglen was out by himself in front, with Zero improving. The latter challenged Lenglen before reaching the last hurdles, but Lenglen held him off with ease and won by four lengths from Chang Chia, who passed the eased Zero close to the winning post. Two of the best novice steeplechasers seen out this season took part in the Novices' Steeplechase—namely, Tide, who had won at Newbury, and Phaeton, who had won at the last Kempton Park Meeting. Each was well backed yesterday, as was Killia, another young steeplechaser of promise. The other starters were neglected in the market on the race. Soon after the start Tide, followed by Phaeton and Killia, left the other starters and, provided that none of them fell, it was obvious that the race was between these three. Before reaching the bottom turn of the course Tide and Phaeton had drawn away from Killia and were running side by side until, at the first fence in the Straight, Phaeton came down and Tide went on to win with ease from Killia by 20 lengths, with Gawsworth a bad third. The winner, who is a seven-year-old, carried 12st. 10lb. and should have a successful career as a steeplechaser.

Although the Victory Hurdle is worth only £300 it was the most important event of the afternoon and is always regarded as an important hurdle event. Among the starters yesterday were Clear Cash, who had shown himself last season to be a very nice young hurdler; Duke of Florence, who had this season won a number of maiden hurdle races; Windermere Laddie, who has won several races off the reel; Promptitude, who won the November Handicap at the last meeting here; and Cardinal's Ring, who, in his younger days, when he was racing in Ireland, was regarded as a very high-class animal. All five were well backed, Promptitude starting favourite at 7 to 2. Two of the five were placed, but none of them could win, the mildly supported Syrian, in the colours of Mr. Dugdale, better known in the North than in the South of England, winning by 10 lengths. As a spectacle this event lacked excitement, for, by the time the Straight was reached, the majority of the field appeared so tired that they could barely raise a gallop.

Duke of Florence was never going well, running as if the going was altogether too much for him. He was actually nearest the leaders when he passed the winning-post, for he was then fourth, whereas for the remainder of the journey he was nearly always last. Approaching the Straight Syrian was in front of Promptitude, and the pair were well clear of the others. Two hurdles from the finish there was not much between Syrian and Promptitude; indeed once or twice it seemed possible that Promptitude might catch the other and win, but he could never quite make up the ground gained by Syrian having had first run in the heavy going, and Syrian went on to win by 10 lengths. Promptitude was indeed, fighting the same battle against Syrian that in the November Handicap Silver Hussar was fighting against Promptitude. Clear Cash, who ran well under his big weight, was third and Duke of Florence fourth. Syrian, who is trained by Peacock, who had saddled a winner of a hurdle race the previous afternoon, had not run for nearly a year, but he had won his last two races.

Don Sancho was an easy winner of the Manchester Steeplechase, which he won by 15 lengths from Ashcrop, with Prince Jerome a bad third. Don Sancho was always in front after Lotus Land had fallen at the end of a mile, and, although he made an indifferent jump at the last fence, was never in danger of being caught. There was a time when Stranathro, under Jockey Club Rules, was a tantalizing animal, but, after he had been added to the list, he became much more consistent and won a number of races for the Stockbridge stable. He has now been sold and is trained under National Hunt Rules by O. Anthony. He made his first appearance over hurdles yesterday, when he took part in the Broughton Hurdle. He still has a lot to learn about jumping, but he still has his speed and showed that he can stay two miles in heavy going, for, in spite of several bad mistakes at the hurdles—he practically walked through the last one—he was able to win by a head from Winter Royal, with Appledore, who was so disappointing on the Flat last summer, a good third. As a race this was the best of the afternoon. When Stranathro has learned to jump he may well become a very useful hurdler. He and Winter Royal were well backed yesterday, but there was no indication in the betting on the race that Appledore was fancied at all. He is just the sort of horse to make a useful jumper.

The meeting was concluded with the Canal Steeplechase, which had been won a year ago by Sultan of Wicken. He was again in the field yesterday, but the best that he could do on this occasion was to finish second, beaten by Blue Mark by a length and a half. In spite of the going and the not too pleasant weather, the meeting was, as usual, successful and enjoyable.

GATWICK PROSPECTS

CLAYTON SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The Sheriff apparently does not run, which seems to leave the best chances with Kwango, Letham, and Cylbairn. I like them in that order and therefore take KWANGO to win from Letham.

HORLEY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Ormuzd and Battler are recent winners and each has a good chance. Brimps ran well in the race won by Battler at Newbury last Saturday, while Achroy is consistent but seldom wins. I shall take BATTLER, who will be ridden by Speck, to win from Ormuzd.

STAYERS' STEEPLECHASE (4m.).—Uncle Ben has failed three times since winning over this course nearly a year ago. Master Billie's race at Nottingham last month, when he finished third to Sutton Wick and Toy Bell, should have done him good, and he might win easily. Ballyhanwood has been placed in each of his last three races and has a chance, as has Reddyman, who is sure to stay the distance of the race. The best selection seems to be MASTER BILLIE, who will be ridden by T. Cullinan.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE (2m.).—The best chances here seem to be held by Laminaria, who ran second to Roi de Saba at Sandown Park; Arch Court, who won a selling race at the last Kempton Park meeting; and Numide, who will be ridden by F. B. Rees, Lexington Lass, who failed when very well backed at Newbury last week, apparently does not run. Filibuster might run well, but I shall select LAMINARIA to win from Arch Court.

HOOKWOOD NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—The form of the probable runners here is very moderate. Perhaps WOOD OWL, who ran very well in the race won by Footer at Kempton Park, will win.

MODERATE HURDLE (2m.).—At the altered weights Khadir may beat Two Royals, who only beat him by a length at Kempton Park and has to give him 5lb. more. Sobrino was very well backed to win the race won by Garryheaken at Sandown Park, while Dandy Dennis and Douanier also have chances on their best form. I like best the chance of SOBRINO, and only in his absence would I take Khadir to win.

MANCHESTER RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The **PEEL PARK SELLING HURDLE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

LENGLEN, ch g. by Long Set—Sheelin (Mr. R. W. Mealings), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... D. Butchers 1
CHANG-CHIA, br g. by Santoi—Nesta (Captain H. Cator), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... R. Everett 2
ZERO, ch g. by Lemonora—Zena (Mr. B. Warner). 5 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Pellerin 3
Onward (Mr. R. Renton), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. G. Elliott 0

(Winner trained by Newey, at Cheltenham)

BETTING.—Evens Lenglen, 5 to 4 agst Zero, 8 to 1 Chang-Chia, 20 to 1 agst Onward.

Won by four lengths; a neck separated second and third.

There was no bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.31).—The **NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

TIDE, b g. by Tidal Wave—Ormeau (Mr. R. H. A. Greaves), aged, 12st. 10lb. ..... W. Speck 1
KILLIA, ch g. by Mohacs—Varity Water (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), 6 yrs, 12st. 7lb. ..... J. Walsh 2
GAWSWORTH, b g. by Theo Bold—St. Ives (Mr. H. Beckett), 5 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... G. Boulton 3
Bascon, (Mr. J. Pendarves), aged, 12st. ..... F. Brookes 0
Delaville (Mr. J. B. Snow), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... P. Coleman 0
Jack's Lass (Mrs. G. Wilson), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... T. F. Carey 0
Phaeton (Mr. B. D. Davis), 5 yrs, 12st. ..... T. Morgan 0
Joker (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Cobham (Mr. W. L. Irving), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Croney 0
Brimblecombe (Mr. A. T. Reader), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. C. Clark 0
Condamine (Captain A. S. Wilson), 5 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... P. O'Hara 0

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

BETTING.—2 to 1 agst Phaeton, 5 to 2 Tide, 9 to 2 Killia, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by 20 lengths; a bad third. Condamine was the only other to finish.

2.0 (2.1).—The **VICTORY HURDLE** (handicap) of 300 sovs. Two miles.

SYRIAN, b g. by Aleppo—Victoria (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... A. Waudby 1
PROMPTITUDE, ch g. by Decision—La Tigra (Mr. J. D. Robertson), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... W. Speck 2
CLEAR CASH, b h. by Diba—Proud Issue (Mr. J. Grey), 5 yrs, 12st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 3
Duke of Florence (Mr. A. D. McAlpine), aged, 12st. 11lb. ..... D. Williams 0
Windermere Laddie (Mr. H. Bowman), 6 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Gonedry (Mr. H. D. Dennis), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Cardinal's Ring (Mr. W. T. Sears), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Zig Zag (Mr. W. J. Peck), 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Lyall 0
Water Tot (Mr. F. Taylor), 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ..... Mr. Murless 0
Make and Break (Mr. F. W. Hoole), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
White Orb (Mr. W. Barnett), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... A. Escott 0

(Winner trained by Peacock, at Middleham)

BETTING.—7 to 2 agst Promptitude, 4 to 1 Duke of Florence, 9 to 2 Windermere Laddie, 6 to 1 each Clear Cash and Cardinal's Ring, 8 to 1 Syrian, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by 10 lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Duke of Florence was fourth and Water Tot last.

2.30 (2.32).—The **MANCHESTER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 110 sovs. Three miles.

DON SANCHO, b g. by Succoth—Woodbine (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... J. Moloney 1
ASHCROP, br g. by Corn Kale—Ashe-Cosh (I.A.Col. W. Tweedie), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Weymes 2
PRINCE JEROME, ch g. by King Midas—Spry (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... T. Leader 3
Full Cry (Major C. Behrens), 6 yrs, 11st. L. Rees 0
Miss Gris (Major H. Musker), aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... H. Cooper 0
Lotus Land (Mr. H. S. Kenyon), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Zeus (Mr. G. T. Unwin), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Mount Kenya (Major Buxton), aged, 10st. S. Mulcaster 0
Morpheus (Mr. T. Spragg), 6 yrs, 10st. ..... A. Escott 0

(Winner trained by Withington, at Bicester)

BETTING.—9 to 4 agst Don Sancho, 4 to 1 Prince Jerome, 5 to 1 Ashcrop, 7 to 1 Lotus Land, 10 to 1 each Full Cry and Morpheus, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by 15 lengths; a bad third. Zeus was fourth and Miss Gris the only other to finish.

3.0 (3.2).—The **BROUGHTON HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

STRANATHRO, br g. by Tredennis—Mertoy (Mrs. B. M. Webster), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
WINTER ROYAL, br g. by The Winter King—Anglian Queen (Mr. G. Gilbey), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
APPLEDORE, b h. by Silvern—Granis (Mr. F. Handley), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... P. O'Hara 3
Cloud Nymph (Mr. N. Field), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Escott 0
Silver Blake (Lady Beryl Gilbert), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... F. Wilkinson 0
Square Man (Mr. W. L. Irving), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... G. Croney 0
Florin II. (Mr. V. H. Smith), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... J. Moloney 0
Spiramonde (Major J. B. Walker), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... A. Rhodes 0
Fleet o' Gate (Major C. Behrens), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Observatory (Mr. D. Crossman), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. McDonald 0
Potocki (Colonel T. C. Dunlop), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0
Grandbow (Mr. S. Morris), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. M. Vasey 0
Cabman (Major H. Musker), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Advocate (Mrs. H. Musker), 5 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... A. Waudby 0
Slater (Mr. J. H. Whitney), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0

(Winner trained by O. Anthony, at Whatcombe)

BETTING.—Evens Stranathro, 6 to 1 agst Winter Royal, 8 to 1 Cloud Nymph, 10 to 1 each Observatory, Slater, and Cabman, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; a length separated second and third. Fleet o' Gate was fourth and Silver Blake last.

3.30 (3.32).—The **CANAL STEEPLECHASE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BLUE MARK, ch g. by Blue Ensign—Inky (Mr. F. R. Samson), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. ..... G. Goswell 1
SULTAN OF WICKEN, b g. by St. Martin—Sultanina (Dowager Lady Penrhyn), aged, 12st. ..... A. Mackey 2
FINMERE, ch g. by Poet Laureate—Finsea (Mr. V. H. Smith), aged, 10st. 11lb. ..... J. Moloney 3
Persian Market (Mrs. C. P. Rimmer), aged, 12st. ..... J. Mason 0
Biggin Hill (Mrs. L. Tate), aged, 12st. ..... W. Parvin 0
Blood Orange (Wing-Commander P. K. Wise), aged, 12st. ..... G. Wilson 0
King Dennis (Mr. G. P. Sanday), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. Carthy 0
Tawny (Mr. C. M. Ainsworth), 6 yrs, 10st. 8lb. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... Owner 0
Maras (Mr. H. S. Maw), 5 yrs, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 7lb.) ..... T. Regan, jun. 0

(Winner trained by Woodland, at Chobberton)

BETTING.—6 to 4 agst Blue Mark, 7 to 2 Finmere, 9 to 2 Sultan of Wicken, 8 to 1 Blood Orange, 100 to 8 King Dennis, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by a length and a half; a bad third. Tawny was fourth and Biggin Hill the only other to finish.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

For the benefit of readers who wish to compare Pari-mutuel prices with starting prices we give below the following details of Pari-mutuel figures for yesterday's racing at Manchester:—

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.0.—Lenglen, Win 3s. 3d., Place 2s. 9d.; Chang Chia, Place 2s. 3d.

1.30.—Tide, Win 5s. 9d., Place 3s. 9d.; Killia, Place 3s. 9d.; Gawsworth, Place 41s. 3d.

2.0.—Syrian, Win 20s. 9d., Place 5s. 6d.; Promptitude, Place 5s. 3d.; Clear Cash, Place 20s. 3d.

2.30.—Don Sancho, Win 4s., Place 2s. 3d.; Ashcrop, Place 2s. 3d.; Prince Jerome, Place 2s. 9d.

3.0.—Stranathro, Win 11s. 6d., Place 5s. 6d.; Winter Royal, Place 3s.; Appledore, Place 47s. 9d.

3.30.—Blue Mark, Win 4s., Place 2s. 9d.; Sultan of Wicken, Place 4s. 6d.; Finmere, Place 4s. 9d.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

HOOKWOOD NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (GATWICK).—St. Michael's Mount.

CATERHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (GATWICK).—Ormuzd, Ben Trovato.

HAYDOCK PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Golden Ermine.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Scrabo.

Maintains good spirits in good company

Schweppe
The Original
SODA WATER

GATWICK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.0.—The **CLAYTON SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
THE SHERIFF (Mr. W. Parsonage) ... Whitaker	a	12	7
aCOURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... J. Hall	a	12	3
aKWANGO (Mr. C. Goad) ... Pendarves	a	12	0
ROMAN HACKLE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Allen) ... J. Hall	a	12	0
STAGE MANAGEMENT (Major C. W. M. Norrie) ... G. Bennett	a	11	12
LITTLE WAVELET (Mrs. E. Strong) ... Pendarves	a	11	9
RARE SORT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ... Vivian	a	11	9
aREDBRAE (Mr. C. Bernhard) ... Stanley	a	11	9
SNAPPER (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	a	11	5
NORTH HARBOR (Mr. S. Savile) ... J. Beary	a	11	5
SUNBRONZE (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ... Butchers	a	11	1
GOLDEN DUKE (Mr. J. Scott) ... J. Scott	a	10	13
aKING FIDDLE (Mrs. Boswall-Preston) ... Boswall-Preston	a	10	9
PITFESTER (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ... Pendarves	a	10	9
aSINGLECOTE (Mr. J. L. White) ... Lyall	a	10	9
GENEROSITY (Mr. J. Gosden) ... Gosden	a	10	8
BAALBEK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	10	7
aLETHAM (Colonel A. C. Little) ... Little	a	10	7
aCYLBAIRN (Mr. R. Wigram) ... S. Bennett	a	10	6
COCOTTE II. (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	a	10	5
HOTEN-NOR (Mr. W. E. Robinson) ... J. Hall	a	10	3
SKAMANDROS (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ... Rayson	a	10	2
MAGIC BARD (Mr. H. Deterding) ... R. Payne	a	10	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
COURT SCANDAL II. or SHAFTER, G. Turner; KWANGO, F. Brookes; STAGE MANAGEMENT, M. Doherty; NORTH HARBOR, J. Hogan; SUNBRONZE, W. Speck; SINGLECOTE, E. Foster; GENEROSITY, A. Robson; LETHAM, G. Wilson; CYLBAIRN, T. James; SKAMANDROS, A. Escott; KING FIDDLE, —.

1.30.—The **HORLEY SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
GOLDEN RAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ... C. Young	a	11	10
DEFIATUS (Mr. J. Allen) ... J. Hall	a	11	10
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ... Thrale	a	11	10
ORMUZD (Mr. P. Beaumont) ... Gore	a	11	10
ZARANE (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ... Butchers	a	11	10
SKY PILOT (Mr. D. Faber) ... Rayson	a	11	10
aCLYMPING (Mr. C. Goad) ... Pendarves	a	11	10
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ... Langlands	a	11	10
NORMAN DUKE (Mr. R. G. Shaw) ... Gosden	a	11	10
aBATTLER (Mr. F. L. Short) ... W. Nightingall	a	11	10
aMONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ... Thrale	a	11	10
aTOWER HILL (Mr. G. F. Waller) ... H. Smyth	a	11	10
ROSECOMB (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ... Hall	a	11	10
aBRIMPS (Mr. — Dollar) ... Thrale	a	11	6
LYRA (Mr. A. Bassett) ... Hammond	a	11	5
ACHROY (Mr. F. G. Goby) ... Goby	a	11	5
GRECIA (Mr. Hope (Sir R. A. Fraser)) ... Fraser	a	11	5
aSTRONG POINT (Mr. H. H. Hextall) ... F. Morgan	a	11	5
aLOSESOME (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ... Pendarves	a	11	5
PRINCE SATON (Mr. V. Smyth) ... W. Smyth	a	11	5
aCRIVECORUE II. (Major C. H. Stevens) ... Stevens	a	11	5
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ... A. Law	a	11	5
JUGGLER (Mr. P. Thrale) ... Thrale	a	11	5
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ... Gore	a	11	5
MISS TROVATO (Mr. V. Ellis) ... Gore	a	11	5
PADDY DOWN (Mr. J. Hylton) ... Yapp	a	11	1
NESTORIAN (Mrs. E. Wallace) ... J. Beary	a	11	1
a HALT (Mr. F. D. Brie) ... Clifford	a	10	10
aTHEON (Mr. G. Reed) ... Pulford	a	10	10
RED RUST (Mr. F. P. Chapman) ... J. Chapman	a	10	5
MERRY POACHER (Mr. R. M. Cross) ... Powell	a	10	5
aWARDANCE (Mr. H. Escott) ... C. Young	a	10	5
KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ... Pulford	a	10	5
ON AVON (Mrs. — Ayre) ... Ayre	a	10	5
TEMPEST (Mr. L. Peel-Yates) ... Peel-Yates	a	10	5
TRIESTE (Mr. G. Preece) ... Blair	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
DEFIATUS, J. Hogan; MONTPELIER or BRIMPS, R. Thrale; ORMUZD, G. Goswell; ZARANE, L. Butchers; SKY PILOT, A. Escott; CLYMPING, F. Brookes; BATTLER, W. Speck; TOWER HILL, —; ROSECOMB, ACHROY, H. Ermer; PRINCE SATON, G. Hardy; NESTORIAN, J. Doherty; TRIESTE, E. Foster, A. Linegar rides either Tower Hill or Rosecomb.

2.0.—The **STAYERS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Four miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
NEWSPOT (5lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Barbour) ... Pardy	a	12	9
DONEGAL (Mr. A. Bendon) ... Woodland	a	12	7
CARPAX (Mr. R. W. Ancil) ... T. Ancil	a	12	6
ENVOYEUR (Mr. — Dollar) ... Dollar	a	12	6
UNCLE BEN (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ... James	a	12	1
PARIS FLIGHT (Mr. W. Harris) ... C. Young	a	12	0
MASTER BILLIE (Mr. — Payne) ... Whitaker	a	12	0
BALLYHANWOOD (Mr. M. D. Blair) ... Blair	a	11	5
aREDDYMAN (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ... Powell	a	11	4
ARCUNTIUS (Mr. M. D. Blair) ... Blair	a	11	3
DELARAY (5lb. ex.) (Mr. J. B. Snow) ... Beeby	a	11	3
DWARF OF THE FOREST (Mr. H. Kennard) ... E. Pigott	a	10	4
WILD SWAN (Mr. D. Faber) ... Rayson	a	10	4
SON OF ERIN (Mr. F. Webb) ... W. Renwick	a	10	3
aRINA (Mr. A. Heathorn) ... Woodland	a	10	3
aBRAMBLE (Captain H. F. Hacker) ... Charlton	a	10	0
PITFESTER (Mr. J. P. Johnson) ... Pendarves	a	9	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
UNCLE BEN, T. McCarthy; MASTER BILLIE, T. Cullinan; BALLYHANWOOD, E. Foster; REDDYMAN, W. Parvin; WILD SWAN, Escott; IRINA, G. Goswell.

2.30.—The **FOUR-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	St	lb
SWEET WILMA (Mr. V. Stapleton Bretherton) ... Fitton	12	7
HYDE PARK (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	12	7
MISS AVARICE (Captain L. Montagu) F. Hartigan	12	4
aARCH COURT (7lb. ex.) (Mr. C. Lee) W. Nightingall	12	3
BURNTOD BLYTH (Mr. G. Henderson) ... Woodland	12	1
aCAMINARIA (Mr. F. Hands) ... Thrale	12	1
aGALLINA (Mr. V. Smyth) ... W. Smyth	12	1
CHRYSOTHALIS (Mr. — Meallings) ... Butchers	11	12
aFILIBUSTER (Mr. W. Bullen) ... W. Payne	11	12
PETARD (Miss N. Price) ... Espin	11	10
aMARDEN (Mrs. R. B. Fornelius) ... G. Ward	11	9
aBEN BARN (Mr. R. W. Sharples) ... F. Anthony	11	9
ABDUL (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	11	9
LEXINGTON LASS (Mr. R. C. Glasscock) C. Chapman	11	8
aGONSALVA (Captain J. S. Wilson) ... Whitaker	11	8
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	11	8
DOUBLE CHIN (Mr. F. FitzGerald) ... Gore	11	8
LITTLE LANTERN (Mr. — Heller) ... Killalee	11	7
LOCHBROOM (Lord Beaverbrook) F. Wootton	11	7
aRUBICON II. (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	11	7
aNEW LOOK (Mr. J. Buchan) ... Powell	11	7
NUMIDE (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	11	7
aTHE SCRIBBLER (Sir P. Newson) ... W. Nightingall	11	7
ZINITA (Mr. C. Law) ... A. Law	11	7
aARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ... Thrale	11	5
MURPHY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... G. Bennett	11	5
aDIX (Mr. S. H. Lewcock) ... Poole	11	5
aSOUTH ESKA (Mrs. J. de Selincourt) J. Anthony	11	2
CUBICLE (Colonel A. C. Little) ... Little	11	0
aLEMPLUS (Major Hadliffe) ... Hyman	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
ARCH COURT or THE SCRIBBLER, W. Speck; LAMINARIA, R. Thrale; FILIBUSTER, W. Payne; MARDEN, —; BEN BARN, D. Morgan; ABDUL, S. Ingham; ROSSALBA, —; RUBICON II., F. Brookes; SWEET WILMA, W. Parvin; NUMIDE, F. Rees; SOUTH ESKA, T. Cullinan; AESCULAPIUS, —. C. Rhodes rides either Nemalis or Aesculapius.

3.0.—The **HOOKWOOD NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE** of 200 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) ... J. Reardon	6	12	0
FIERY FOOT (Mr. F. Bartholomew) ... Stanley	6	11	7
aWOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ... Thrale	a	11	7
NAVY BLUE (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ... James	a	11	7
aVESCOLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ... J. Anthony	a	11	7
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ... J. Chapman	a	11	7
BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards) ... Edwards	a	11	7
a SPINE BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ... A. Law	a	11	7
SUMMERCOURT (Mr. R. McAlpine) ... Poole	a	11	7
GLENDOLL (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ... Martin	6	11	7
FISMERE (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Beeby	a	11	7
SPANISH THORN (Mr. E. R. Thompson) ... E. Thompson	a	11	7
SECRETARY (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ... J. Chapman	a	11	7
PHANTOM (Mr. H. Davis) ... Woodland	a	11	7
BLUE MARK (Mr. F. R. Samson) ... Woodland	6	11	7
LARIDDA (Mr. M. D. Blair) ... Blair	6	11	0
aIDDI GARA (Mr. — Turner) ... Turner	a	10	0
aDECOLLETE (Captain D. FitzGerald) ... Martin	5	11	0
FENDER (Mr. H. Peel) ... Poole	5	11	0
MARRAN (Mr. H. Friday) ... Friday	5	11	0
MATTERHORN (Lord Queenborough) G. Bennett	5	11	0
SIR DERENDIG (Mr. J. S. Rennison) ... Rennison	5	11	0
SAUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ... H. Smith	5	11	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
FIERY FOOT, F. Brookes; WOOD OWL, R. Thrale; BLUE VINNY, Captain Weber; SECRETARY, —; LARIDDA, Foster; DECOLLETE, —; MATTERHORN, F. Rees; VINICOLE, —.

3.30.—The **MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SPEAR O' WAR (Lord Queenborough) G. Bennett	a	12	7
Two Royals (7lb. ex.) (Mr. F. Barbour) Pardy	a	12	7
NOSIAMAS (Mr. V. Emanuel) ... Duller	a	12	7
aINVERMARK (Mr. T. Richards) W. Nightingall	a	12	7
WONDROUS (Mrs. E. Nugent) ... Gore	a	12	0
GRANDENS (Mr. G. H. Richy) ... Gore	6	11	12
CLASH MORGAN (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ... Langlands	a	11	10
THE BROWN TALISMAN (Mr. M. Stephens) ... Blair	6	11	9
aSOUCIONS (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ... Collinson	a	11	9
FLOWN AWAY (Mr. R. C. Woods) ... Woods	a	11	8
TAN GIRL (Lady H. McCalmont) ... Gore	6	11	7
ALL OVER (Lord Marchamley) ... R. Thompson	6	11	7
ZERO (Mr. B. Warner) ... O. Anthony	5	11	6
SORBINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ... F. Wootton	5	11	6
DANDY DENNIS (Mr. A. Walton) ... Butchers	5	11	5
aOLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. Duckworth) W. Payne	5	11	5
GOLDEN BAY (Mr. J. Mayo) ... C. Young	6	11	4
DOUANIER (Mr. H. Wentworth) ... Poole	5	11	4
PARADEISOS (Mr. J. A. Clement) ... Clement	a	11	3
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ... Killalee	a	11	3
aDROMORE (Mr. W. Parsonage) ... Whitaker	a	11	3
ROYAL LANCE (Mr. F. Hyde) ... W. Nightingall	a	11	3
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. Harmsworth) ... Poole	5	11	1
FOMORIAN (Miss V. Ellis) ... Gore	5	11	1
BELVEDERE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... A. Law	6	10	12
LLANDREAMER (Mr. V. Stapleton-Bretherton) ... Woodland	6	10	5
aMERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke) ... E. Pigott	a	10	12
aALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ... Turner	a	10	10
ANDORRA (Mr. T. F. Hooley) ... Cockton	a	10	9
MORABBY (Mr. T. E. Whitney) ... J. Chapman	a	10	9
aRISEN STAR (Mrs. L. Rihll) ... Hackett	a	10	8
RED CONRAD (Mr. J. F. Johnson) ... Pendarves	a	10	8
BLACK SWEEP (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ... A. Law	a	10	7
aSIR ROY (Major T. H. Sebag-Montefiore) ... Woodland	6	10	5
aFULL DRESS (Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Jickling) ... F. Morgan	a	10	4
SOUCAR (Mr. D. M. Gant) ... Hammond	5	10	4
KHADIR (Lord Queenborough) ... G. Bennett	5	10	3
FOURFOOTED (Mr. J. Buchan) ... Powell	5	10	2
DOMINICAN (Mr. A. Holmes) ... J. Reardon	a	10	2
DREAM O' FORTUNE (Mrs. M. Evans) I. Anthony	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS:
INVERMARK, F. Rees; GRANDENE, F. Maxwell; SOBRINO, S. Ingham; DANDY DENNIS, —; DOUANIER, W. Stott; PARADEISOS, H. Haddrell; DROMORE, T. Cullinan; ROYAL TANGO, W. Speck; BREWSTER, G. Turner; LLANDREAMER, —; MERCURY, K. Piggott; ALLITERATION, R. Everett; ANDORRA, —; ST. ROY, G. Goswell; KHADIR, J. Doherty; L. Butchers rides either Dandy Dennis or Llandreamer.

PEDESTRIANISM

POWDERHALL HANDICAP

The 130 yards handicap in the annual Powderhall pedestrian meeting in Edinburgh was won yesterday, for the first time, by a Welsh runner, A. Morgan winning a great race by over half a yard from J. Gaughan.

The results were:—

130 YARDS HANDICAP

SECOND TIES.	WINNERS	
HEAT 1.—D. W. Brown (Aberdeen), 8 yards.		Time, 13 3-16sec.
HEAT 2.—J. Vallance (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS' VISIT TO HIGHBURY

The League matches to be played to-morrow will have a special interest to London, as three of the divisional leaders will play on a Metropolitan ground. In addition to the visit of Sheffield Wednesday, the League champions and present leaders in the First Division, to Highbury, where they will play The Arsenal, Oldham Athletic, who hold the first position in the Second Division, visit Chelsea, and Plymouth Argyle, leaders in the Southern Section of the Third Division, will play at Brentford.

When The Arsenal visited Sheffield Wednesday early in September they were successful by two goals to none, but on more recent form shown it is unlikely that The Arsenal will repeat their success. While Sheffield Wednesday have been giving proof of their all-round ability The Arsenal have failed comparatively in a branch of the game in which it was hoped they would excel. Their inability to shoot goals and their failure to win as many matches as was expected have resulted in the club occupying a much lower position than was expected after their promising start, in which they won five of their first six matches. Only two of the sides in the First Division have scored fewer goals. With all the playing talent they have at their disposal The Arsenal may be expected to do better in the course of the season, but it is so far advanced now that the chance of the London team getting to the top is small. Whatever the result of to-morrow's match, it should provide a most attractive game, and Sheffield Wednesday have a chance of getting their revenge for their defeat earlier in the season.

ANOTHER CHANGE POSSIBLE

While Sheffield Wednesday are in London Manchester City have the advantage of playing on their own ground against Sunderland, and there is the possibility of a change in the leadership. Manchester City should win this game. Out of London one of the most interesting games should be that between Aston Villa and Leeds United, two well-matched sides. When they met at Leeds early in the season Leeds United won easily, but the result of a match played so early in the season may not be a sound guide for the future. Aston Villa have made very steady progress after a moderate start, while at one stage of the season Leeds United were at the top of the table. Each now stands high, and the result may have an important bearing on the ultimate destination of the Championship.

Derby County, who are fourth, play Bolton Wanderers at Derby, and Bolton are sixth. This match should be equally interesting. The scoring power of Bolton, who have shot 12 goals in their last two matches against Everton and Huddersfield Town, makes them dangerous opponents, and Derby County may experience difficulty in repeating the narrow victory they gained in the match at Bolton. The matches between the more lowly clubs have their importance, as the competition to avoid relegation has an interest of its own. Grimsby Town, who were promoted with Middlesbrough, are in danger of returning to the Second Division, since they are right at the foot of the table, and their game with Newcastle United, who are only two places higher, will be full of interest. Everton, who are last but one, will find it difficult to profit at the expense of Liverpool, who have improved as the season has progressed, while Portsmouth appear to have an equally difficult task, though they are at home to Burnley. West Ham United are not so badly off as some of the sides, but there is room for improvement, and their visit to Middlesbrough is likely to test their merit.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

SCHOOLS' COUNTY MATCH

The Eastern Counties Public Schools beat Middlesex Public Schools at Richmond Athletic Ground yesterday by two goals, a penalty goal, and two tries (19 points), to a goal and three tries (14 points).

Though the Eastern Counties were in danger of defeat, the score being 11 points to three, against them, their forwards recovered splendidly, and won, though one of their players, Bellamy, who was playing on the left wing, had to be carried off after receiving a kick on the head in the first half. The captain C. L. Pearson, one of the best forwards they had, came out from the scrummage to take the place on the wing.

Middlesex, who had beaten Kent easily last week, did not do as well as they had then. That was probably due largely to the absence of R. J. G. Durrant (Cranleigh), their scrum-mage half-back. King played well enough, but his passes to Joscelyne were rather slow. Joscelyne took them well, but did not have the room or the time to set the three-quarter backs going.

Snelus and Weston scored tries for Middlesex early in the game, but they were then on the defensive and, though nothing was scored then, C. B. Pearson kicked a penalty goal. Early in the second half Delafield scored a try for Middlesex. The Eastern Counties' forwards then had the better of the game and played well. It was not long before tries were scored by McDermott and Burleigh, and the second being converted by C. L. Pearson, the scores were equal. They got the lead when D. Westoby, who defended well, dribbled over and was awarded a try after being tripped up. Pearson again converted. After a clever breakaway by Weston, Greenwood scored for Middlesex, but Shneerson failed to kick a goal and thus gain the two points necessary to put his side on terms, and then Keymer, running well, got over and the Eastern Counties won well.

TRIAL MATCH CHANGES

A. G. Cridlan (Oxford University) will be unable to play for England in the Rugby Union International Trial Match at Twickenham to-morrow. His place will be taken by P. D. Howard (Oxford University), who was chosen for The Rest, and the vacancy in The Rest team will be filled by J. McD. Hodgson (Northern).

A. R. Ralph, the London Welsh half-back, will be unable to play for the Possibles against the Probables in the final Welsh Rugby International Trial Match at Swansea to-morrow. His place will be taken by W. H. Lewis (Guy's Hospital), who played for Wales in 1926.

HOSPITALS CUP DRAW

The draw for the competition for the Hospitals Rugby Cup, which was presented in 1875, has been made and is given below. The first match will be played on the Richmond Athletic Ground on January 30. The draw is as follows:—

FIRST ROUND

JANUARY 30 (THURSDAY).—A. St. Mary's v. Westminster.
FEBRUARY 4 (TUESDAY).—B. Middlesex v. Guy's.
FEBRUARY 6 (THURSDAY).—C. University College v. St. George's.
London, Charing Cross, St. Bartholomew's, King's, and St. Thomas's, byes.

SECOND ROUND

FEBRUARY 11 (TUESDAY).—D. King's v. St. Thomas's.
FEBRUARY 13 (THURSDAY).—E. London v. Charing Cross.
FEBRUARY 18 (TUESDAY).—F. Winners of A v. winners of B.
FEBRUARY 20 (THURSDAY).—G. St. Bartholomew's v. winners of C.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

FEBRUARY 27 (THURSDAY).—Winners of F v. winners of D.
MARCH 4 (TUESDAY).—Winners of E v. winners of G.

FINAL ROUND

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

London Hospital defeated Northampton at Northampton yesterday by 4 tries (12 points) to 1 try (3 points).

TO-DAY'S MATCH

The teams for the match between the Rosslyn Park Public Schools and the London Irish Public Schools at Richmond Old Deer Park to-day, at 2.30, are:—

ROSSLYN PARK P.S.—A. R. Tawell (Harrow), back; H. H. C. Dooty (Epsom), W. M. Welch (Harrow), R. C. A. Broadrian (Tonbridge), and G. H. Lang (K.C.S.), three-quarter backs; A. Ferguson (Taunton) and G. C. Beverley (Harrow), half-backs; M. S. Page (Marlborough), C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), P. H. G. Scott (King's, Canterbury), J. F. Cope (Cranleigh), A. J. Goodall (Cranleigh), C. L. Pearson (Bedford), E. C. Warlow-Harry (Cheltenham), and G. L. Delafield (St. Paul's), forwards.

LONDON IRISH P.S.—T. M. C. Horton (Eastbourne), back; L. G. Hughes (Wimbledon), G. A. Kelly (Prior Park), T. G. O'Dwyer (Cheltenham), and J. F. W. Meikle (Cheltenham), three-quarter backs; D. O. Feely (Stonyhurst) and D. C. King (Uppingham), half-backs; D. Clarke (Stonyhurst), W. W. Oakes (Prior Park), E. J. Dunkin (St. Edmund's), J. J. O'Donovan (St. Edmund's), J. D. Molony (Wimbledon), F. H. Daly (Clifton), M. Chapman (Oratory), and W. F. S. Raffin (Fettes), forwards.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH

TWICKENHAM.—England v. The Rest (2.15).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

BRADFORD.—Yorkshire v. Cheshire.

OTHER MATCHES

BARNET.—Barnet v. Mid Herts.
BATH.—Bath v. St. Thomas's Hospital (2.45).
BECKENHAM.—Lloyds Bank v. Old Elthamians.
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham v. Ealing.
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham "A" v. Ealing.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. Old Leysians (2.30).
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Old Centrals.
BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. Blackwell (2.30).
CANTERBURY.—Canterbury v. R.A.F. (Hardwicke).
CATFORD BRIDGE.—Tonbridge v. Catford Bridge.
CHARLTON.—Charlton Park v. Chartered Bank.
COVENTRY.—Coventry v. Old Alleynians (2.30).
CROYDON.—Old Whitgiftians v. U.C.S. Old Boys.
DARTFORD.—Old Dartfordians v. Orpington.
DORKING.—Dorking v. Polytechnic.
EALING.—Barclays Bank "A" v. Old Croydonians.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Berkshire Wanderers.
FAIRLOP.—Old Blues v. Old Cranleighans.
GAINSBOROUGH.—Gainsborough v. Lincoln.
GUILDFORD.—Guildford v. Esher.
HARROW.—Harrow "A" v. Old Wimbledonians.
HEADSTONE-LANE.—Old Millhillians v. United Services, Portsmouth.
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Old Merchant Taylors (2.30).
ILFORD.—Ilford Wanderers v. Finchley.
KINGSTON.—K.C.S. Old Boys v. H.A.C.
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Swansea (2.30).
MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. Oxford Nomads.
MAIDSTONE.—Old Maidstonians v. Gravesend.
MERTON.—Old Ruthlshians v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital "A."
MOSELEY.—Moseley v. Penarth.
MOTTINGHAM.—Old Stortfordians v. Old Berkhamstedians.
MOTSPUR PARK.—London Irish "A" v. National Provincial Bank.
NEW BECKENHAM.—Midland Bank v. National Bank of India.
NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Carlisle.
NEW MALDEN.—Old Emanuel v. Imperial College.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Devonport Services (2.45).
NORTHUMBERLAND HEATH.—Old Erithians v. Honor Oak Park.
Old Haberdashers "A" v. Old Fullerians.
Old Halleyburians v. West Herts.
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Torquay Athletic (3.0).
PORTSMOUTH.—United Services (Portsmouth) v. Blackheath (2.30).
RICHMOND.—London Scottish v. London Irish (2.45).
RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park v. London Hospital (2.30).
R.N.V.R. v. Tunbridge Wells.
RUGBY.—Rugby v. Old Dunstonians.
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Twickenham.
SHOOTER'S HILL.—Westcombe Park v. Old Redingensians.
SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. Old Brightonians.
SOUTHEND.—Southend v. Britannic House.
SUDBURY.—Wasps v. Bank of England.
THAMES DITTON.—Police v. R.A.F. (2.30).
TRINITY FIELD.—Upper Clapton v. Leytonstone.
TWICKENHAM.—Exiles v. Public Schools XV.
TWICKENHAM.—U.C.C. Staff "A" v. Old Reigatians.
UXBRIDGE.—R.A.F. Toc H.
WARLINGHAM.—Old Midwhitgiftians v. Park House "B."
WINCHMORE HILL.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital v. Harlequins (2.30).
WINDSOR.—Windsor v. Old Haberdashers.

SCOTTISH MATCHES

EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Hawick.
EDINBURGH.—Heriot's F.P.s v. Selkirk.
GALASHIELS.—Gala v. Langholm.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Greenock Wanderers (2.15).
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School F.P.s v. Stewart's F.P.s.
GLASGOW.—West of Scotland v. Glasgow University.
GLASGOW.—Kelvinside Academicals v. Edinburgh Academicals.

WELSH MATCHES

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL

SWANSEA.—PROBABLES v. POSSIBLES (2.45).

OTHER MATCHES

CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Bristol (2.45).
CRUMLIN.—Crumlin v. Cross Keys (3.0).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Gloucester (3.0).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Richmond (2.45).
NEATH.—Neath v. Aberavon (2.45)
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Blenavon (3.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE

THIRD TEST MATCH

SWINTON.—England v. Australia (2.30).

OTHER MATCHES

BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Huddersfield (2.30).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Wigan (2.30).
FEATHERSTONE.—Featherstone Rovers v. Barrow (2.30).
HALIFAX.—Halifax v. Castleford (2.30).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Bramley (2.30).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Rochdale Hornets (2.30).
LEEDS.—Leeds v. Hull (2.30).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. St. Helens (2.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Hunslet (2.30).
WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Warrington (2.30).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Broughton Rangers (2.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Leigh (2.30).
YORK.—York v. Batley (2.30).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

HIGHBURY.—The Arsenal v. Sheffield Wednesday (2.30).
BIRMINGHAM.—Aston Villa v. Leeds United (2.30).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester United.
DERBY.—Derby County v. Bolton Wanderers (2.30).
LIVERPOOL.—Everton v. Liverpool (2.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Birmingham (2.30).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester City v. Sunderland (2.30).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. West Ham United (2.10).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Grimsby Town (2.15).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Burnley (2.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Leicester City (2.30).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Tottenham Hotspur (2.30).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Southampton (2.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. West Bromwich Albion (2.30).
BURY.—Bury v. Millwall (2.15).
CHARLTON.—Charlton Athletic v. Preston North End (2.30).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Oldham Athletic (2.30).
HULL.—Hull City v. Cardiff City (2.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Notts County v. Nottingham Forest (2.30).
READING.—Reading v. Bristol City (2.30).
STOKE.—Stoke City v. Swansea Town (2.30).
WOLVERHAMPTON.—Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Bradford City (2.15).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Plymouth Argyle (2.30).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Swindon Town (2.45).
HOMERTON.—Clapton Orient v. Merthyr Town (2.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Torquay United (2.30).
SELHURST PARK.—Crystal Palace v. Fulham (2.45).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Bournemouth and B. Ath. (2.45).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Queen's Park Rangers (2.45).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton Town v. Walsall (2.45).
NORWICH.—Norwich City v. Brighton and Hove Albion (2.30).
SOUTHEND.—Southend United v. Luton Town (2.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Newport County (2.30).

NORTHERN SECTION

BARROW.—Barrow v. Port Vale (2.30).
CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. York City (2.15).
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Accrington Stanley (2.30).
DONCASTER.—Doncaster Rovers v. Darlington (2.15).
HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. Rotherham United (2.30).
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Hartlepools United v. Southport.
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. South Shields (2.15).
NELSON.—Nelson v. Crewe Alexandra (2.15).
BIRKENHEAD.—Tranmere Rovers v. Rochdale (2.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Stockport County (2.15).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. New Brighton (2.30).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE I

ABERDEEN.—Aberdeen v. Celtic.
AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Partick Thistle.
AYR.—Ayr United v. St. Mirren.
GLASGOW.—Clyde v. Kilmarnock.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Motherwell.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Hibernians.
EDINBURGH.—Heart of Midlothian v. Cowdenbeath.
GREENOCK.—Morton v. Dundee United.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park v. Falkirk.
GLASGOW.—Rangers v. St. Johnstone.

OTHER MATCH

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Corinthians v. Athenian League (2.30).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE RESULTS

*ABERDEEN (Hill, Dickie)	2	HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN (McMillan, Battles)	2
AIRDRIEONIANS (Burke)	1	*HAMILTON ACADEMICALS	0
AYR UNITED (Murray, Hart)	2	*DUNDEE UNITED (G. Ross)	1
*CLYDE (Borland, Cunningham)	2	ST. JOHNSTONE	0
DUNDEE (Nelson)	1	*HIBERNIANS	0
*FALKIRK (McGinnigle, McGregor 2, Hamill)	4	MOTHERWELL (Stevenson)	1
*KILMARNOCK (Cunningham 2, Clark)	3	COWDENBEATH (Pullar, Martin)	2
*MORTON (Little, Ballantyne)	2	ST. MIRREN	0
*QUEEN'S PARK (McAlpine, McLelland)	2	CELTIC (Napier)	1
*RANGERS (Archibald, McPhail)	2	PARTICK THISTLE (Ness)	1

*** The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are those of the players who scored the goals.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	22	17	3	2	54	18	37
Aberdeen	24	15	5	4	57	36	35
Motherwell	23	14	3	6	54	35	31
Partick Thistle	24	12	4	8	55	40	28
Kilmarnock	23	11	6	6	44	36	28
Celtic	22	12	3	7	50	28	27
St. Mirren	23	12	2	9	46	34	26
Heart of Midlothian	23	9	7	7	46	40	25
Ayr United	23	11	2	10	47	58	24
Falkirk	23	9	5	9	44	49	23
Cowdenbeath	22	8	4	10	34	36	20
Clyde	23	7	6	10	41	50	20
Dundee	24	8	4	12	28	36	20
Hamilton Academicals	23	7	5	11	47	52	19
Queen's Park	24	8	3	13	39	47	19
Morton	23	7	5	11	41	54	19
Airdrieonians	23	8	2	13	31	37	18
Hibernians	23	4	7	12	24	41	15
Dundee United	23	5	4	14	34	64	14
St. Johnstone	24	4	6	14	27	52	14

For the Third Round of the F.A. Cup on January 11 the Ministry of Transport have suggested that the matches at Tottenham and Highbury shall, with the consent of the F.A. and agreement of the clubs concerned, commence at 2.45 and 2.15 respectively.

L. McPherson, the left half-back, who has played for Swansea Town since 1923, was yesterday transferred to Everton.

CRICKET

RYDER AND SCAIFE SAVE VICTORIA

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.—Victoria lead by 53 runs and have three wickets in hand in the first innings of their Sheffield Shield match with South Australia. South Australia to-day lost their two remaining wickets for 18 runs, and were all out for 244. Ryder and Scaife saved Victoria from a collapse, and Victoria's score at the close of play was 297 for seven wickets. Ryder played a fine captain's innings.

Score:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

G. W. Harris, b. A'Beckett	0
B. W. Hone, b. A'Beckett	46
D. Pritchard, l.-b.-w., b. A'Beckett	36
V. Richardson, run out	4
H. E. P. Whitfield, l.-b.-w., b. Blackie	15
Nitschke, c. Ryder, b. Blackie	53
A. Hack, b. Alexander	44
C. V. Grimmett, c. Hendry, b. Ironmonger	15
C. W. Walker, run out	3
T. Wall, l.-b.-w., b. Blackie	2
T. Carlton, not out	12
Byes, &c.	12
Total	244

VICTORIA.—First Innings

R. Ellis, run out	27
W. H. Ponsford, c. sub., b. Wall	47
H. L. Hendry, b. Whitfield	24
J. Ryder, b. Wall	77
K. Rigg, c. Richardson, b. Grimmett	23
E. L. A'Beckett, b. Carlton	0
C. Scaife, not out	51
J. Ellis, l.-b.-w., b. Carlton	18
D. Blackie, not out	21
Byes, &c.	8
Total (7 wkts.)	297

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	11	1	35	1	Ironmonger	28.2	8	64	1
A'Beckett	20	4	40	2	R. Ellis	2	0	2	0
Blackie	34	6	87	3	Hendry	2	0	3	0

—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. BEAT OTAGO

DUNEDIN, Jan. 2.—F. E. Woolley played a big part in the defeat of Otago by M.C.C. by ten wickets here to-day. After scoring 132 out of M.C.C.'s total of 322, he took altogether ten wickets in the match for 88 runs.

M.C.C.—First Innings

E. W. Dawson, c. and b. Elmes	41
A. H. R. Gilligan, c. Knight, b. Elmes	70
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Cavanagh, b. Elmes	2
Woolley, c. Clark, b. Elmes	132
C. B. Legge, c. Dunning, b. Elmes	1
Nichols, b. Dunning	1
Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Dunning	2
M. J. Turnbull, b. Dunning	4
G. F. Earle, b. Blunt	10
Cornford, c. Allen, b. Blunt	29
M. J. C. Allom, not out	4
Byes, &c.	23
Total	322

Second Innings—K. S. Duleepsinhji, not out, 0; M. J. Turnbull, not out, 1; byes, &c., 4. Total (no wicket), 5.

OTAGO

First Innings		Second Innings	
Knight, b. Allen	44	b. Woolley	51
McMillan, b. Allom	5	b. Legge	0
Dunning, c. Turnbull, b. Worthington	5	c. Earle, b. Worthington	8
Blunt, b. Worthington	15	b. Legge	25
Cavanagh, c. Worthington, b. Woolley	32	st. Cornford, b. Woolley	23
Allen, c. Turnbull, b. Woolley	15	l.-b.-w., b. Legge	2
Elmes, l.-b.-w., b. Woolley	10	l.-b.-w., b. Woolley	15
Gallaud, l.-b.-w., b. Woolley	4	l.-b.-w., b. Worthington	4
Dickinson, c. Cornford, b. Woolley	11	c. and b. Woolley	12
Monk, b. Woolley	2	b. Worthington	0
Clark, not out	2	not out	7
Byes, &c.	21	Byes, &c.	18
Total	166	Total	160

BOWLING ANALYSIS

M.C.C.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Dickinson	15	5	45	0	Monk	7	1	23	0
Elmes	35	11	68	5	Allen	7	2	14	0
Blunt	14	1	49	2	Gallaud	4	2	5	0
Dunning	47	14	85	3					

OTAGO.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	3	1	10	0	Allom	20	5	57	2
Duleepsinhji	4	1	19	0	Woolley	28	9	50	6
Worthingt'n	16	4	29	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	6	2	9	0	Allom	15	4	43	0
Legge	6	0	24	3	Woolley	22	7	38	4
Worthingt'n	27	12	28	3					

—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. IN WEST INDIES

BARBADOS, Jan. 1.—The M.C.C. team began their tour of the West Indies here to-day with a four-day match against Barbados. Rain delayed the start until 12.30 and at luncheon Barbados had scored 14 for one wicket—Tarilton's, which fell to Voce, the Notts professional. After tea rain again interfered with play, and at the close of play Barbados had scored 182 for six wickets, Challenor scoring 51.

JAN. 2.—The match was continued to-day in brilliant weather. J. D. Sealy scored a century for Barbados. Rain stopped play after the luncheon interval when Barbaods had scored 292 for eight wickets.

BARBADOS.—First Innings

F. H. Tarilton, b. Voce	1
G. Challenor, b. Voce	51
E. L. G. Hoad, l.-b.-w., b. Haig	3
C. de L. Innis, c. Ames, b. Voce	2
E. L. Bartlett, run out	33
J. W. Byer, c. Wyatt, b. Rhodes	7
L. Walcott, b. Rhodes	30
G. Francis, l.-b.-w., b. O'Connor	39
J. D. Sealy, not out	100
Byes, &c.	26
Total (8 wkts.)	292

M.C.C.—The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, R. E. S. Wyatt, N. Haig, Hendren, Rhodes, O'Connor, Astill, Ames, Gunn, Voce, and Sandham.—*Reuter.*

CURRIE CUP MATCHES

NEWLANDS, Jan. 2.—Western Province won on the first innings in their Currie Cup match with Natal. Western Province declared with 538 for six wickets, and Natal made 177 in their first innings. Melville made 66 and Borland 51. Natal followed on, and scored 458. D. Morkel made 208 (not out) for Western Province, A. W. Palm 100 (not out), and Serrurier 105. In Natal's second innings I. J. Siedle made 85 and Woods 93. H. G. Owen-Smith took six wickets for Western Province in Natal's first innings for 61 and Bell four for 39. Owen-Smith also took five for 124 in the second innings.

TRANSVAAL'S VICTORY.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2.—The Transvaal easily beat the Orange Free State in a Currie Cup match here by an innings and 357 runs. Their first innings total was 557 of which Curnow made 162 and Langebrink 122, well backed up by Foley and Catterall who scored 65 and 70 respectively. Reid took five Transvaal wickets for 117. Orange Free State's first innings total was only 67. Brissenden took three wickets for 13, Walsh four for 23 and Cochrane two for two. The Free State's second innings totalled 133, Walsh took three wickets for 41, Devitt two for 19, Brissenden two for 22, and Langebrink two for 10.—*Reuter.*

WINTER SPORTS

SKI-ING AT MURREN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MURREN, JAN. 2

The Cuthbert Savage Challenge Cup race was held at Mürren to-day when there was a record entry of 52, including a strong contingent from Wengen.

The results were:—

C. E. W. Mackintosh, 1; W. J. Riddell, 2; Miss Sale Barker, 3; D. Raeburn, 4; R. C. Dunn, 5.

Riddell was only 2sec. behind Mackintosh, and Miss Sale Barker 2sec. behind Riddell, a superb effort for a lady.

For the Lady Mabel Lunn Slalom race held to-day there were seven entries.

The results were:—

Miss Sale Barker, 1; Miss E. Mackinnon, 2; Miss Doreen Elliott, 3.

For the Strang Watkins Slalom race there were 31 entries, the race being open only to second-class runners.

The results were:—

N. W. Dunn, 1; J. Fell Clark, 2; R. Neild, 3.

The Junior Kandahar Championship was decided, and the combined result of the straight race and the Slalom race was:—

P. Lunn, 1; D. Raeburn, 2; R. C. Dunn, 3.

Raeburn won the Slalom, Lunn the straight race. The course was from Maulerhunbel to the Test Finish, a 1,100ft. descent. The winner's time was 2min. 26sec.

ICE HOCKEY

A GOOD VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. MORITZ, JAN. 2

In a close game to-day Cambridge University beat the British Ice Hockey Association's team by two goals to none.

In the first period Cambridge scored through Warren and Trauttenberg. In the final period the British team attacked continuously, but brilliant play by Speechly in the Cambridge goal prevented them from scoring.

The Cambridge team has settled down into a very effective side. There is no outstanding player, but the combination is good. The British team was slow to get started, and their defence allowed the Cambridge forwards to come in too close to Rogers in goal. For the British team Carruthers and Home carried the puck well, but lacked finish in front of goal.

The teams were:—

CAMBRIDGE.—Speechly (St. John's), goal; De Marwicz (Pembroke) and Trauttenberg (Pembroke), defence; Fawcett (Clare), Warren (Trinity), Cannon (Trinity), Churchill (Caius), Bragdon (Trinity), and Botero (Jesus), forwards.

BRITISH ICE HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.—Rogers (Manchester), goal; Sexton (London Lions) and Mackenzie (London Lions), defence; Home (United Services), Grace (Prince's), Carruthers (United Services), Magwood, Mulholland, and Bruce (London Lions), forwards.

BERLIN, JAN. 2

The Canadas Ice Hockey team beat Sweden by two goals to none here to-night.—*Reuter.*

BILLIARDS

NEWMAN'S MATCH WITH INMAN

Newman had outplayed Inman to such an extent in the week's match by time at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square that, though he conceded his opponent 2,000 start, he was leading by 2,812 when play was continued yesterday. Although his chance of success may have gone Inman played well in the afternoon to score 524 for an average of 75, while Newman, who increased his lead to 3,084, made 796 for an average of 113.

Newman had the curious experience of losing the white four times in his first six visits. At his first visit he scored 66 off the red ball in a run of 72, and Inman gave a fine example of sound hazard play in a break of 216. There was not a bad stroke until he missed a thin forcing loser, a very awkward stroke. After scoring a few points Newman lost the white again and then he made 57 off the red ball in a run of 77. Inman played just as well in his next break, but missed a long-range ball-to-ball cannon when he had scored 98, and Newman discounted this fate of scoring on the part of his opponent by making a clever top-of-the-table break of 354, which included a run of 61 cannons.

Twice in his next three visits Newman was handicapped by the loss of the white ball, and his breaks were limited to 58, 34, and 26, but Inman did not control the run of the balls with the same judgment as before, and in the meantime his chief breaks were 35 and 43. Newman played well enough at his next visit to maintain a three-figure average, and when he missed a long loser after scoring 173, Inman was unlucky to be prevented from playing out time. He had made a run of 113 when, in playing a long loser, the cue ball kicked badly.

The scores at the interval were:—Newman (in play), 7,702; Inman (receives 2,000), 4,618.

Newman increased his lead in the evening to 3,292, which really makes the result of the match a foregone conclusion. Newman had an average of 79 for a total of 790, while Inman made 582 for an average of 65.

The highest runs by Newman in the early part of the play were 64 and 50, while Inman made runs of 58 and 73. Playing in his best form at the top of the table Newman then made runs of 44 and 35 close cannons in an attractive break of 531. Newman appeared likely to make a bigger run when the balls ran almost in a line, and he missed a difficult *massé* cannon. Inman added several small breaks, but he did not make very much use of his chances until, after Newman had scored 76, Inman made a number of good strokes in a break of 249. Although he was slow, Inman made his strokes with fine accuracy, and two visits later he played out time with a run of 65 unfinished.

The closing scores were:—Newman, 8,492; Inman (receives 2,000, in play), 5,200.

BRILLIANT PLAY BY LINDRUM

Walter Lindrum set up a new Scottish billiard record in the first session yesterday at Glasgow in his match with Smith. He scored 2,484 for an average of 1,242 and made a break of 2,140. This beat the Scottish record he made against Smith last week.

Smith failed to score after Lindrum had gone from 27 (unfinished) to 371, and the only score made by Smith in the first half of the day was 140 (unfinished). In his big break Lindrum had runs of 57, 64, 54, 32, 55, 76, 47, 44, and 71 close cannons, so that nearly half of the break was made in that way.

At 1,642 he was faced by a difficult shot. His opponent's ball lay over a pocket at the top of the table, and his own only a few inches away. He did not dare to play the follow-through cannon, and he chose the rather ambitious stroke of playing off the bottom cushion up on to the object white. The result was a brilliant losing hazard. A red winner at the top of the table brought about Lindrum's downfall, and his run was his 29th break of 1,000 or over since his arrival here in the middle of October.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 21,210; Smith (in play), 17,952.

It was Smith's turn in the evening. He scored a break of 1,003, continuing his unfinished innings.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 21,834; Smith (in play), 19,258.

MCCONACHY IN WALES

McConachy and Carpenter, the Welsh champion, yesterday began a match of three days, at Pontypridd, and the handicap of 2,000 given to Carpenter was considerably reduced in the first session, in which McConachy scored 1,200 to Carpenter's 291. Carpenter's best break was 58. McConachy made breaks of 191, 240, 381, 108, and 200. The scores at the interval were:—Carpenter (received 2,000), 2,291; McConachy (in play), 1,200.

The closing scores were:—Carpenter (receives 2,000), 2,792; McConachy, to play, 2,348.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

J. J. Ashley beat Captain A. Croneen in the fourth heat in the second round in the London qualifying competition of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square yesterday by 52 points. Ashley scored his necessary 499 points for an average of 12, while Croneen made 642 for an average of 15½.

Ashley began the second half of the game with a lead of 195, but Croneen, who is the oldest competitor in the Championship, played very steadily, and made a good recovery. Ashley's best runs during the first hour were 32 (twice), 30, 28, and 15, but Croneen scored fairly consistently, and made runs of 33, 21, 29, 40, 48, 25, 37, and 20. Croneen plays the top-of-the-table game considerably more than most amateur players, but his desire to retain position for this purpose caused him to fail several times. Although deliberate in his methods, he played an attractive game, and, with his opponent at first unable to score with the same freedom that he had done in the first half of the game, Croneen got within 64 of Ashley's total with a break of 35.

Ashley is a good exponent of the hazard game, and the accuracy of his potting assists him considerably. He strengthened his position again with a very good break of 87, in which he played the top-of-the-table game quite well, but Croneen maintained his form with a run of 53. Three visits later Ashley placed himself in a strong position with a break of 116, the first three-figure run in the London competition. Ashley played his hazard strokes with fine accuracy. Croneen, however, played most pluckily. After adding a run of 35, he played out time with a break of 71 (unfinished), the scores then being 976 to 877 in Ashley's favour.

When the game was continued later in the evening Croneen increased his unfinished run to 104, and he added a break of 23 before Ashley went to game.

The result was:—J. J. Ashley, 1,000; Captain A. Croneen, 948.

The fifth heat will be begun to-day, when G. F. Mathieson will play C. Harrington.

SQUASH RACKETS

BATH CLUB BEAT YORKSHIRE ROCS

The Bath Club beat the Yorkshire Rocs by five matches to none

Letters to the Editor

PAY IN THE SERVICES

NAVAL AND MILITARY RATES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The definite statement of one of the senior accountant officers of the Navy, to which you gave prominence in your issue of December 27, that

when the naval officer notes that the officers of the sister Services not only receive *pay on the same scale as his own* (italics mine), but on the top of this are presented with additional remuneration in the shape of married allowance, which is denied to him, he not only has a distinct grievance but he is further entitled to petition the Government to remove the anomaly,

must have seemed to many of your readers a shocking example of the proverbial ingratitude of Governments to the defenders of the nation when once immediate danger is past. Such action by Ministers professing devotion to a strong Navy as one of their main principles seemed so incredible that I was driven to attempt verification of the fact.

But it proved difficult to find any sense in which the three fighting Services can be said to receive pay on the same scale. Leaving the Air Force aside for simplicity's sake, there are fewer different ranks in the Navy than in the Army, and this, combined with the inevitable differences in the duties in (say) a battleship and a battalion, makes it difficult to compare like with like, while the rates of pay themselves, as shown in Navy and Army Estimates, coincide at only a few points in the scales. To take the case where the correspondence might be expected to be closest, that of the medical officers, the naval surgeon enters at £1 2s. 6d. a day and may rise to surgeon captain (maximum £3 15s. 2d.) and surgeon rear-admiral (£4 18s. 8d.); while the Army Medical Corps pays £1 0s. 8d. on entry £3 5s. 10d. to a full colonel, and £4 9s. 4d. to a major-general. Taking the executive branch of the Navy and the standard scale for combatant officers in the Army, the comparison (for what it is worth) is between Navy—from sub-lieutenant (9s. 4d.) and lieutenant (14s. 2d. minimum) to captain (£3 10s. 6d. maximum), and rear-admiral (£4 14s.); and Army—from 2nd lieutenant (10s. 4d.) and lieutenant (12s. 2d. minimum) to full colonel (£2 11s. 8d.), brigadier (£3 0s. 8d.), and major-general (£4 4s. 8d., or, if commanding a division, £4 14s.). These scales, for pay only, show a very definite lead in favour of the naval officer at almost every point.

But of course the real comparison is that of total income in cash and kind, and here the reference books break down. Army Estimates give tables showing totals of pay and allowances, in which a cash value is assigned to issues in kind such as rations, fuel, and light; but I can find nothing of the sort in Navy Estimates, and nobody can attempt the comparison who has not mastered the complex regulations of both Services. Light is, however, thrown on the subject by the published findings of the Committee on Pay of State Servants, 1923 (Sir Alan Anderson, Sir Herbert Lawrence, and Sir Peter Rylands), from whose Report the following are extracts:—

14. The rates of pay of officers of the Navy, Army, and Air Force were fixed in 1919 on the recommendation of the Fisher* Committee of the Cabinet, which considered and co-ordinated proposals made by the three Departments. . . . Comparing the emoluments of junior officers with that of men of the same standing in the administrative grade of the Civil Service, we get the following figures in 1923:—

Army.—Captain, age 30. Pay £429, pay and allowances £550, or if married £673.

Navy.—Lieutenant-commander, age 30. Pay £547, pay and allowances £718.

Civil Service.—Age 30. Average remuneration £803.

Our general conclusion is that officers up to and including appointment to the rank of captain in the Army and of lieutenant-commander in the Navy are at present being paid more than is necessary.

(These rates have since been reduced for new entrants.)

16. We have examined the rates of pay and conditions of service of officers of middle rank in the fighting Services, and we find that the total emoluments provided under the Fisher scheme are not excessive, subject to such adjustment on cost-of-living grounds as is already provided for.

The Board of Admiralty have represented to us that under the 1919 scheme the naval officer has proved to be in a less favourable position at certain points than his Army or Air Force colleagues. This may be so, but it appears to us that compensating advantages lie with the Navy at other points, and we understand that the Admiralty, who were represented on the Fisher Committee, did not record any dissent at the time on the general co-ordination between the Services arrived at by that Committee. . . .

In the Navy the pay code makes no distinction between the married officer and the single officer, and the Board of Admiralty now wish to follow Army and Air Force practice in granting a special allowance to married officers in respect of the cost of maintaining a home on shore. It is not necessary for us to go into the merits of this proposal, but we suggest that if it is adopted the change should be made . . . at the expense of pay without calling upon the Exchequer for additional funds.

It thus appears that if the naval officer to-day does not draw the so-called "married allowance" it is because the heads of his profession, in their unfettered discretion, preferred in 1919 to maintain the traditional naval view that an officer's wife is his own affair, and to take equivalent advantages for him in another form; nor is it difficult to understand difference in this respect between officers necessarily separated by duty from their wives and only temporarily associated with one another for the period of a ship's commission, and officers with their wives, spending their whole service in the close official and social association of regimental life. And when, in 1923, the Board of Admiralty had changed its view, it still did not consider the married allowance worth purchasing at the cost of surrendering the compensating advantages it had secured four years earlier. That the Government would not have objected seems clear from the fact that the lower deck of the Navy had been granted, and enjoys to-day, the same married allowance as the rank and file of the Army.

Admiral Ransom's ingenuous suggestion that the solution is to maintain the full 1919 rates of pay for all Services, irrespective of any gradual fall in the cost of living, and drop married allowance for the Army and Air Force, is no doubt based upon his belief that the 1919 pay scales, if not identical, are at all events equivalent; but in this belief he must be almost alone among those who have studied the subject. Indeed, in view of the different conditions of life in the several Services, a single pay scale for all could only be inequitable.

But this interference with a fellow creature's "grouse agin Gov'ment" is at best an ungracious business, Sir, and I will not pursue it further, but, by your leave, will sign myself

Obediently yours,

FAIR PLAY.

* The Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, now Warden of New College.

FUNERAL WISHES

CHANGING OPINIONS OF THIRTY YEARS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Comparative study of the obituary columns of *The Times* of to-day with those of some 30 years ago shows a notable change in the minds of educated people concerning the manner of the ultimate disposal of their mortal remains. The general trend of this change is revealed by a differential classification of specific wishes as to disposal expressed by individuals before death, as recorded in *The Times* between September 3, 1928, and September 3, 1929. In that year there were 16,388 death announcements, of which 14,116 (86.4 per cent.) referred to ordinary conventional burials. Examination of the remaining 2,222 (13.6 per cent.) cases of special disposal indicates an increased tendency towards:—

(1) Replacement of floral decorations at funerals by gifts of flowers to hospitals or by donations to charities in lieu of purchased wreaths. There were, for instance, 1,555 requests (9.5 per cent.) for "No flowers," Thirty-two people (0.2 per cent.) asked for alternative donations to charities.

(2) Cremation. The rapid rise of this hygienic method of disposal is evidenced by the fact that in 1928 the cremations in Great Britain totalled 3,436, a figure exceeding that for 1927 by 5.24 per cent., and representing an increase of nearly 30 per cent. over the average for the preceding five years. During the year analysed 739 cremation announcements (4.52 per cent.) appeared in *The Times*, a figure that would bring the total for this country, since the introduction of the system by Sir Henry Thompson, to well over 47,500.

(3) Discontinuation of the outward and visible signs of mourning as exemplified by black habiliments and paraphernalia. Thus, 343 requests (2.1 per cent.) were for "No mourning."

(4) Private funerals or, where public, that no ladies should attend. Seventeen requests (0.1 per cent.) were for the former, 11 (0.06 per cent.) for the latter.

Other expressed wishes included:—"Burial at sea," 11 (0.06 per cent.); "No service," 4 (0.02 per cent.); "No tears," 2 (0.01 per cent.).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES M. BEADNELL, Surgeon Rear-Admiral, R.N.

Old Stacks, Ringwood, Hants.

MORE SPENDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the Political Notes in your issue of December 27 you referred to Mr. Snowden's statement of the additional commitments entered into by the Government since June 1, which for a full year amount to £20,967,000. It is worthy of note that this results from the three months of legislation under the present Socialist Government, July, November, December, or an average of just on £7,000,000 a month. At this rate, should the Government be in office for four years, the additional national expenditure would be £252,000,000, assuming that Parliament was sitting and legislating for nine months in each year.

It is interesting to contrast this with the estimate you refer to in the leading article of December 23, which was made by Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland when Minister of Labour, for the cost of the Labour Party's programme under four headings—pensions, unemployment, education, and maintenance—£321,000,000 a year.

It would seem that the Left Wing Socialist group, headed by Mr. Maxton and Mr. Wheatley, have little cause for dissatisfaction at the rate of progress up to date. It is difficult, however, to understand the grounds on which the opinion, believed to be held in the City—that Mr. Snowden is a marvel of moderation and a greatly superior Chancellor of the Exchequer to Mr. Churchill—is based. It may yet appear that the City is rather premature in presenting him with its Freedom in a gold casket, and that this is a case where Mr. Asquith's maxim of "Wait and See" emphatically applies.

BASIL PETO.

Tawstock Court, Barnstaple.

"THE COLDEST PLACE IN ENGLAND"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—During the severe frost last February much journalistic capital was made of the fact that on two nights the lowest reported temperatures occurred at Ross-on-Wye. The actual readings on February 14 one degree below zero in the shade and eight degrees below zero on the grass, were in the nature of fresh records, no such temperatures having previously occurred during the last 70 years—the period covered by our temperature records. This fact alone should prove the rarity of extreme cold here. It was quite incorrect to assume, therefore, that Ross was, on the strength of two readings only, "the coldest spot in England." The truth is that any outstandingly high or low temperature, no matter where experienced, is no criterion as to the general climatic conditions at any place. The truest indication is afforded by the monthly mean temperature, which has been determined over a long period of years; 35, 40, or 50 years as the case may be.

Now, in the *Book of Normals* issued by the Meteorological Office, it will be found that Ross enjoys a milder winter temperature than many places farther south. Even in comparison with its near neighbour, Cheltenham, Ross is shown to be cooler in summer and warmer in winter. The absence of snow alone saved Cheltenham and other places from experiencing cold weather of like intensity to what was recorded in Ross, as Cheltenham lay just outside the snow-covered zone. Its geographical position, situated at the foot of high hills, would favour intense radiation if clear skies and a still atmosphere were to follow a good fall of snow.

To return to the February frost, however, in the *Monthly Weather Report* for February, issued by the Air Ministry, it is found that a large number of places had a lower mean temperature than Ross. I give a few examples herewith and should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly publish them:—

Town	1929 Feb. Mean Temp.	Town	1929 Feb. Mean Temp.
Buxton	29·2	Clacton-on-Sea	31·9
Hampstead	29·9	Tunbridge Wells	31·9
Leamington Spa	30·4	Gt. Yarmouth	31·9
Harrogate	30·9	Greenwich	32·0
Aldershot	30·9	Birmingham	32·1
Marlborough	30·9	Winchester	32·2
Cambridge	31·3	Malvern	32·3
Canterbury	31·5	Totland Bay	32·4
Lowestoft	31·7	Oxford	32·5
Cromer	31·7	Margate	32·5
Pollington (Sussex)	31·7	Ross-on-Wye	32·5
Ashdown (Sussex)	31·7		

This by no means exhausts the list, but the foregoing are sufficient to disprove the assertion that Ross was "the coldest place in England." Shade readings below zero were recorded at Usk (Monmouthshire), Houghall (Yorks), and Hereford. These places had a mean monthly temperature lower than Ross.

Yours faithfully,

FREDERICK J. PARSONS, Director (for Air Ministry).

The Observatory, Ross-on-Wye, Jan. 1.

ELECTRIC POWER IN TANGANYIKA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Reference was made in your City columns on the 24th instant to the decision of the Government of Tanganyika Territory to accept a tender for the electrification of the Great Pangani Falls in the province of Tanga. This development, entailing as it does in its initial stages the investment of approximately £300,000 of British capital in that Territory, is of considerable value to the various industrial undertakings established in the Tanga area and will go far to further the Territory's economic development.

Unfortunately the local Government have imposed a restrictive clause in this enterprise by confining the area to be supplied to a 60 miles radius of the falls. I am assured by eminent technical experts that these falls are capable of supplying not only the area within this radius, but the port and township of Dar-es-Salaam and the central area as well. It appears, therefore, that to restrict the energy available from the falls is to restrict the natural power resources of the Territory and in consequence retard its industrial development.

It is believed that the reason for not permitting an extension of the power supply beyond the 60 miles radius is that a suggestion has been made whereby the Dar-es-Salaam area be developed by the Government themselves through the Colonial Development Loan. As private enterprise is prepared to undertake the electrification of both the Tanga and Dar-es-Salaam areas it does not appear necessary to take advantage of the facilities offered through the Colonial Development Loan. There can be no question that the administration and financing of this scheme through one agency will eventually reflect greater economy and greater efficiency than if two conflicting units are introduced as apparently is intended to-day.

Yours faithfully,

CONRAD L. WALSH.

3, Lombard-street, E.C.3, Dec. 31.

OFFICIAL AND PRIVATE ARCHITECTURE

THE STATE AS BUILDING OWNER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Since May 1 last, when Lord Londonderry addressed the Architecture Club on the subject of official architecture, many letters have appeared in the columns of *The Times*, mostly from "unofficial" and therefore "anti-official" architects. In to-day's issue, your latest correspondent inquires whether "it is to the best interests of the art of architecture that the whole of the State buildings in this country should in future be designed by an official department." May I, Sir, as a former member of the offending department, with an experience of over 40 years, offer a few observations?

In the first place, I would observe that the technical staff of H.M. Office of Works consists of men who have been specifically trained as architects; many of whom are members of the Institute of British Architects. It is not for me to say why one man should elect to devote his skill to the erection of public buildings while another prefers to take his chances of success in private enterprise; the essential factor is that the former is fully qualified, and, as you stated in your leading article of May 2 last:—

If we of this present moment happen to be exceptionally lucky, our good luck at least proves that official architecture is not bound to be bad architecture, and that a Government Department is not impermeable by the spirit of beauty as it reveals itself to each age.

In the second place, I would observe that, where buildings have to be erected all over the country to serve specific purposes of a uniform character, there surely must be a considerable advantage in the "building owner"—in this case, the State—having at his command men fully informed of the special requirements. It is the interior of the building which counts for official work, from the State's point of view, and that point of view is ever present to the official architect. But, at the same time, as an architect, he is also concerned for his reputation as an artist, and would not offer an elevation calculated to mar that reputation, though some good men sometimes fall short of their best. During my term of office it was for many years my duty to submit to successive First Commissioners of Works elevations of Government buildings for their formal approval. They were invariably critical, both constructively and destructively, and frequently helpful from the practical point of view. On one occasion I had to submit a design for a new post office in a very small provincial town to the late "Lulu" Harcourt. He looked at it quizzically for a time, and then threw it back to me with the remark:—"Perfectly atrocious, but not worth bothering about." I asked him whether he was not going to put his initials, L. H., on it in accordance with the usual practice, to which he replied:—"No, I am not; you will put 'approved by the F.C.,' and initial it E. H. B., and then I can repudiate it." Of course, the late Viscount Harcourt would not have been guilty of perpetrating such an act of treachery on a permanent Civil servant, and only made the remark humorously to indicate that, although he did not like the elevation, he had a sense of proportion, and would not incur needless public expenditure in the preparation of further drawings for such an unimportant building.

In the last place, I would observe that it has ever been the practice of the Department to invite designs from unofficial architects in the case of the erection of buildings of unusual importance, either owing to their special object or prominent position. Cases which occur to me are the War Office, the new public offices in Whitehall, and the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The Office of Works has specialized in many ways, and the services of its leading architects have been requisitioned by outside bodies and private persons where difficult problems were involved. This was especially the case in reference to the care of ancient monuments and historic buildings, where the unrivalled experience of its former Director of Works, Sir Frank Baines, was helpful.

In conclusion, I think that I shall be safe in saying that the Office of Works will be prepared to face without flinching any Committee of Inquiry into its qualifications and its practices. The House of Commons is fully informed of the work of the Department; ample opportunities being afforded to inquirers thereon when the Votes of the Department are under discussion and when the Committee of Public Accounts is sitting on its past deeds.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST H. BRIGHT.

Sandhill, Washford, Somerset,

Dec. 30.

WAR PENSIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your Political Notes of December 21 reference is made to the action of the British Legion, through its branches, in seeking the support of members of Parliament to a demand that section 5 of the War Pensions Act of 1921 should be rescinded. Surely there is nothing unusual in the desire to obtain an assurance of such support before a discussion of the subject in Parliament. Members of Parliament more often than not when seeking election pledge themselves up to the hilt to promote or oppose policies, even though such policies may not have been previously discussed in Parliament.

The question of rescission of the section has repeatedly been discussed in the House. The present Minister of Pensions during the debate on the passing of the Act pointed out that the Act might make it difficult for many men to get their just pension rights; and later in the debate on pensions in the House, when Labour was in Opposition, in May last, he maintained that there had arisen in association with the time limit a act of exceedingly difficult and complicated cases which could only be dealt with by the setting aside of the limit, and that there should be no objection to wiping it away and allowing the claimants either to stand or to fall by the strength of the cases which they bring, even if the man's disability arose within seven, 17, or 70 years of his discharge, provided his disability could be traced back to his association with the War, and that in such case he should be entitled to pension. Since accepting office, however, he has receded to some considerable extent from this.

As I understand it, the reason why the British Legion desire the section to be repealed is in order that such cases may be dealt with as a matter of right, and not, as at present, *ex gratia* on the part of the Ministry, and that a board of independent medical experts should be constituted a tribunal to hear and finally determine all such claims as the Local War Pensions Committee, after careful scrutiny, may recommend for consideration. The existing House of Lords Tribunal satisfactorily exercises similar functions, but only in regard to cases coming within the seven-year limit. Surely there can be no valid reason why the pressing cases of those poor fellows whose health can be proved to have broken down by reason of war service should not be similarly dealt with.

I am, &c.,

LEST WE FORGET.

CYCLISTS' REAR LIGHTS

The constant grumbles about the inadequacy of cyclists' rear lights would appear to be rather unreasonable. To be consistent, the authorities should insist that pedestrians on country roads without pavements be similarly illuminated. Motorists should drive within the power of their own lights and not rely on those of other people.—Mrs. K. B. DAVIDSON, Fellside, Ulverston, Lancs.

Points from Letters

ABNORMAL RAINFALL

The rainfall registered here for October, 5.25in.; November, 8.66in.; and December 7.23in. (making a total of 21.14in. for the quarter ending 1929), sets up a record for any three consecutive months during any period for the past 40 years. The total quantity for the year 1929 was 33.34in., which, for this district, is about 11in. below the average.—Mr. A. R. WHITE, Charnage, Mere, Wilts.

A "LORD CHANCELLOR FROM THE BENCH"

In your admirable review of 1929 you say "Not many of the *personnel* of the new Government had been in office before. A Lord Chancellor had to be fetched for the first time for centuries from the judiciary." During the last 100 years four Lord Chancellors at least have been appointed from the Judicial Bench. Lord Cottenham was Master of the Rolls when he was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Great Seal in 1835. Lord Campbell was Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench when he was made Lord Chancellor in 1859. Lord Cairns was a Lord Justice of Appeal in Chancery when Mr. Disraeli made him Lord Chancellor in 1868, much to the chagrin of Lord Chelmsford. In the same year Sir William Page Wood was appointed Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's first Government. Sir W. Page Wood had been a Vice-Chancellor, he was a Lord Justice of Appeal when he was made Lord Chancellor. He was raised to the peerage as Lord Hatherley, the name by which he is perhaps best known. Lord Sankey was a Lord Justice when he was made Lord Chancellor. Although the Court of Appeal as at present constituted was created by the Judicature Acts, the office held by Lord Sankey was similar to, but not identical with, that held by Lord Cairns and by Lord Hatherley when they were appointed Lord Chancellor.—HIS HONOUR JUDGE CRAWFORD, The Orchard, Wellesley-road, Gunnersbury, W.4.

CONFERENCE SECRETS

Looking at the photograph of the 24 secretaries who are going to keep secrets at the Naval Conference in London, I am reminded of the steps taken by Napoleon III. when he had negotiated the famous treaty of commerce with Cobden. He was anxious to avoid leakage, and, instead of employing professional copyists, asked Mrs. Cobden if she would oblige him by sitting up and copying the text of the treaty with the Empress, which the Spanish lady and the Welsh lady did. I was told this by my first wife, who was Cobden's second daughter.—Mr. RICHARD SICKERT.

THE LATE MR. JACOMB-HOOD

I have read with the greatest pleasure Mr. E. F. Benson's appreciative notice of Percy Jacomb-Hood which appeared in *The Times* of December 31. Jacomb-Hood was a very old friend and a schoolfellow of mine. His artistic work began while he was still a schoolboy, and your readers may like to hear of an incident arising out of that work that occurred while he and I were in the same class together. The class was supposed to be busy with Greek verse, but presently the class master noticed that the boys seated near to Jacomb-Hood were obviously more interested in something he was doing than in their own tasks. The master left his desk to see what was happening, and discovered that Jacomb-Hood was just finishing a pencil picture of a tree labelled up its trunk "The Tree of Knowledge." On the boughs of the tree were seated birds with human faces which were lifelike portraits of the different masters of the school. The classmaster had the tact to recognize that this "Tree of Knowledge" was worth more than any amount of schoolboy Greek verse.—Mr. HAROLD COX, 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn.

DR. JAMES'S POWDERS

In the recent article on "Dr. James's Powder" the writer accounted the possibility of Dr. Goldsmith having lent a hand in composing Dr. James's prospectus as one of "Fate's best strokes of irony." If that be so, the second best would surely be that the author of "Goody Two Shoes"—this has been attributed to Goldsmith—should have hastened his own end by persisting in taking "Dr. James's Powder" in the fac. of contrary medical advice. This juvenile book was published by John Newberry, the purveyor of the famous powder and other like popular remedies. A tragic incident in the tale is the death of the heroine's father, who was "seized with a violent fever in a place where Dr. James's Powder was not to be had"; and so "died miserably." It is only fair to the memory of Dr. James to point out that recent research has shown that Goldsmith was already suffering from a fatal disease, and that the antimony contained in the powder, though it may have hastened the end, was not the primary cause of his death.—Mr. AMBROSE HEAL, Baylin's Farm, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield.

EARLY MAN IN SURREY

The finding of palaeolithic implements in such circumstances as Major Wade relates in your columns makes an interesting appendix to Mr. Henry Bury's researches on the implement bearing gravels of the Farnham district (*Proceedings of the Geological Association*, 1913 to 1916), in which he correctly deduced the deposition of Terrace A, B, and C gravels by the headwaters of the present Wey when they formed the headwaters of the present Blackwater. The seeming anomaly of these gravels, and in particular those of terrace A at 150ft. above present water-level, containing river-bedded palaeoliths, is thus very simply resolved, and proves no anomaly at all.—The REV. CHARLES OVERY, Oxford.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE BARRACKS

Mr. Basil Ionides's proposal to convert Knightsbridge Barracks into a restaurant, dance-hall, and flats provokes one to consider an ever-increasing problem. The Household Cavalry at present occupies Regent's Park Barracks, from which place the King's Guard leaves daily about 10.20 a.m. and arrives at Whitehall at 11 a.m. At about 11.20 a.m. the "Old Guard" returns to Regent's Park Barracks, arriving about noon. This means a 1½ hour's daily travel through the West End at the busiest part of the day. I have been informed that traffic is affected over half an hour on every day of the week. With increasing congestion the transfer of the Household Cavalry to Knightsbridge Barracks would solve a rapidly-growing problem. To abolish the traditional "Changing of H.M. Guard" is unthinkable. And is it not wise to retain such accommodating barracks in the heart of the British Empire (no matter how valuable the site) for the use of H.M. Cavalry in the event of any unforeseen emergency?—Mr. G. H. BUSHBY, Falcon Hall, Wormley, Herts.

BOOKS OF STAMPS

The 2s. books of stamps, which are such a very convenient form of keeping these necessary adjuncts to correspondence, are sadly lacking in one respect. They contain no item of information on postal matters. Yet there is space enough, for there are 12 pages devoted to advertisements. Could it not be possible to substitute for one of these a page which should give in short summary certain information so essential to those who wish, for instance, to send post-cards to the Continent, or to know the weights allocated to letters for abroad, both our own Dominions and those of other countries? The 3s. books give this information. I hope the Post Office will see their way to extend this useful matter to the cheaper variety.—Mr. H. JOHNSTONE MILLAR, Sialkot, Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset.

HELM ORDERS

Is it not better to consider how the change of orders affects our own ships before we deal with an international method for all nations? For instance, Pirrie's English and French sea terms give:—"Port the helm!" for "Babord la barre!" and "Starboard the helm!" for "La barre à tribord!" You will see that the French enunciation makes a different "song" for "port" and "starboard." In the same way, our "port" and "starboard" are distinctive, in that "port" is one syllable and "starboard" two. Further, "port" is spoken open mouthed, and "starboard" requires the use of your tongue and teeth. In adopting "left" and "right," we will be in the same state as when we had "larboard" and "starboard," and we abandoned "larboard" for "port" to avoid errors.—Mr. W. J. HERRON, Liverpool.

THE CALAIS-DOUVRES

Your interesting article and the picture of the Calais-Douvres bring to my mind the happy memory that on October 17, 1878, my wife and I, on our way to the Continent for our honeymoon, crossed the Channel in this Siamese twin ship. We had a pleasant journey, but it was a calm day, so did not provide any evidence in reference to the object for which the ship was designed.—COLONEL SIR T. STUDDY CAVE, Woking.

PUNS ON NAMES

The old inns in this country, the names of which so often are of Biblical origin, afford excellent examples of "Lost Letters." In the Fen country of Cambridgeshire there was until recently an inn called "The Goat and Compasses" (God Encompasses Us). Another inn of that neighbourhood, "The Lamb and Flag," was also a good example of the religious origin of the inn names, but this had not become corrupted.—Dr. K. B. CLARKE, Cranborne, Dorset.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFTS TO CHARITY

Mr. ARTHUR SALE, of Newlands, Holmwood-gardens, Wallington, Surrey, died on November 5, aged 79, leaving property of the value of £46,653, with net personalty £45,035. He left:—

£1,000 to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary; £500 each to the Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney, and the Governesses' Benevolent Institution; £100 each to the London Hospital, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Ranyard Mission, Russell-square, W.C.1, and the Annie MacPherson Home of Industry; and £250 and the income from £1,500 stock to Martha Julia Walker, formerly in his employ.

Miss ALICE AGNES WOOD, of The Ryelands, Leominster, Hereford, who died on November 12, aged 73, left estate of the value of £159,473, with net personalty £146,323. She gives:—

An annuity of £150 to her butler, Thomas P. Powell; an annuity of £50 to her late maid, S. A. Shorland; £300 to her chauffeur, Rowland Driver; £100 to her gardener, Thomas Chambers; £50 each to her late maid, Edith Tristram, her under-gardener, Leonard Davis, her late footman, Arthur Heath, Nurse Marion Bessie Hayes, and Nurse Pirrie; and six months' wages to each of her servants who have been with her for 12 months.

Miss HARRIET MICHELL, CHYNOWETH, of Holland-park, W., who died on November 16, left estate of the value of £142,443, with net personalty £139,954.

Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD BODLE, of Pyrmont, Birdhurst-rise, Croydon, and of Messrs. Brooks, Bodle, and Co., wine merchants, Mincing-lane, E.C., died on October 15, aged 82, leaving £39,706, with net personalty £39,199. He gives:—

£100 to the Wine and Spirit Trades Benevolent Society; and £50 each to his servants, Lizzie Smith and Frances Smith, if still in his employ.

Mr. GEORGE BLACK, of Cecil-street, Carlisle, retired joiner and contractor, who died on October 21, left estate of the gross value of £26,172, with net personalty £25,241. He left:—

£250 to the Home for Incurables, Carlisle, and £200 to Emma Jane Reay, if in his service at his death.

Mr. GUSTAVUS JAMES GOODMAN, of Ashmore, Brampton-by-Carlisle, Cumberland, minister of the Presbyterian Church of England, who died on September 16, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £9,403, with net personalty £160. He left:—

£30 per annum during the life of his wife, or until payment of the capital sum hereinafter mentioned, to the trustees of the "James Goodman Scholarship" in discharge of the obligation in that regard contained in the Deed of Covenant relating to the Foundation of the "James Goodman Scholarship" dated November 22, 1904.

The residue of his property in trust for his wife for life. Subject thereto the trustees are to make provision for the maintenance of his brother Percy. He further left £1,100 to the trustees of the "James Goodman Scholarship" in discharge of the obligation in that regard contained in the aforesaid Deed of Covenant relating to the Foundation thereof; £1,000 to the Foreign Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of England; £500 to Brampton Presbyterian Church towards the purchase of a manse; £100 to the trustees of Brampton Presbyterian Church, to be known as the "Elizabeth Goodman Bequest," the income to be distributed annually on New Year's Eve among poor members of the said church; and £100 to Brampton and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital.

Mr. FREDERICK HURST HENDERSON, of Wellfield-avenue, Muswell Hill, N., tea dealer, a director of Messrs. Appleton, Machin and Smiles, Limited, College-hill, E.C., who died on October 28, aged 67, left £20,772, with net personalty £20,558. He left:—

£100 each to the Presbyterian Church, Muswell Hill, and the Foreign Mission Fund of the English Presbyterian Church.

COLONEL CHARLES ATTERSOLL SMITH, of Ashcombe, Reigate, solicitor, who died on November 29, aged 71, left estate of the gross value of £14,612, with net personalty £9,424. He gives:—

£300 to his parlourmaid, Ethel Ansell.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARNS, Mr. Herbert Farrand (84), of Greenland-street, Camden Town, N.W.	
BARKER, Mr. Roger Bradley (53), of Lang, Warren, Arnside, Westmorland, a Fellow of the Institute of British Architects (net personalty £2,201)	£14,878
BATY, the Rev. Edward (70), of The Grange Nursing Home, Keynsham, near Bristol (net personalty £684)	13,379
BOOTHROYD, Mr. Joseph (84), of The Grange, Wortley, Leeds, lent dealer (net personalty £3,128)	776
GILMOUR, Mr. Harry Morgan, of Warrington-road, Ipswich, Suffolk, and of Arcade-street, Ipswich, ophthalmic surgeon (net personalty £5,125)	11,129
GIRARDET, Mr. Herbert Henry (45), of Stanley House, Stanley-road, Hoylake, Cheshire, formerly of Shanghai, China, cotton merchant, of Messrs. Reiss Bros., of Cotton Exchange buildings, Liverpool (net personalty £291)	6,792
LAMBERT, Colonel Frederick Arthur Heyzate (72), of Glyn Malden, Dogsilly, Merioneth, and of Garratts Hall, Banstead, Surrey, senior Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (net personalty £15,482)	27,411
LANGTON, Mr. Ernest Charles (61), of The Grange, Wootton, Isle of Wight, chairman of Messrs. Webb, Mew, Langton and Co., brewers, Newport, Isle of Wight (net personalty £20,520)	20,443
MARNHAM, Mr. Frederick, of Wilbraham-mansions, Sloane-street, S.W.1, and late of the London Stock Exchange (net personalty £20,814)	29,152
MELDMAY, Major Walter Henry St. John (66), of Thornby Grange, Northampton (net personalty £12,556)	21,024
NEAL, Mr. Joseph William (64), of Trinity-road, Wood Green, N., proprietor of the *Sentinel* (net personalty £8,060)	30,868
TIPPLE, Miss Maude Clara, of Homeleigh, Gerrard-avenue, Offington Park, Worthing (net personalty £11,535)	8,116
	11,623

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

BISHOP'S BAN ON A UNITED COMMUNION SERVICE

The Bishop of Winchester (Dr. Woods) has declined to allow a united Communion service with the Free Churches at Eastleigh, Hants, similar to one held last year on the occasion of the Evangelical Alliance United Week of Prayer. The Bishop does not question the helpfulness of such a service in those taking part in it, but in a letter to the vicar he says:—"Such an action has an effect, and carries a responsibility, beyond the borders of the parish."

The vicar (the Rev. E. G. Wells), in his *Parish Magazine*, says:—"I am quite convinced that the effect of such an act of fellowship between members of different denominations is to break down prejudices and to stir up in many hearts a vision of the possibilities of reunion. Nevertheless, I am bound in loyalty to the Bishop, who on this occasion has given a definite opinion."

APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. H. HUGHES, lately headmaster of King's College, Taunton, has been appointed vicar of Godney, near Wells.

The Rev. W. GREENES, who has been curate of St. Michael, Newquay, Cornwall, for the last three years, has been appointed to the rectory of Mamhead, near Exeter—patron, Sir Robert Newman, M.P.

NOTES

The Rev. H. H. Wilford, vicar of Treleigh, Redruth, has withdrawn his acceptance of the vicarage of St. John's, Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool, and will remain at Treleigh.

The Rev. D. H. Briggs, vicar of Dodbrooke, Kingsbridge, South Devon, has withdrawn his acceptance of the rectory of Pelmarsh, Essex, having decided to remain at Dodbrooke.

The Rev. R. H. Bagnall, who for 42 years has held benefices in the Vale of Belvoir parishes of Barkestone and Plungar, Woolsthorpe, and Hose, has retired. He had been vicar of Hose for the last 10 years.

The Bishop of Southwell announces that he proposes to hold a visitation of his diocese at the end of 1930 and beginning of 1931.

The Sheffield Diocesan Conference will be held at Rotherham on January 21 and 22.

An appeal for 100,000 guineas for new churches, new mission churches, and sites in the diocese of Sheffield will be made in the New Year.

FREE CHURCH PULPIT CHANGES

The following changes in Free Church pulpits are announced in the *Christian World*:—

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. R. H. Parry, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, has accepted an invitation to Regent-street Church, Oldham; the Rev. Rowland Hill, of Wombwell, to Providence-place Church, Cleckheaton; and Mr. F. Pritchard, of Cheshunt College, Cambridge, to Endcliffe Park Church, Sheffield. The Rev. J. Cregan has intimated his intention of resigning the pastorate of Paddington Chapel.

BAPTIST.—The Rev. John Hair, of Motherwell, has accepted an invitation to Bristol-place Church, Edinburgh; and the Rev. C. G. Gillingham, of Newcastle, Staffs, to Askern and Skellow, near Doncaster.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES

The official statistics in regard to the Congregational churches for 1930 show that in England and Wales there are 4,415 places of worship, with a roll of 452,465 church members. In Scotland, with 171 churches, there is a membership of 38,137; and in the 32 churches in Ireland there are 2,198 members. The total number of ministers in Great Britain is 2,008, with 4,223 lay preachers.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

CHEST HOSPITALS

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION
and Diseases of the Chest, BROMPTON.
Sanatorium: Frimley, Surrey.
GREATLY NEEDS HELP. 520 beds constantly occupied. Annual Expenditure, £39,000. Only fixed income, £7,000.
Address Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

HELP THE
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD,
E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

FOR SAILORS

To all who recognise the country's debt to seamen the British Sailors' Society pleads for help to maintain Sailors' Homes in over 100 World Ports. Seamen's WIDOWS cared for, ORPHANS trained.
The **BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
Now in its 112th year. Help urgently needed.
Please send to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, *Bart., Hon. Treasurer,* 680, *Commercial Road, London, E.14.*

CANCER

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for inoperable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

IMPERIAL
CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11

ITALIAN SCULPTURE

BURLINGTON HOUSE EXHIBITS

CONTRASTS WITH ANCIENT ART

(BY OUR ART CRITIC)

Though comparatively few in number the examples of sculpture at the Italian Art Exhibition at the Royal Academy are very important. The bald statement that in the Central Hall the three "Davids," of Donatello, Verrocchio, and Michelangelo, are brought together, though it aptly sums up the spirit of daring and discriminating generosity in which the whole exhibition has been organized, gives little idea of what the works represent, both in themselves and in the history of art. It has been said that the Renaissance sculptors of Italy "issued from the Pisan pulpit as the Greeks from the Trojan horse." For practical reasons none of the more celebrated Pisans, Niccola, Giovanni, and Andrea, is represented here—unless "The Virgin Annunciate," in painted wood, by Pisano Nino, in the first room, with its splendid grasp of sculptural as distinct from anatomical form, is to be looked upon as a work of the school—but the tale is quickly taken up by Jacopo della Quercia (1371-1438), whose marble relief of "Virgin and Child, with St. Anthony and a Donor" is one of the wonders of the Central Hall. Combining some of the characters of both Gothic and classical sculpture, this work, with its energy of movement and largeness of style, is worth a deal of study—most of all for its consistency of scale in every detail, such as locks of hair and folds of drapery.

DONATELLO

Ghiberti (1378-1455), of the "Gates," is missing, but then we come to Donatello (1386-1466), with his "David." No artist of the Renaissance had a more profound influence upon his time, in painting as well as in sculpture. Exactly what antiques he studied is not known, though the suavity of the surface modelling in the "David" hints an acquaintance with the "Antinous," but it might almost be said that the classical spirit was domesticated in Italian art in this figure. Historically, it is of supreme importance, being the first large bronze statue in the round to be executed since classical times, and, artistically, it enchants by its blending of ideal and "modern" feeling in an expression of youth. Though suavity of modelling has been spoken of, the character of the main contours and the relation of planes in the bust-like give it extraordinary virility.

The Della Robbias are missing, and there is nothing by the exquisite Desiderio da Settignano, whose relief of the Virgin and Child is one of the treasures of the Victoria and Albert Museum; but Verrocchio (1435-1488) is here with his "David." More "wiry" in treatment than the Donatello version, it bespeaks the enthusiastic craftsman in bronze. The corselet and kilt, contrasting with the naked flesh, give an opportunity for surface decoration. Like Donatello, Verrocchio, who was himself a painter and the master of Leonardo da Vinci, had a great influence upon painting, and even in the head of this figure there is apparent the smile that was to haunt the productions of all who proceeded from his workshop.

With the Michelangelo "David" bronze is exchanged for marble, with a more massive treatment of form and the suggestion of repressed movement which gives to his works their strange vitality. The action of the figure is limited—the movement is felt under the skin, so to speak. The other Michelangelo, the lovely unfinished "Virgin and Child," from the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy, ought to be familiar. Technically, it is of great interest, because it shows the hand of the artist in different stages of carving. The bust of "Domenico Duodo," by Alessandro Vittoria, gives us a dignified example of 16th century portraiture, and—in striking contrast—the "Bust of Francis I: of Este," by Bernini (1598-1650), shows life and movement almost escaping from sculpture, with a reduction of the material to a convenience.

Taking it as a whole, the sculpture of the Italian Renaissance, though inspired from the past, is seen to differ from the antique by a closer approach to individual character, with, consequently, a smaller and quicker modulation of planes and a more lively interest in substance and surface. The Greeks appear to have regarded marble merely as the most freely available material, but the Italians, as in the delicate relief of "Augustus and the Sybil," by Agostino di Duccio, and the Michelangelo "Tondo," delighted in its qualities. In bronze their work was closely allied to that of the goldsmith and silversmith. Of this there are some exquisite examples in the South Rooms, but before going to them a glance must be given at the 4th-century "Ivory Chest," in Gallery IX. Small as the carving is in scale, it is grand in style—suggesting the remote origins of Giotto.

SMALL BRONZES

To speak of the small bronzes in the South Rooms in detail is not possible, but a few pieces of special importance may be picked out. In Case 942 the medals by Pisanello and others should be studied, and Case 958 contains several noteworthy things: the wax "Hercules and the Dragon," a masterpiece of open composition, by Pollaiuolo; the classical "Syrinx," by Antico, and "A Warrior on Horseback," by Leonardo da Vinci. Benvenuto Cellini is represented by a little "Venus and Cupid," in Case 960. In the case of goldsmiths' work (959) the two chalices and patens, A and B, are of special beauty; and among the many examples of maiolica and glass, C and M, in Case 948, and Q and R, in Case 943, must be mentioned. In the Central Hall there are four splendid Tuscan tapestries of the 18th century, representing the four quarters of the world. Unlike the earlier Northern tapestries, in which the picture is derived from the method of workmanship, they are frankly paintings copied on the loom, and they are remarkable for liveliness of colour and easy command of space.

TOC H SCHOOLS

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE IN LONDON

At the annual conference of the Toc H Schools, which will be held at the City of London School on Monday, reports will be received on the development of work overseas, on international relations between the British and German schools, and on the proposed pilgrimage to the battlefields next summer.

It is intended that the conference shall be for the most part informal, so that the members may have opportunities for free exchange of ideas. On Tuesday and the two following days a party of boys from Giggleswick, Oundle, and Aldenham will be taken on a tour to various parts of London. They will visit the old Church of All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower, which is the Guild Church of the Anglican members of Toc H and contains the Prince of Wales's lamp; the Dockland Settlement, the area in St. Pancras where the work of housing improvement is being carried on by the society of which the Rev. J. B. L. Jellicoe is chairman; the West Kensington Central School for Boys; and the Victoria and Albert and King George V. Docks.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, SIDCUP

SALE TO L.C.C. FOR £29,000

The Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, famous during and after the War for the successful treatment of officers and men who suffered facial injuries, has been sold to the London County Council with the intention that it shall be adapted for the purposes of a general hospital for post-operative cases. About 600 beds are available, and as the hospital is surrounded by 97 acres of land there is ample room for extensions. The L.C.C., when the Local Government Act comes into operation in April, will be responsible for the administration of the numerous hospitals and institutions now controlled by boards of guardians, and, if the idea of centralized post-operative treatment is successfully developed, it is believed that the Queen's Hospital may become the nucleus for a large convalescent home.

The hospital was established for its original purpose in 1917, but its history can be said to date from 1915, when the organized care and treatment of facial and jaw injuries had been started in France and a beginning had been made at the Cambridge Military Hospital, under the direction of Major H. D. Gillies, who, while serving with the British Red Cross, had seen the results obtained by Morestin, Valadier, and others. Major Gillies was allotted 200 beds at the Cambridge Hospital as a beginning, but the accommodation soon proved inadequate, and Frognal House, Sidcup, once the residence of Earl Sidney, was secured.

By the advice of Sir Charles Kenderdine, one of the founders and organizer of Queen Mary's (Roehampton) Hospital, a new hospital was built in the beautiful grounds of the mansion and Frognal House was used for administrative offices, a mess room for convalescent officers, and quarters for the nursing staff. The Queen commanded that the hospital should be named after her Majesty, and gave help and advice in the early stages of the scheme which substantially helped in the promotion of its ultimate great success.

FACIAL CASES

The hospital, with its beautiful grounds and fresh country air, was found to be an ideal place for patients who required continuous and special care between many operations and during long periods of convalescence. In a large number of cases two, three, and even four years were required to build up and restore the features of men who would otherwise have been permanently and horribly disfigured. Mainly through the experience gained in the treatment of War cases, surgery to-day can effect cures in a large proportion of cases which would formerly have been considered hopeless instances of facial mutilation.

From August, 1917, to March, 1920, the hospital and a number of auxiliary hospitals with a total accommodation for over 1,000 patients fulfilled, under the War Office, the duties of a central military hospital. Later its functions were taken over by the Ministry of Pensions. In 1920 the treatment of the facial injury cases was rapidly diminishing, and arrangements were made for the admission of general medical cases. In 1924, after the closing of the Ministry of Pensions Hospital at Richmond, neurasthenic cases were admitted. The remaining facial cases, reduced to 70, were removed to Queen Mary's Hospital at Roehampton in the following year and a pathological laboratory was then installed, together with an ultra-violet ray department on a large scale, where valuable work has been carried out in the healing of old wounds, surgical tuberculosis, and other obstinate troubles. A tropical diseases ward was also established.

From August, 1917, to May 31 last year 18,135 patients were received at the hospital. The facial cases treated included 714 officers and 8,035 other ranks. Seventy-three officer patients and 1,260 other ranks came from the Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand overseas contingents. In addition to the Queen's Hospital cases 647 officers were treated in the Sir John Ellerman hospital in Regent's Park. During the busiest period of the hospital, from its opening to June 30, 1921, no fewer than 11,752 major operations were carried out.

POST-OPERATIVE CASES

Sir Charles Kenderdine, the hon. secretary and treasurer, has long believed that a hospital was needed in the London district for the treatment of post-operative cases, and suggested to the L.C.C. that the buildings and grounds at Sidcup were particularly suitable for such a purpose. He stated yesterday that the Council had bought the hospital for approximately £29,000. The property was originally purchased by the National Relief Fund and handed over by deed to three trustees, who have agreed to sell the hospital as it stands with its equipment. The Council will not be able to put the hospital to its new uses until the Local Government Act has come into force, but a certain amount of preliminary work may be done during coming months.

LUTON CINEMA FIRE

THREE MEN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

At Luton yesterday FRANK ROYLANCE, 53, proprietor of the Gordon-street Cinema; WILLIAM WHITE ROGERS, 31, traveller, of Trowley Bottom; JONATHAN HARDY, an insurance agent, of Harpenden; and RICHARD COLES, 62, of Windsor-road, Luton, were charged with conspiring together and with other persons unknown to set fire to the Gordon-street Cinema, Luton. There were also charges against Rogers, Hardy, and Coles of setting fire to the cinema. All the accused pleaded "Not Guilty."

Rogers, in evidence, after pleading "Not Guilty" to the charges, said that some time in September he met a man named Collins, who asked him if he wanted to make any money quickly. Collins said a suggestion had been made by a man named "J. H." of making a fire. Collins said he had already had £10 from "J. H.," and was to receive another £40 when the job was done, and this he was willing to "split" with him. Rogers ascertained from Collins that "J. H." was John Hardy, and on learning this he said he would have nothing to do with it and advised Collins to do the same. Collins said, "It is quite easy. All I want you to do is to keep watch outside." Rogers again said he would have nothing to do with it, and this he repeated at a meeting at Hitchin.

Later he had a surprise meeting with Collins and Hardy and accompanied them to Hardy's office. Hardy started a rambling conversation about fires, including the Gordon-street Cinema, and suggested that if anybody locally could do the work successfully he could "cut out" men from London. Two men, Hardy said, had been down that morning in a car and nobody would even know who they were. Hardy told him (Rogers) that these men had just previously done a big fire in Luton and told him what fire it was. He again said he would have nothing to do with the matter, and he had not seen Collins since.

While he was at the house, Rogers continued, Roylance arrived and there was some talk about a key. Roylance said he would go and get another one, and after he had gone Hardy said to him, "You can see what the job is. Everything is arranged even to the key." Hardy continued to talk about fires which could be arranged if this one was successful. Roylance returned with a key saying, "I have brought my own." Hardy put the key in his (Hardy's) pocket. As the witness was leaving the house Hardy passed a slip of paper into his hand and said, "Look at it later." When he looked he found it consisted of two £1 notes rolled up, which he took to be a bribe to say nothing about what he had heard. Rogers said he had not seen Hardy since and on the day of the fire was at Leighton Buzzard from shortly after noon until the evening. He had been nothing but a fool in listening to these conversations, and had had nothing else to do with it.

Hardy read a statement from the dock, in which he said that he wanted to turn King's evidence and that Collins was innocent.

The MAGISTRATES discharged Coles and committed the other three men for trial, bail being allowed.

BODY OF UNKNOWN MAN FOUND

The body of an unknown man, aged about 30 or 35 years, was found yesterday afternoon in a chalk pit on Portsdown Hill, near Wymering, Hants. He was lying on a fawn mackintosh and had pulled an overcoat over himself. Apparently he had lain down to rest and had died. He had brown hair and grey eyes and had suffered from some disease in the legs. The fronts of his boots had been cut open, presumably to give him ease in walking. He was dressed in a grey suit, black and white striped shirt, white collar, blue socks, and woollen underclothing. In his clothing was £2, and near him was a fibre suitcase containing clothing and cigarettes.

ROMAN FORT FOR THE NATION

BORCOVICUS ON THE WALL

MR. J. M. CLAYTON'S GIFT

One of the few complete examples of Roman fortifications in England has just become the property of the nation through its gift by Mr. J. M. Clayton to the National Trust. This is the fort of Housesteads, Northumberland, known in Roman times as Borcovicus, or Borcovicium, which stands on Hadrian's Wall some 10 miles north-west of Hexham. Mr. Clayton has also presented to the Trust a portion of the Wall on either side of the fort, extending in all to about three-quarters of a mile. It may be recalled that the whole length of the Wall was recently scheduled as an ancient monument by the Office of Works.

Housesteads, which was first systematically excavated in 1822 and the following years, and again in 1898, has always been regarded as the finest Roman fort on the Wall. Around it stretches typical Border country of moorland and crag, sloping precipitately to the north of the Wall, with the Northumberland lakes in the background. To the south

the country falls away more gradually. There are few villages or cottages near, and to this may be attributed the fact that this particular portion of the Wall is in an excellent state of preservation, and has for years been used as a fence. None of its stones has been carried away for building purposes, as has been only too often the case elsewhere. On the south side of the stone wall run the *Vallum*, or earth wall, and the old Roman military way. The management of the fort and the preservation of the amenities in the neighbourhood will be facilitated, as Professor Trevelyan, the vice-chairman of the Trust, has become the owner of Housesteads Farm, which surrounds the fort on all sides, and joins it to the Newcastle-Carlisle road.

FIRST COHORT OF TUNGRIANS

Evidence as to the particular Roman troops which occupied this fort is a little meagre, but the *Notitia Dignitatum* contains the name of the Tribune of the first cohort of the Tungrians as having been stationed at Borcovicus, and as at Housesteads many altars have been found bearing the name of that cohort, the inference has naturally been drawn that Housesteads is the Borcovicus of the Romans. Included in the portion of the Wall given to the nation is the *castella* or mile-castle, provided for the use of the troops which formed the garrison at this point. Like the fort itself, the mile-castle is well preserved. The Knag burn passes under the Wall to the east of Housesteads in the way that, probably, it used to do in Roman times, since the construction of an arch would have admitted of the passage of an enemy.

The fort is 800ft. above sea level, and, it is believed, was completed before the contiguous portions of the Wall were begun. When the builders were safe within the strong stone walls of the fort they reared the great barriers to the right and left. The Wall, at its junction with the fort, has eight courses of stone in position. The eastern wall of the fort has been cleared of the rubbish which long encumbered it, and its masonry differs little from that of Hadrian's Wall. It is 5ft. thick. Housesteads is about five miles from Carrawburgh, the nearest station eastwards along the Wall, and contains an area of nearly five acres. Its form is the usual one of a parallelogram, rounded at the corners, with its greatest length from east to west.

Excavations undertaken in 1898 by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries show that a main street, the *via principalis*, crosses the fort from the northern to the southern gate. West of it lies a central building corresponding to the *principia* at Cilurnum. This has been laid bare and fenced in. It faces east down a broad street, the *via praetoria*, leading to the eastern or praetorian gate. Like all the other gates of these Roman military stations, the eastern gate was originally a double one, each portal having folding doors. At some period before its abandonment by the Romans one of the portals was built up. All the other gates were contracted in a similar manner. There is a guard chamber on each side of every gate, and, on the closing up of the southern side of the eastern gateway, the guard chamber belonging to it was converted into a dwelling-room. When this chamber was excavated in 1833, nearly a cartload of coals was found in it.

CHARIOT TRACKS

Visitors to the fort will still notice the holes in which the pivots of the doors moved. Here, as at Pompeii, the Roman chariots have left their marks behind them. A groove of about 8in. deep is to be seen on either side of the central stone in the threshold of the gateway, evidently caused by the passage of the chariot wheels. The grooves are about 4ft. 8½in. apart. It is interesting to note that the wheel marks at Pompeii are at exactly this distance from one another, and, by a curious coincidence, this is also the gauge of the English railways. The north gateway is described as "one of the finest pieces of masonry on the line of the Wall."

In front of the fort—on the south side of the Wall—are many objects of interest. The whole of the bank at this point is covered with the foundations of streets and houses, and to the west there are long terraced lines, which were probably devoted to cultivation. The plain below the fort, extending towards the east, was drained some years ago, and is believed to have been the burial-ground of the camp. A ridge rising out of this plain is called Chapel Hill. It is supposed that at one time temples were built here, as altars have been found at this spot. A little to the west of Chapel Hill there was discovered in 1822 the site of a semi-subterranean cave, dedicated to the worship of Mithras.

A right-of-way exists from the Newcastle-Carlisle road to the fort. Visitors to Housesteads will be asked to pay a charge of 6d., which will go towards the salary of the caretaker.

BRIG.-GEN. CHRISTIAN FOUND DEAD

Brigadier-General Gerard Christian, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., was found dead in his drawing-room at his residence in Belgravia last evening. He was 62.

About 7 o'clock last night the report of a shot was heard in the house, and General Christian was found lying on the floor of the drawing-room with a bullet wound in the head. A small revolver lay by his side. He had not been in good health for some time.

It was stated at the house last night that Mrs. Christian was ill and had not yet been told of her husband's death.

Born at Valetta, Malta, on June 2, 1867, General Christian was the son of Mr. Alfred Christian, C.M.G. His mother was a daughter of Captain Basil Hall, R.N., the explorer. He was sent to Cheltenham College, and joined the Yorkshire Regiment in 1887. He was adjutant from 1897 to 1901, and served throughout the South African War, when he received the D.S.O. and six clasps to the two medals, and was mentioned in dispatches.

When the Great War broke out he had just been promoted colonel. During the Mohmand operations from August to December, 1915, he commanded the 4th Brigade in India, being mentioned in dispatches, and then commanded the 36th Brigade, Indian Expeditionary Force "D" in Mesopotamia, till October, 1916, and was again mentioned and created C.B. He also received the Serbian Order of the White Eagle with swords. From December, 1916, to October, 1918, he was Inspector of Infantry, H.Q., India, and in the Afghan War of 1919 he commanded the 6th Brigade, being made C.I.E. General Christian married in 1913 Evelyne, daughter of Mr. T. E. B. Hilliard, of Writtle, Essex.

MILK PRICES IN LONDON

LAST YEAR'S RISE "NOT JUSTIFIED"

The position of the consumer, the distributor, and the producer of milk in London under the new agreement is discussed by the Food Council in a report to the President of the Board of Trade which was issued yesterday.

The Council begin by pointing out that their report of March 12, 1929, stated that there was no justification for a retail price being charged for milk in London during the year October 1, 1928—September 30, 1929, in excess of 7d. per quart for seven months and 6d. per quart for five months. The two associations of London milk distributors (the Metropolitan Dairymen's Society and the Amalgamated Master Dairymen, Limited) did not accept this opinion, and their members increased the retail price of milk to 7d. per quart on August 1, 1929, thus obtaining a retail price of 7d. per quart for eight months of the year, a higher price than any which had prevailed in London since 1923-24.

The present report goes on to show the effect on London retail milk prices of the 1929-30 agreement between producers and distributors. The Council have inquired of the two associations of London milk distributors what decision, if any, has been reached on retail prices to be charged during 1929-30, and both associations have replied that no decision has been taken later than that which increased the retail price to 7d. per quart on August 1, 1929, until further notice. After the publication of the terms of the 1929-30 agreement, however, an announcement was made by United Dairies, Limited, that "unless anything unforeseen arises the retail price of milk in London will be 1d. per quart cheaper for one month next summer"—i.e., that the retail price in 1929-30 will be in accordance with the recommendation made by the Council for 1928-29.

POSITION OF PRODUCERS

As regards the producer, says the report, the new agreement differs in important respects from all previous agreements. Milk is no longer divided into "liquid milk" and "manufacturing milk" but will be bought and sold in three classes according to the variations—10 per cent. (Class I.), 20 per cent. (Class II.), and 50 per cent. (Class III.)—from the "declared quantity," which is defined as the producer's estimate of his daily deliveries during the contract year. During the months of October, 1929, and August and September, 1930, the purchaser takes all supplies at full price. Outside these months, if the producer delivers milk in excess of his permitted variation, he will be paid for such excess at the rate of 2d. per gallon less than the agreed prices, and if he falls below his minimum variation there will be a deduction at the rate of 2d. per gallon in respect of such shortage.

The arithmetical average price payable to the producer under the 1928-29 agreement was 1s. 3d. a gallon, but, owing to variations in quantities delivered in different months and to the lower price payable for "manufacturing milk," the actual price payable to a producer delivering the quantities set out in the 1928-29 agreement was approximately 1s. 2¼d. (14.453d.) a gallon. To compare the effects of the former agreement with those of the present for 1928-30 it is necessary, the Council say, to calculate the financial results which would accrue to a producer delivering in both years the quantities set out in the 1928-29 agreement. As, however, these quantities do not allow for so wide a variation in deliveries as is allowed to the Class III. producer by the 1929-30 agreement, comparison is only possible in respect of Classes I. and II.

As regards producers in Class III., the Amalgamated Master Dairymen, Limited, have stated that the quantity of milk bought by retailers direct from producers in this class could be regarded as comparatively unimportant, and the Co-operative Union, Limited, have informed the Council that none of the four cooperative societies in the London area purchases any milk under Class III. The Council understand that creamery proprietors, who make farms, and those in a position to manufacture milk into cheese or other dairy products, are expected to buy their supplies under Class III.

On the basis of the deliveries assumed in the 1928-29 agreement, the producer will receive under the new agreement .034 of a penny per gallon more than he did last year if he sells under Class I., and .102 of a penny per gallon less than he did last year if he sells in Class II.

THE DISTRIBUTORS' MARGIN

According to the Council's report of March 12, 1929, the distributors' margin in 1928-29 should have been .333 of a penny per gallon over the year (or 1d. per quart for one month less than was actually obtained). On the basis of the deliveries in the 1928-29 agreement, distributors dealing with producers in Class I. and Class II. of the 1929-30 agreement and charging a retail price of 7d. a quart for seven months and 6d. a quart for five months will, the Council state, reduce their average margin during 1929-30, as compared with 1928-29, by .299 of a penny per gallon, or, approximately, 90 per cent. of the reduction called for by the Council in respect of 1928-29.

The Council point out, however, that the 1928-29 agreement relates to a producer delivering almost as much milk in the six winter months as in the six summer months. If winter production is unchanged and summer production is increased, the reduction in the distributor's margin will be more than .299 of a penny per gallon as compared with 1928-29. If winter production is decreased and summer production increased correspondingly, the reduction in the distributor's margin in 1929-30 will be less than .299 of a penny per gallon.

The Council have compared the 1929-30 agreement between producers and distributors with the 1928-29 agreement and find that, while the apparent reduction in price to producers in Classes I., II., and III. of the 1929-30 agreement is one-third of a penny per gallon, one halfpenny per gallon, and three farthings per gallon respectively, when the variations in the 1929-30 terms from the conditions of 1928-29 are taken into consideration, producers in Classes I. and II. obtain on the average in 1929-30 only slightly less than in 1928-29. Comparison between the two years is not possible in respect of producers in Class III. of the 1929-30 agreement.

If effect is given by the distributors to the announcement made by the United Dairies, Limited, the report concludes, retail prices in London in 1929-30 will not exceed 7d. per quart for seven months and 6d. per quart for five months. These prices will be the same as those which the Council recommended for 1928-29, and will involve London distributors who buy direct from producers in Classes I. and II. in a decrease of their margin varying approximately between .222 of a penny per gallon and .333 of a penny per gallon, or between 66 per cent. and 100 per cent. of the reduction of 1d. per quart in the retail price which the Council recommended should be made in 1928-29

IVEAGH TRUST

KENSINGTON ESTATE SOLD

RACK RENT OF £170,000

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have, under instructions from the Iveagh Trust, disposed of the Kensington Estate to the Audley Trust and Sir John Ellerman, who were represented by Sir Howard Frank (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley). The purchase was completed yesterday.

Originally, according to an old map delineating the large landownerships of London, the Kensington Estate formed a complete rectangle, enclosed on the north west by Kensington-road; extending to Richmond-road, a continuation of Old Brompton-road, on the south-east; and bounded westwards by the West London Junction Railway, from a point not far from Addison-road Station to West Brompton Station; and eastwards by a line drawn north-eastwards of the whole length of Earl's Court-road. The chief intersecting roads shown in this map were Pembroke-road, West Cromwell-road, and Trebovir-road.

The property belonged to Lord Kensington until the beginning of the present century, when it was sold at Winchester House under the hammer by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons for £565,000 to the late Lord Iveagh. The income, derived from freehold groundrents, was then about £18,000 a year, secured on a rack rental of fully £170,000 a year from some 1,500 hereditaments.

Although, as a residential district combining a strong element of commercial utility and value, the district is well known, it cannot lay claims to any great beauty. Development took place on strictly utilitarian lines, and such old houses as had at one time lent a charm to the neighbourhood were mostly soon demolished and the sites used for blocks of flats, houses which in later Victorian times were thought to be very convenient, and innumerable shops and other business premises.

THE CROMWELL FAMILY

Just 100 years ago Faulkner referred in terms of praise to Brompton Hall, as being near Earl's Court, and "having a grand porch, a dining room with a richly carved ceiling of oak, displaying centrally the rose and crown, flanked by the *fleur-de-lis* and other devices. Behind an ancient tapestry taken down a few years since" (he added) "the arms of Queen Elizabeth, carved in oak and curiously inlaid with gold, were discovered above the chimney piece." This old mansion was one of a number of houses that gave a charm to the Earl's Court district, but all of them have long disappeared.

Rapid progress was made with the development of Earl's Court after the various "International" exhibitions were held in the neighbourhood of Cromwell-road. That road, with its extensions, took its name from a much-debated association of Oliver Cromwell with the neighbourhood. Lysons, in "Environs of London," suggests that, as recent research proved in the case of a Highgate property, the association was not with the Protector personally but with members of his family and his adherents. The Methwolds held Hale House, sometimes called Cromwell House, during the lifetime of Oliver Cromwell, but the parish registers speak of Henry Cromwell, and it is believed that one of the Protector's supporters, General Lambert, lived at Earl's Court. In any case the history, authentic and conjectural, of the spot is now of secondary importance compared with its relatively recent rise as a residential area, and its steady growth in market value as a result of the shortening of the leases.

The estate now sold comprises, as shown in the accompanying plan, with quite unimportant exceptions, all the property extending from Pembroke-road and Stratford-road on the north, to Richmond-road on the south. Philbeach-gardens is the best known point on the west, and Lexham-gardens on the east. The northward and southward roads include Warwick-road, Nevern-road, Earl's Court-road, and Marloes-road. The roads running roughly east and west are West Cromwell-road and Cromwell-road, Longridge-road and Trebovir-road. At the south of the estate is Earl's Court-square.

PREVIOUS SALES

Another great sale to the Audley Trust was that, announced in *The Times* of September 5, 1925, of 40 acres, between Oxford-circus and Regent-street, Wells-street, and Euston-road. Sir Howard Frank negotiated the purchase, and Colonel Blount, the agent for the estate, represented Lord Howard de Walden, and continued the management of the property. This estate included Great Portland-street, Great Titchfield-street, Margaret-street, and Mortimer-street.

In *The Times* of March 26 last it was announced that Sir John Ellerman, for whom Messrs. Herring, Son, and Daw (Queen Victoria-street) acted on that occasion, had bought, from clients of Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square), nearly 14 acres of the Cadogan and Hans-place estate, Chelsea. That estate, extending northwards from King's-road, has nearly 2¼ miles of street frontage, and comprises some 600 separate hereditaments. This ranks as the largest of a great many important transactions in Chelsea property effected by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. It was then stated that, in all probability, a comprehensive scheme of redevelopment might in due course be undertaken. That redevelopment would, it was suggested, involve the formation of new avenues and a general improvement of the traffic facilities of the district between King's-road and Knightsbridge.

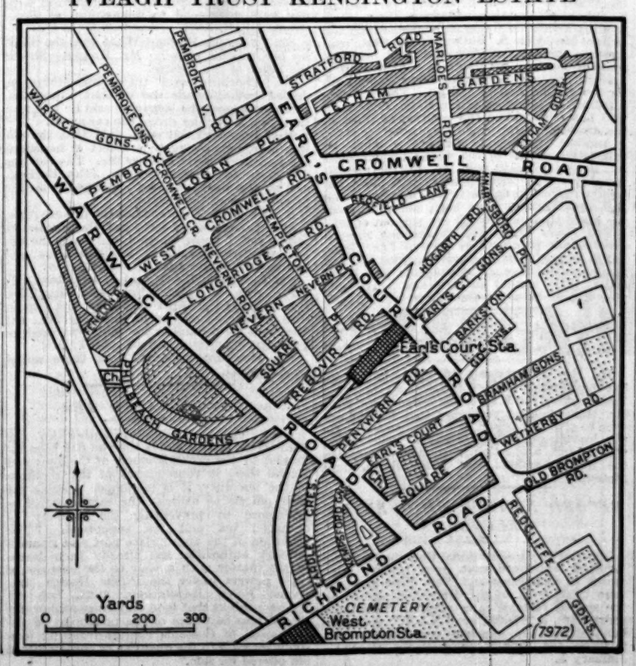
The present sale recalls other recent transactions by Sir Howard Frank, notably the disposal of the Hotel Cecil, and the fact that both his firm and Messrs. George Trollope and Sons were at various times separately instrumental in the sale of the great Herefordshire estate of Holme Lacy, since sold in lots.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The War Office acknowledges the receipt of 2s. 6d. sent anonymously from Salford as conscience money.

The Toc H *matinée*, recently held at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, which was attended by the Duchess of York, realized a net profit of £2,005 17s. 9d.

IVEAGH TRUST KENSINGTON ESTATE



"FREEDOM OF THE SEAS"

SIR RICHARD WEBB ON WAR DIFFICULTIES

"The Freedom of the Seas" was the subject of the inaugural address which was delivered at the annual general meeting of the Historical Association last night at University College by Admiral Sir Richard Webb, who was Director of the Trade Division of the Admiralty during the War and afterwards President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. Mr. C. H. K. Marten, Vice-Provost of Eton, the President of the Association, was in the chair.

SIR RICHARD WEBB said the "freedom of the seas" had ordinarily two meanings attached to it: the first was freedom of passage on the high seas for everything that floated, other than war-vessels, regardless of destination or nature of cargo or ships; while the second related to the question of what belligerent and neutral rights under international law were or should be in time of war. In favour of the first it was argued that Great Britain became daily more dependent on seaborne trade for her food and raw materials, whereas her sea-borne trade became more vulnerable owing to the progress of science. The benefit that would accrue to Great Britain, it was said, by acceptance of that policy would be free communication with her Dominions and the certainty that her food supplies and raw materials would never be interrupted. Such a policy, it was claimed, would eliminate the terrors of submarine warfare, as submarines could be used against war-vessels only. But what was the object of war? Nations fought to settle some dispute, and their purpose was to compel compliance by their adversary. One method of achieving that was to occupy the enemy's country, and the other was to get control of his external channels of supply and distribution so that he could neither sell his goods abroad nor obtain the supplies which he needed. It often proved, as in the late War, that a decision could be obtained only by a combination of the two methods, and "freedom of the seas" would merely remove the assistance which sea forces could give to land forces.

The second meaning of the "freedom of the seas" had been in controversy between Great Britain and the United States of America since the beginning of the last century. It was urged that there should be codification of the laws governing neutral and belligerent rights. But recent experience had shown how impracticable such codification became in practice. The plain fact, proved over and over again, especially in the late War, was that maritime war could not be carried on without some interference by the belligerents with the trade of the neutrals. But, even if there was immunity for neutral vessels, that would not help Great Britain, because her supplies came almost entirely in British ships, and how could any international agreement be expected in practice to prevent a Power at war with Great Britain from capturing or sinking her supply ships?

"PRIVATE WARS"

Practically all the nations were now pledging themselves to settle disputes by pacific means only. So far so good; but much remained to be done. Whereas the Covenant of the League contained the machinery necessary to investigate disputes and, in certain cases, to enforce obedience by a defaulting nation, the Pact of Peace was only an affirmation, lacking at present any means of enforcement. The Covenant, while enjoining a pacific method of settling disputes, left a loophole for war in case pacific methods failed. The Pact absolutely proscribed war as an instrument of policy, but war in self-defence was excluded. By the Pact formula each nation was to be the judge of whether it was going to war in self-defence. Such wars would almost certainly partake of the nature of private wars, and so long as the problem of private war remained unsolved there could be no solution of the problem of the freedom of the seas in the present state of the world's affairs.

Article XVI. of the League overrode any idea of freedom of the seas in a public war, since all trade with the offending State was to be severed. A war which might arise through the failure of the League clearly to recognize the belligerent which was the aggressor would partake of the nature of a private war, the other members of the League remaining neutral. The taking of any general action against an aggressor under Article XVI. depended upon a unanimous decision as to the identity of the aggressor having been arrived at by the League Council, and many people were therefore puzzled how it could be argued that within the League there could be no neutrals. It had been argued that the pact, which laid it down that disputes should never be settled except by pacific means, provided by implication the test of aggression, since that State was the aggressor which went to war after having definitely refused pacific settlement. But who could define an aggressor in any dispute? Even if the League named the aggressor, would the United States of any other non-member nation accept that decision so long as she remained outside the League?

If his premises were correct the problem could be solved only by closing up the loopholes which existed in the Covenant of the League and the pact, welding both into a harmonious whole, and so bringing about the total outlawry of war. But until that time came Britain's attitude was clear. "Freedom of the seas" had been a rallying cry in the past of weaker sea Powers or of those who sought to limit a belligerent's action. It was one that Britain could never accept; were she to do so, she would at once renounce her power in the world.

LORE OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

The Historical Association held its annual dinner in the refectory of University College yesterday evening. Mr. C. H. K. Marten was in the chair.

Mr. ALLEN MAWER, Provost of University College, proposed the toast of the Association. He said that in his journeys about the country during the last few years in connexion with the work of the Place Names Association he had had many opportunities of observing the work of various branches of the association. Members of those branches had been of great service to him in the place names survey, and he had been struck by the way in which those branches drew together people of every type who were in any way interested in the study of history. Those branches of the association flourished most strongly in which there was a strong lay element. He had been impressed by the extraordinary number of people in all parts of the country who were really learned in the lore of their own countryside and who were perfectly willing to place their knowledge at the disposal of those who were expert in the handling of such material. Historians could obtain from such people information which could not be acquired in any other way.

Mr. MARTEN, responding, said the association now had 94 branches, and he hoped during his presidency to see that number increased to 100 with a membership of 5,000.

ESTATE OF OVER £1,000,000

GIFTS TO MACCLESFIELD

The will of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Brocklehurst, of Butley Hall, Prestbury, near Macclesfield, has just been proved. The value of the property which the testator held in trust has been valued at £1,081,425, while his net personal estate has been valued at £892,832. He left:—

To the Macclesfield General Infirmary Endowment Fund, £1,000; to Macclesfield Grammar School and Girls' High School, £1,000 each for university scholarships; to the Macclesfield Corporation, all pictures and objects of art in Macclesfield Museum at the time of his death except family portraits.

To his housekeeper, £1,000; to his butler, £500; to his gamekeeper, his gardener, and his sister's maid, £250 each.

The following personal legacies:—Mrs. Florence Brocklehurst, £10,000; E. B. Brocklehurst, £1,000; Miss Peggy Brocklehurst, £500; his godchild, daughter of Sir Philip Brocklehurst, £100.

The remainder of his residuary estate on trust to his niece, Miss Lettice Talbot, of Cheltenham, for life, and on her death for appointment among her children.

FURTHER ORDERS FOR TYNE SHIPYARDS

Shipbuilding prospects on the Tyne for the New Year have been further improved by the booking of orders for four more tankers. Palmers' Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, of Jarrow and Hebburn, have secured the contract for two of the vessels for the Anglo-American Oil Company to be fitted with Doxford Diesel engines, and Sir W. G. Armstrong Whitworth and Co., Limited, of Walker, will build the other two tankers for Scandinavian owners.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Limited, have booked an order for a small steamer for Andrew, Weir and Co. The vessel, which will be built in Belfast, will be used for the carriage of liquid asphalt, and will be of shallow draft.

Messrs. Workman, Clark (1928), Limited, Belfast, have received an order for a large cargo steamer, particulars of which are not available. Shipbuilding prospects in Belfast for the new year are considered to be bright.

News in Brief

The Freedom of the City of Leeds is to be offered to Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Henry Parker, who has died at Farnham, at the age of 86, took part in the defence of Rorke's Drift in the Zulu War of 1879.

Joseph Dawkins, of Westwick-gardens, Hammersmith, was in his absence fined 60s. at Hammersmith Coroner's Court yesterday for failing to attend for jury service.

Traffic on both of the Metropolitan Electric Tramway Company's tracks at Archway-road, Highgate, where a subsidence occurred some weeks ago, was resumed yesterday.

Mr. Thomas Wilding, of Harrow, for the last six years assistant traffic manager of the Metropolitan Railway, retired on New Year's Day, after 57 years' service with the company.

The body of John Henry Vasey, 59, of New Marske

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*

NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.

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PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS IN BUSINESS (V.)

DISDAIN OF EFFORT.

By CALLISTHENES.

The Public School Boy hates to be seen exerting himself. His kindly contempt for the "swot" is largely due to his belief that it is rather bad form to let other fellows know that you are exerting yourself. He hates fuss of any kind and he regards the man who is conspicuously busy as making a fuss.

This feeling, that to exert oneself overmuch is a proof of inferiority, is found in so many nations and so many ages that the Public Schools can only take a small share of originating responsibility. But this must be said—that however much the feeling may be found in other people, the typical Public School Boy has it so strongly that it amounts to an inhibition.

There may have been a time when the men of the upper classes in England might have expected to go through life without exerting themselves overmuch, but those days have gone by. National opinion condemns idleness. Economic pressure demands activity. Even if they have not gone by for Public School Boys in general they have emphatically gone by for those of them who wish to make business their profession.

Young men who come into business must be prepared to make effort. If they choose to keep that effort out of notice everyone will like them the better. Refraining from a too conspicuous busyness, if not one of the virtues, is at least one of the graces. But they must never let their dislike of visible effort lead them into an avoidance of effort. It is of primary importance that they should exert themselves; it is only of secondary importance that they should simultaneously preserve the appearance of indifference and leisure.

Sometimes the inhibition is deeper and the Public School Boy feels that for none of the ordinary objects of life is it worth while going "all out." Should ever an emergency arise he will exert himself as much as necessary, and all over the world there are proofs of the splendid worth of the English Public School Boy in an emergency. But many of them seem to go through life waiting, before they will exert themselves, for a cataclysm which never arises. Cataclysms are rare. The need for hard work is constant.

Public School Boys who wish to play an adequate part in business must be prepared to regard every day as the day for the big effort and to make that effort with all their heart even if it attracts more attention to their activity than their notion of good form regards as desirable.

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For further particulars apply to the Secretary, G.P.D.S.T., Broadway Court, S.W. 1.

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MUMBLES OYSTERS

PLANS FOR REVIVING THE INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 2

Plans for reviving the oyster fishery at Mumbles, near Swansea, are likely to receive a fillip as the result of a recent survey carried out by Lieutenant-Commander E. Kirkpatrick Crockett, resident fishery officer to the South Wales Sea Fisheries Committee. Lieutenant-Commander Crockett, in a report to the committee circulated yesterday, states that oyster beds exist in areas other than those worked at present, and it can be taken as certain that productive beds exist which are at the moment unknown. The oysters taken are of an unusually good standard, and large numbers of young in proportion to the catches were found. Good hauls were taken on the anchorage in Swansea Bay.

Mumbles oysters at one time enjoyed a wide reputation, and large quantities were transported to other beds, including those at Whitstable. Of late years, however, the industry has fallen upon bad times, largely on account of pollution and the absence of adequate shelter for dredgers. Various proposals have been put forward for the revival of the industry, and these matters are now engaging the attention of the South Wales Sea Fisheries Committee. It is probable that efforts will be made to improve marketing methods by establishing closer cooperation between fishermen and merchants. At Mumbles and Southend 20 oyster dredgermen are employed working the beds during the season, and hauls of 600, 700, 1,000, and even 1,400 are regularly taken, with a ready market at an average of 9s. 6d. per long hundred.

Entertainments

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

CAPABLANCA AND DRAWN GAMES

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, JAN. 2

The seventh round of all tournaments in the Hastings Chess Congress was played to-day. Again there was no change in the positions of the leaders in the principal events.

The number of drawn games in the Premier Tournament has revived the discussion on that difficult question. The public's point of view was put by T. H. Tylor to Capablanca during an informal discussion yesterday evening. Mr. Tylor's contention being that the public who support these congresses expect more enterprising games. Capablanca's reply was that he was quite willing to play more enterprising games, "provided that you, and the public, do not jump on me if I lose. He said to me to-day:—"That kind of game means that an occasional loss is certain, and tournaments are not won by losing games. Furthermore, the public soon forgets *why* a game was lost, and only remembers the result."

The organizers had to arrange for a considerable amount of play this afternoon, owing to the number of adjourned games in the lower sections, and several of these could well have been drawn at a much earlier stage. This reluctance to acknowledge the inevitable—not only with a drawn position—is just as difficult a question as the draw in the early stages of a game.

In the Premier Tournament J. R. Capablanca keeps his lead of a clear point over his nearest rivals, and T. H. Tylor has retained his lead in the Premier Reserves Tournament by defeating W. A. Winser.

Part of the congestion in Major Tournament "A" was relieved this afternoon. Here L. Illingworth retains his lead. By defeating A. H. Crothers this morning, P. A. Ursell made himself practically certain of the first prize in Major Tournament "B."

PREMIER TOURNAMENT

The pairings and results in the seventh round of the Premier Tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Price	Queen's Pawn	Winter	Black won
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Thomas	White won
Vidmar	Queen's Pawn	Capablanca	Drawn
Maroczy	Ruy Lopez	Yates	Drawn
Takacs	Queen's Pawn	Sergeant	Black won

The leading scores are:—J. R. Capablanca, 5 points; E. G. Sergeant, M. Vidmar, and F. D. Yates, 4 points each; Sir G. A. Thomas, G. Maroczy, and W. Winter, 3½ points each.

In Price's game against Winter the latter captured the gambit pawn, and the correct reply was not made. Then a rash advance by Price on the king's side gave Winter his chance, and he won fairly easily in 33 moves.

Thomas had none the worst of the first part of the game against Miss Menchik, but then miscalculated the effect of an attack in the centre. Both had about 10 moves to make in six minutes just before the adjournment, but the end came before the time limit operated.

Capablanca once more played the system of defence he has employed for over 20 years, and Vidmar could make no impression on it. Maroczy and Yates had a very protracted struggle, most of the pressure coming on the queen's side at first. Later on exchanges left Maroczy with knight, bishop, and six pawns to the two bishops and six pawns for Yates, and the game was drawn in 56 moves.

Takacs attacked Sergeant in the early part of their game, but Sergeant defended correctly and eventually obtained some advantage. Takacs lost a pawn on the 28th move, and exceeded the time limit two moves later.

Premier Reserves Tournament, Seventh Round.—Tylor beat Winser; Reifir beat Rellstab; Koltanowski beat Vidmar, jun.; Noteboom beat Flohr; Jackson beat Alexander, Adjourned Game, Sixth Round.—Alexander drew with Noteboom. The leading scores are:—T. H. Tylor, 5½ points; G. Koltanowski, 5 points; S. Flohr and J. Reifir, 4 points each.

Major Tournament "A," Seventh Round.—Illingworth beat Mortlock; Landau beat Leidl; Kipke beat Schmidt; and two games were adjourned. Adjourned Game, Sixth Round.—Mortlock beat Leidl. The leading scores are:—L. Illingworth, 5 points; S. Landau, 4½ points.

Major Tournament "B," Seventh Round.—Vine beat Powell; Safean beat Barlow; Ursell beat Crothers; Ewbank beat Cross; Dickinson drew with Brown. Adjourned Game, Third Round.—Vine drew with Dickinson. The leading scores are:—P. A. Ursell, 6½ points; A. H. Crothers and the Rev. A. M. Ewbank, 4½ points each.

THE IRISH THEATRE

PROSPECTS OF DUBLIN SEASON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JAN. 2

The Abbey Theatre begins the 26th year of its existence with a new play and the revival of two very old plays. The new play is *The Dark Isle*, by Gerald Brosnan, whose first play, when staged last year, made a very good impression. The revival of Conal O'Riordan's *An Imaginary Conversation* will be welcomed by the large number of people who have never seen it staged before, as it has been seldom played since its first production 20 years ago. The much-revived and ever-popular *The Workhouse Ward*, by Lady Gregory, completes this opening programme of the New Year.

During 1929 the Abbey Theatre did little of outstanding importance. Five new plays were produced, of which only Mr. Yeats's ballet, *Fighting the Waves*, and Mr. Lennox Robinson's satirical comedy, *Ever the Twain*, are likely to appeal to audiences outside Ireland. The prospects for 1930 seem to be just a little brighter; four or five new plays are promised in the current season. For some time there has been expectation of a first play by a Miss Deasy, a Waterford lady, whose work is very highly praised by the theatre directors. This play will probably be staged this month, and it is the only play by a new author likely to be staged at an early date. But there is to be a new play by Rutherford Mayne, an author who has hitherto been identified with the Ulster Players as actor and playwright, although one of his plays was staged at the Abbey Theatre in 1911. This new play is a comedy entitled *Peter*, and, if it is as amusing as *The Drone*, a great reception awaits it. A new play, also a comedy, as yet unnamed, is being contributed by T. C. Murray; and Brinsley MacNamara is believed to have a new play almost ready. There is always the probability that Lady Gregory, Mr. Yeats, or Mr. Lennox Robinson may have something new, but at the moment nothing is known of their intentions. Four new plays, however, are certain.

Another repertory theatre is to be opened in Dublin on January 21, with a production of Goethe's *Faust*. This new theatre, known as the Dublin Gate Theatre Studio, was started a year ago, in collaboration with the London organization of the same name, by Mr. Hilton Edwards and Mr. Michael MacLiammoir, both of whom had considerable experience as actors in a touring Shakespearian company. The little Peacock Theatre, seating only 100 people, was its home last season, but now it is to have a new theatre for itself in the Rotunda buildings, capable of seating about 600 people. An ambitious programme is in preparation, and the Abbey Theatre is likely to have a serious rival.

THE NATURAL BEAUTIES OF DEVON

Colonel L. Marwood Tucker, hon. treasurer of the Devon branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, writes with reference to a communication from Lord Mildmay of Flete, Lord Lieutenant of Devon, published in *The Times* of December 11, describing the formation of a Devon branch of the council. Lord Mildmay stated that the expense of a survey of the county, which was to be undertaken, had been guaranteed, and that 5s. was the minimum subscription for membership of the branch. Colonel Tucker appeals to Devonians in London or elsewhere to become members of the branch and forward him a subscription, and so lend their support to this very necessary movement to safeguard the amenities of the county. He points out that it is hoped by means of a large number of subscribers that the guarantors may not be called on to the full extent. Subscriptions may be sent to Colonel Tucker, at Sortridge, Horrabridge, South Devon, or to any branch of Barclays Bank Limited, for the credit of his account, as treasurer, at the Plymouth branch of that bank.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 20

MUSICIANS AND SOUND FILMS

A PLEA FOR COOPERATION

Mr. CHRISTOPHER STONE, London editor of the *Gramophone*, addressing the annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Chester yesterday, said that mechanical music did not threaten the composition or the performance of music or even the teaching of it. More and more every year was the demand felt for new composers and for greater orchestras, permanent opera, and world-famous virtuosi. What was doomed was mediocrity. The second-rate composer and artist were no longer finding it easy to bluff the public, and the third-rate were struggling for existence.

Were musicians going to let the sound films develop in the same way as the gramophone? asked Mr. Stone. Now was the time for them to take the development of films seriously. Nothing could prevent operas being filmed with every device of sound and colour that money and inventive genius could produce. The musical side of this vast entertainment trust would be stupendous. Those who had any experience of talking films would know the unutterable degradation of Wagner and Verdi that they might expect unless musicians flung themselves into the fray. Musicians must help mechanical music to aim high, rather than, as hitherto, take an almost malicious pleasure in watching its struggles and failures.

Mr. R. J. FORBES, principal of the Manchester College of Music, said that no mechanical perfection could compensate for the loss of personal contact between artist and listener. The mechanization of music was having a serious, if not disastrous, effect upon the prospects of many thousands of musicians. People were becoming so used to getting their music without effort that personal effort in the direction of music-making was rapidly diminishing.

Dr. MALCOLM SARGENT, the conductor, said it was just as easy to make children enjoy music as to make them like sweets. They were intensely receptive to music. Children received, understood, and appreciated modern music better than adults, since they were used to discords and therefore were not shocked by them.

BROADCAST EDUCATION

VALUE OF GROUP LISTENING

Broadcast talks were the subject of an address given by Mr. C. A. SIEFMANN from 2LO, the London station of the B.B.C., last night. With some, he said, broadcast talks were unpopular, but their unpopularity, where it existed, was due more to misunderstanding than to any other cause. Many people made no real effort to listen to a broadcast talk intently and with an open mind, and there was also a tendency among listeners to have unreasonable expectations of their wireless set. Few listeners had even now acquired the right habit of selecting their programmes with discrimination. Sometimes, however, listeners had reason to complain, and he could only offer apologies for that.

The B.B.C. was in almost every section of its work deliberately and joyfully educational. But in what sense? In the sense, surely, that broadcasting extended the range of every man's opportunity. What was attempted was to bring to every man and woman a truer sense of their place and part in the scheme of life, to enlarge their opportunities for pleasure, to add by contact with sensitive minds refinement to their own sensibilities. Five years' experience of broadcasting had shown that this cherished ideal of service had, in part, been realized already. Up and down this country, in towns and villages and remote country cottages, there were springing up voluntarily, and as a direct outcome of the new opportunities that broadcasting had brought with it, little circles of listeners gathering in their homes, or in their clubs, or wherever opportunity occurred for social intercourse, meeting to hear these broadcast talks, and to get further benefit from them by discussion and conversation, and in some cases by study of the subject through access to books.

Just over a year ago the B.B.C. set up a Central Council to advise and to represent listeners and their needs. The Central Council had now set up three Area Councils in the West Midlands, in the North-West, and in Yorkshire. There is a local council, too, for Kent, and another in Plymouth. In all these areas the work grew and spread. Even into prisons wireless had found its way, and brought the same message of new opportunity and a new view of life. Both at Maidstone and at Wakefield Prisons there had been formed listening groups to follow broadcast talks.

MULTIDOOR, LIMITED

AUTOMATIC MACHINE COMPANY'S LIQUIDATION

The statutory first meetings of the creditors and shareholders of Multidoor, Limited, 19, Charing Cross-road, W.C., were held yesterday at the Board of Trade Offices, Carey-street, W.C., before Mr. E. T. A. Phillips, Official Receiver. The accounts filed under the liquidation showed liabilities £8,216 against assets £1,063, and a deficiency of £76,173 with regard to contributories, the issued capital being 700,000 shares of 5s. each.

The CHAIRMAN reported that the company was incorporated on March 22, 1929, with a nominal capital of £200,000, and was formed to carry on business as manufacturers, importers, exporters, and dealers in all kinds of automatic machines and accessories for vending goods, &c. A prospectus dated March 23, 1929, was issued inviting subscriptions for 580,000 shares. The public issue was not a success, and as a result the underwriters were left to take up 545,200 shares.

The underwriters having failed to meet their obligations, the directors issued a writ claiming over £100,000, and in return proceedings were begun against the company and its directors claiming rescission of the underwriting agreement and other relief. Those proceedings had not come on for hearing at the date of the winding-up order, but, as the meeting was doubtless aware, the Underwriting Trust was also in liquidation.

"I am not at all satisfied," said the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, "that if this company had obtained all the funds it wanted it would have been able to carry out its programme. It seems to me like those automatic machines with which we all had acquaintance as small boys, when we put in a penny and got out nothing." He added that the company's failure was attributed to lack of funds, the underwriters having omitted to carry out their obligations.

A resolution was passed for Mr. Charles Latham, I.A., to fill the post of liquidator. Mr. Albert Baker (Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker) attended on behalf of the directors.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT

A YEAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

In the monthly section on the aircraft industry which appears in to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* there are a number of articles on various branches of aviation. Among them is a striking article on flying in a gale, which the writer, Mr. Alan S. Butler, shows that, contrary to the popular view, the most practical form of machine for flying in a high wind is a small one, which remains manageable both on the ground and in the air. There is also a tribute to the work of Sir Hugh Trenchard, who has relinquished the position of Chief of the Air Staff.

Another important article contains an exhaustive review of the year's achievements by British aircraft and the British aircraft industry. The writer states that there has been technical progress in all directions, and that opportunities have been seized to show the world that our aircraft are without equal.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

RESIGNATION OF B.B.C. NEWS EDITOR

Mr. E. C. Henty, who for over two years has been news editor of the news bulletins broadcast by the B.B.C., has resigned his post. Mr. Henty stated yesterday that he did not wish to give any reason for his resignation. He was leaving on his own account. The reason was, he felt, a question of confidence between the director-general, Sir John Reith, and himself.

RECORD NUMBER OF OVERSEA TELEGRAMS

Imperial and International Communications, Limited, announce that over 121,000 telegrams of Christmas and New Year greeting were dealt with in the United Kingdom at the special reduced rates offered. This total constitutes a record for "X.L.T." messages handled by the systems concerned. The facilities for New Year greetings close on January 5.

PROBLEMS OF THE GEOGRAPHER

SIR HENRY LYONS ON THE SURVEYOR'S WORK

The annual conference of the Geographical Association was opened yesterday at the London School of Economics.

SIR HENRY LYONS (director of the Science Museum, South Kensington), the outgoing president, in his presidential address, said that to every geographer problems were continually presenting themselves. For the past 18 years he had had a very elusive problem at the Science Museum, and he would leave the Museum in October next without having solved it. The problem was—How should geography be represented to the general public in a museum? He was not quite sure that the Science Museum was the place in which to solve the problem, as it did not fit in well with the aim and scope of the Museum, which was to represent science and the application of science to industry.

Should it set forth the historic development of the subject from the times of early civilization down to the present day? Should it illustrate, by means of maps and models, the relation of life on the globe to different types of environment, and the development of some of their relations, such as transport communications, as the resources of civilization had increased? Schemes had been worked out for both of these aspects, and there were, no doubt, other possible solutions of the problem; but they all involved a larger expenditure than the Museum budget could support at present. It might be that such a representative collection would be more usefully and effectively developed in connexion with the Anthropological Museum, the need of which had recently been urged in the report of the Royal Commission on National Museums and Galleries.

Turning to the subject of surveying, Sir Henry Lyons said that he agreed with Brigadier E. M. Jack, the Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, who in his address on National Surveys at the meeting of the British Association in South Africa last year, urged that all surveying operations should be undertaken by the survey staff of a country and not be carried out by a number of different bodies. Organized surveying of the present day might be correctly described as the practical application of scientific physical measurement, rather than as a branch of modern geography, however much the geographer might make use of its results. The task of the surveyor was, first, to determine with all necessary accuracy the position on the earth's surface of the area which he had to survey, and then to ascertain by careful measurement its shape, size, and position relative to the surrounding region. The surveyor had to do this by employing various methods of measurement—angular, linear, and those concerned with difference of altitude. The first administrative consideration in the provision of a map of any region should be to determine what was the least order of accuracy which would suffice. Since some parts of the region were usually more valuable, or prospectively would be more valuable, than others, a more accurate survey of them was desirable—for example, where landed property was highly subdivided, and where minerals were being worked in town areas, large-scale maps of higher accuracy were essential.

Work of this kind would be best carried out by those who had had a sound training in physics and physical methods of investigation. It was asking too much of the geographer to require that he must have, in addition to all else, an intimate and thorough knowledge of surveying. The surveyor must possess a good geographical knowledge, and the geographer should be well acquainted with the principles which guided the surveyor and determined his work. But the main field of a surveyor's work, with all its details, lay apart from that of the geographer, who would make so full a use of the surveyor's work.

Sir Henry Lyons is succeeded in the presidential chair by Mr. B. B. Dickinson, founder of the Geographical Association.

The Publishers' Exhibition of maps and appliances for the study of geography contains an interesting land utilization map of the County of Northampton, which has been printed by the Ordnance Survey for the Northamptonshire Education Committee. The map was prepared from a parish survey carried out by the pupils of the public, secondary, and elementary schools of the county, supervised by their teachers, under the direction of Mr. E. E. Field and Mr. J. L. Holland, the county secretary for education.

CARILLON RECITALS IN HYDE PARK

THREE PROGRAMMES TO-DAY

Three recitals will be given in Hyde Park to-day on the carillon which is ultimately to be erected in New Zealand as the Dominion War Memorial. The programmes will be:—

12 NOON TO 12.20:
Salut d'amour (Elgar).
Men of Harlech.
When Other Lips.
Gavotte (De Ferch).
Love's Old Sweet Song.

3 TO 3.20:
Prelude (Heller).
Poem (Fibich).
Loch Lomond.
Will ye no' Come Back Again?
Silver Threads among the Gold.

6 TO 6.20 P.M.:
Killarney.
Minuet (Beethoven).
Cuckoo Prelude (Van den Gheyn).
Come Back to Erin.
Serenata (Haydn).

MOTOR-CAR OUTSIDE THE STRAND THEATRE

MISS KYRLE BELLEW FINED FOR OBSTRUCTION

Mrs. KYRLE BOURCHIER (Miss Kyrle Bellew), lessee of the Strand Theatre, appeared before Sir Chartres Biron at Bow-street Police Court yesterday in answer to summonses alleging that she caused an obstruction with her motor-car outside the Strand Theatre on November 8 and failed to produce her licence on request by a police officer. Mr. Thorburn defended.

Mr. E. B. Knight, prosecuting for the police, said that the car stood outside the pit door of the theatre from 10.10 p.m. until 12.25 a.m. Obstruction was caused to traffic leaving both the Strand and Drury Lane Theatres. When Mrs. Bourchier was about to drive away with two friends a constable spoke to her about the obstruction, and she then said: "I am Mrs. Bourchier, and I have a perfect right to leave my car on my own private rank." She also took exception to being spoken to by a constable, complained of his interfering with her, and threatened to report him at Bow-street.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON.—What does she mean by her private rank? Mr. Knight.—She is the lessee of the theatre.

Mr. Thorburn said that Mrs. Bourchier denied having made use of that expression. Cross-examined, the constable said he was sure that Mrs. Bourchier drove the car away.

Mrs. Bourchier, on oath, said that the car was hers, but, owing to a defect in her sight she had never driven in her life. The car was driven to the theatre by Mr. John Beckett, and he also drove it away. It was left on the private rank of the theatre.

Mr. Knight.—That was not the private rank.

Mrs. Bourchier.—I have had the theatre 11 years, and I know where I can have the car left and where I cannot. She added that she had never had a licence.

SIR CHARTRES BIRON said it was clear that there was an obstruction, and that Mrs. Bourchier, as the owner of the car, was responsible. For that offence he fined her 20s., but dismissed the summons for failing to produce a licence.

Mr. Thorburn intimated that there might be an appeal.

CONTAMINATED TEA

In a circular to local authorities the Minister of Health states that he has been informed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that, in consequence of the abolition of the tea duty, it is no longer possible for their officers to exercise the same control as heretofore in preventing the delivery of damaged tea and tea sweepings. "The attention of the appropriate port and riparian sanitary authorities has already been drawn to the matter with a view to the exercise of their powers under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1925, but the Minister thinks that food and drugs authorities should also be aware of the possibility of the relaxation of Customs control resulting in a slight increase in the quantity of contaminated tea offered for sale."

SAFE AEROPLANES

BRITISH DEVICE IN U.S. COMPETITION

The award in the Guggenheim safe aircraft competition, announced in *The Times* yesterday, is taken in this country as proof that the "fool-proof" aeroplane for general use, which will be developed in the early future, must have slotted wings as its essential feature. The slot device has been shown in this competition to prevent stalling and spinning at low speed. Mr. F. Handley Page, director of the Handley Page Company, which entered the only British machine for the competition, stated yesterday that the winning machine entered by the Curtiss Company was fitted with slots and controls identical with those of the Handley Page machine, and that an action for infringement of patent was pending.

The British firm entered a machine for the competition on the assumption that it would be a competition of ideas rather than of machines. Actually there were many different safety devices, such as wings of variable camber and auto-gyros, among the 37 entries, but none of these came to the final tests and only the two slotted wing machines remained to compete for the £20,000 prize. The reason given by the judges for the failure of the Handley Page machine—that it did not reach the minimum gliding speed of 38 miles an hour—came as a surprise to the company, since at Martlesham Heath its tests showed a slow flying speed of from 33.7 to 33.2 miles an hour.

Mr. Handley Page yesterday, while regretting that two similar machines alone should have been left to compete, was gratified at this vindication of the slotted wing device in the safety aeroplane. He said it would mean the start of a new line of thought in aeroplane construction, which, taking into account that large numbers of aeroplanes would soon be sold to the man in the street, would be directed towards providing a machine which anybody could fly without any serious concern for its stalling or going into a spin at low speeds.

HANDLEY PAGE MACHINE

There was evidently, he said, very little between the Curtiss machine and the Handley Page, and in the matter of the range of speed the Handley Page, according to the tests in England, had the better of it. The performance tests at home gave it a top speed of 112.5 miles an hour, and a slow flying speed of about 33.6 miles an hour. The most spectacular test in the competition was that of alighting and pulling up with a very short run. The Handley Page travelled only 63ft. after touching the ground before it stopped dead, with a head wind of only eight miles an hour. It had to take off in 500ft. and clear a 35ft. barrier after travelling only 500ft. In the test it rose after running 240ft.

Referring to the conditions of the test, he explained that there was frequent variation. The Handley Page was the only machine which arrived up to time. Others arrived in November, one actually on the 18th. Several changes were made in the tests. The steep glide was first of all fixed at 1 in 6deg., and was altered to 1 in 12deg. when it was found to be too steep for some of the machines. None of the modifications helped the British machine.

Mr. Handley Page added that the slotted wing patents had been bought from the Handley Page Company by the Slotted Wing Company of Canada, and there was likely to be a big development in Canada.

MUSIC, SINGING, ELOCUTION

THE EDITHA KNOCKER SCHOOL OF VIOLIN PLAYING, LTD., 67, Finchley-road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. Telephone: Primrose Hill 3324.

Students admitted for Violin, Viola, Ensemble, Criticism, Accompaniment, and Transposition.

ORCHESTRA on Wednesdays from 11 to 1 p.m. Membership open to non-students.

For full particulars apply to the Secretary.

SPRING TERM COMMENCES JANUARY 13TH.

ART EXHIBITIONS

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. Paintings and Water-colours. By Leading Artists.
2. RECENT ETCHINGS.
3. Scottish Lochs and Moors. By W. EGGINTON, R.I. 148, New Bond-street. Admission free.

ALFRED H. and LOUISE POWELL, Hand-Painted Pottery. **BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES,** 14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, Exhibition LTD. MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS. 73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

DELIUS AT THE QUEEN'S HALL. Ernest Procter's new famous picture, also Exhibitions by Dod Procter and W. Gilman. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-sq. 10-6.

THE PASTEL SOCIETY. 31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN. ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES, 195, Piccadilly, W. 10-5.

EXHIBITIONS

DAILY MAIL SCHOOLBOYS' EXHIBITION, Horticultural Halls, S.W. Now open, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Admission 2s. (including tax). Everything for the Bright Boy, from Television to Tuckshops.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. NEW TABLEAUX: PRIMITIVE MAN. Admission 1s. 9d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

EXHIBITION OF INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING MATERIALS. **R.B.A. GALLERIES,** Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, staged by *ADVERTISING DISPLAY* (the Fashion Journal of Modern Advertising). OPEN DAILY 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. until January 7th. SPECIAL LATE EVENING JANUARY 7th, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. ADMISSION 1s. 2d., including tax.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. The Leviathan of Talkies. "ATLANTIC." E. A. Dupont's masterpiece. Daily at 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. A British International Talking Picture.

ASTORIA. Gerrard 4528. Mona Maris and Warner Baxter in "ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE." All-Talking Romance: daily at 12.50, 3.45, 6.40, and 9.45. Also Virginia Valli in "Mr. Antonio."

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Ger. 3981. Premier presentation of "THE LITTLE MATCH GIRL," featuring Catherine Hessling. Also "The General." "The Magic Wand." &c., &c.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11, "SPLINTERS," All-Talking and Singing, featuring Hal Jones, Reg. Stone, Nelson Keys, and Sid Howard. Showing Daily at 12, 2.25, 4.50, 7.15, and 9.40. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON, Haymarket. HAROLD LLOYD in his first ALL-TALKING Picture, "WELCOME DANGER." The World's Greatest Laugh Show! "Lloyd 100% Funnier Talking!"—*D. Sketch.* "Whirlwind of Fun."—*D. News.* Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Suns., 6, 8.45. All bookable from 2s. 6d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. "SO THIS IS COLLEGE." ALL-TALKING, Laughing, Sensation. By popular demand, retained for second week. Prog. 11.30 to 1.0 ANY SEAT (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577). 2-11. "THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN" at 3.5, 6.5, 9.5. ALL DIALOGUE, with Lewis Stone and H. B. Warner.

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, and 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." ALL-TALKING.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11. All-TALKING. ALL-LAUGHING. "THREE LIVE GHOSTS" (Claud Allister, Beryl Mercer). 2.30, 6.30, 9.30. Preceded by Richard Talmadge in "The Cavalier."

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous, 1-11. JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in "SUNNY SIDE UP." All-Talking and Singing. At 1.50, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PICCADILLY. Regent 4506. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Hear DOLORES DEL RIO Sing in "*EVANGELINE.*" A United Artists Picture.

PLAZA. Retained ONE MORE WEEK. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK in "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," by Conan Doyle. Super Thriller. Lupino Lane in "Purely Circumstantial." Talkie Yell. Mickey Mouse in "Jazz Fool." Stage Superb Presentation. Any seat 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2330. TEMBI, a Story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE COUNT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office, 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All talking, all colour, singing and dancing. "GOLD DIGGERS of BROADWAY." Five times daily at 12, 2.20, 4.40, 6.55, and 9.15. Mat. prices 12-1. Sats. and Bank Holidays excepted. Padd. 9911.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588). 12 to 11.30. The Great All-Talking Picture of World's Greatest Play, "WHITE CARGO," with LESLIE FABER and All-Star British Cast.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. Phone: Holborn 3703. "Talkie" "HARD TO GET," with Dorothy Mackaill. BUSTER KEATON in "THE CAMERAMAN" (Silent).

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing), at 12.50, 3.25, 5, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which time seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of *GILBERT AND SULLIVAN* OPERAS. Evenings, 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30. *IOLANTHE.* Jan. 8, "Trial by Jury" and "Pirates of Penzance." BOX-OFFICE OPEN MONDAY NEXT FOR SEASON Jan. 13 to March 22. All Seats Bookable.

SCALA THEATRE, W.1. *LONDON OPERA FESTIVAL.* TO-NIGHT, 8.30 sharp. Last Performance of ORPHEUS (Monteverde). NORMAN ALLIN, DENNIS NOBLE, &c. Conductor, JACK WESTRUP. Producer, ROBERT STEWART. 17s. to 3s. 6d. Book at Theatre (Museum 6010).

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. *THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.* New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber With CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Temple Bar 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30. "*A CUP OF KINDNESS.*" MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 2.30, 8.30. Tu., Fri., Sat., 2.30. "The Ghost Train" Author's Latest Success. "*THIRD TIME LUCKY.*" "Roars of laughter."—*D. Mail.* "Truly comic."—*D. Sketch.*

APOLLO. 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents IVOR NOVELLO in his two way Comedy, *SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.* LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE. Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

BRIXTON, S.W. *CINDERELLA.* Comical Pantomime. Twice Daily,

Imperial and Foreign News

LONDON TO PEKING

A FORTNIGHT IN A TRAIN

(FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT)

So long as the Far East could not be reached from Western Europe except by a sea voyage of seven weeks, China was a place of exile. The quicker but more expensive Canadian route brought it nearer, but only with the opening of the Siberian Railway could the foreign resident in China feel no longer cut off from the rest of the world. In 1914 London could be reached by the new route in 12 days from Peking and 14 from Shanghai. Foreigners, who formerly had to wait five and seven years, began to run home every other year. The convenience was very valuable for business, for mails and newspapers were carried as quickly as passengers.

The War disturbed the Siberian route, and early in 1915 it took four weeks to go from London to Peking. By 1916 the connexion by way of Bergen through

Finland was greatly improved, and the time from London to Peking was reduced to 16 days. With the appearance of the Bolshevists traffic stopped altogether. It was resumed about 1924, but most inconveniently because of the difficulty of buying tickets and obtaining visas. However, the Moscow Government was anxious to restore the efficiency of the Siberian line and to obtain the funds for the purpose from the passenger traffic between the Far East and Europe. By degrees the service was quickened and improved, and in the summer of 1929 the journey between London and Peking was reduced to 12 days, with attendant difficulties removed. One of the few complaints still to be made is that it seems unnecessary to mulct the traveller from China £3 for a telegram to Moscow asking authority for passport visas.

THROUGH VLADIVOSTOK

In July the action of the Chinese in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway—that extension in Chinese territory of the Siberian Railway which gives access to Harbin (Manchuria)—closed direct traffic between China and Russia and suspended the use of the route to Europe. The Russians quickly switched the Siberian trains to the alternative route through the Amur and Ussuri Railways to Vladivostok. In October the writer left London and, travelling through Berlin, Warsaw, Moscow, and Chita, and thence by the Amur route through Habarovsk, reached Vladivostok on the 13th day. There followed the Japanese steamer to Tsuruga (two days). The whole journey to Peking was completed in exactly 19 days. Travellers to Shanghai were delayed at Kobe, but reached their destination in the same time.

Little time is lost in going to Japan by Vladivostok, and Tokyo can be reached on the 15th day from London. The steamers for Tsuruga wait for the trains twice a week, but for one of the three weekly trains there is no steamer connexion and two days must be spent in Vladivostok. The hotel accommodation in that place is indescribably bad and should be avoided by women. The Tsuruga steamers are below the Japanese standard of cleanliness, but are otherwise comfortable. Railway travelling in Japan is well ordered.

Travellers to China have more to endure. In Japan they can choose between steamer from Kobe to Tientsin and the railway route through Korea to Mukden and so to Tientsin and Peking. By the latter way there are two through trains a day, taking three and 3½ days respectively from Kobe to Peking. The disadvantages of this route are the higher cost and the numerous changes necessary at Maibara, Kobe, Shimonoseki, whence it is a journey of eight hours by a fast and well-found steamer to Fusan, then rail to Antung (Customs examination) and Mukden, where there is a change to the Chinese train. A new tri-weekly service of Japanese steamers between Kobe and Tientsin is now giving great satisfaction to foreign travellers and makes the trip in practically the same time as the train, and at half the cost. To catch one of these fast boats may necessitate one or two days' wait in Kobe.

AN ALTERNATIVE ROUTE

An alternative route from Vladivostok to North China is by a Japanese line of small steamers running down the east coast of Korea and touching at Neishin and Gensan, with both of which there is rail connexion with Seoul, through which run the regular trains between Tokyo and Peking. The Neishin-Gensan-Seoul line is newly opened, and the steamers have little accommodation and do not sail regularly. If connexions were available without delay the journey to Peking could be shortened by two days and much expense saved. For men travelling alone this route is well worth trying.

Generally speaking the Vladivostok route is as comfortable as the Harbin, and the only objection to it is the additional time and expense involved, and the extra wear and tear of nerves. Ordinary European travelling conditions prevail up to the Russian frontier, where International Sleeping Car Company carriages taken from their owners by the Russian Government are available and run without change to Vladivostok. The attendants are usually civil and obliging, and the beds are clean. Prices in the restaurant cars are high and the service rather primitive, and many passengers prefer to bring tinned food and make their own tea and coffee. Bread, butter, eggs and milk are usually obtainable at the stations.

A reserve of money in English or small American notes should be carried, and a few pounds' worth of Dutch, German, and Polish coins are convenient. Ten pounds in Japanese notes will save loss in exchange. There is a strict rule against bringing in roubles. These are officially provided at the Russian frontier at the old gold rate of about Rs.9.10 to the pound, and any balance left over is exchanged at Vladivostok at the same rate. Thus although rouble paper can be bought outside Russian territory at about one-third of its face value, the Soviet authorities require purchase at their arbitrary price so as to maintain the exchange. The effect is to compel passengers to pay old gold prices for feeding and other expenses. The purchasing power of the new notes is enormously diminished, and all commodities are correspondingly up in price. In Vladivostok motor drivers preferred one gold dollar bill to Rs.7 or Rs.8 in their own currency, though the former is equivalent, at the Soviet rate, to less than Rs.2. Passengers have to declare all money brought into Russia, and any violation of the rule about bringing in roubles might lead to detention and endless inconvenience.

Expense is usually largely what travellers make it. First-class fare to Vladivostok is slightly more than £60, and £6 more to Tsuruga. Thence by rail *via* Mukden to Peking the ticket and sleepers cost about £16, but half that sum is saved by taking a steamer from Kobe to Tientsin. Expenses for food, tips, and sundries are roughly a pound a day, but any excess of baggage is expensive in Europe, and though a greater quantity is permitted on the Russian trains comfort is much affected by a crowded compartment. Anything like a trunk requires registration right through, and costs about £10 from London to Vladivostok. Heavy luggage can be sent round by sea at less than half the cost. Roughly, first class by rail from London to Peking costs £100, excluding registered baggage. Travelling with two suitcases simplifies the journey, and expense can be reduced by going second class in Europe and on the Japanese railways. For men it is possible to go third class in Europe and across Russia, and to get to Vladivostok for under £40 inclusive.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON INDIAN REFORMS

POSITION OF THE STATES

In a speech proroguing his Legislative Assembly, the Maharajah of Bikaner paid a tribute to the Viceroy for the courage and statesmanship with which, on his recent visit to England, he represented to his Majesty's Government the views of British India and the States. He said it was the earnest hope of all the sober elements throughout India that his Majesty's Government would offer, and Lord Irwin would accept, an extension of his Viceroyalty, of which in the normal course only 15 months remained.

The extension of the field of the Report of the Simon Commission to the States and the intention to hold a tripartite conference were most welcome to the States, the Maharajah said, although on the part of some of them there was a measure of apprehension because the Commission had had no opportunity during the Indian tours of eliciting the views of their Governments. He held that there was no cause for anxiety; they might be sure that Sir John Simon and his colleagues would bear in mind the importance of doing justice to the legitimate claims of the States; and it might be a decided advantage for the States to go to the proposed Conference unhampered by any compacts or previous commitments. The States, which could not be irrevocably bound by any schemes or proposals arrived at without their concurrence, would be given the fullest opportunities for having their say at the Conference.

The internal Constitutions of the States were necessarily outside the scope of the Conference. They concerned the Ruler of the State and his subjects. Even the British Parliament claimed no jurisdiction to consider the Constitutions of the States; and the admission of such jurisdiction at the Conference by the appearance of a fourth party representing subjects of the States would be destructive of the internal sovereignty of the States, which naturally they dearly cherished. Constitutionally, therefore, any suggestion of quadruple conference was inherently wrong.

He appealed to the leaders of British India to show courage and forbearance, and to keep in mind that the adjustment of the relations of the Indian States to a Dominion India would need the patience, courage, and tact that were essential to true statesmanship. He looked forward to a time when there would be a united India, and the States, attached, as ever, loyally to the Crown, would be a solid federal body in a position of absolute equality with the federal provinces of British India.

PHILIPPINES AND NORTH BORNEO

U.S.-BRITISH BOUNDARY CONVENTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2

Formal announcement has been made here of the signing to-day by the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador of a Convention between the United States and Great Britain delimiting definitely the boundary line between the Philippine Archipelago (territory acquired by the United States under the treaties with Spain of December 10, 1898, and of November 7, 1900) and the State of North Borneo, under British protection.

The Convention provides that all the islands to the north and east of an established line and all the islands and rocks traversed by that line, should there be any such, shall belong to the Philippine Archipelago, and all islands to the south and east to the State of North Borneo. Moreover, Article 19 of the Washington Treaty of Naval Limitation—providing for the *status quo* as to fortifications and naval bases—is made by the Convention applicable to all the islands in the Turtle and Mangsee groups which are or may be deemed to be comprised within the territories of the Philippine Archipelago on the one hand and the State of North Borneo on the other by reason of the establishment of the fixed line.

The Secretary of State and the Ambassador also exchanged Notes arranging that the British North Borneo Company should be subject to stated conditions and be left temporarily undisturbed in the administration of certain islands off the coast of Borneo. These islands have, in fact, been administered by the company under an arrangement, also effected by an exchange of Notes, between his Majesty's Government and the United States on July 3 and July 10, 1909.

There is reason to understand, though no official reference was made to the question, that the possibility of some future change in the status of the Philippine Archipelago and its repercussion on the arrangement concluded to-day has been duly taken into account.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE EXHIBITION

A GRATIFIED ITALIAN PRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, JAN. 2

All the newspapers comment with satisfaction on the success of the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House. The *Corriere della Sera*, in a leading article, says that the event is something which exceeds the limits of the field of art.

Those masterpieces (the newspaper says) are so many ambassadors which speak the universal language of art. With this language they will be able to support the Italian cause in face of the most obstinate calumniators, the sceptics, and those who are indifferent, and to make it remembered that Italy was always the first to blaze the trail of civilisation and of progress. . . . . The exhibition at Burlington House is a portentous sign of the eternal vitality of the Italian race which enabled it to be always and everywhere in the vanguard, leaving to others only the freedom to imitate.

Badaeff has been elected chairman of Centrosoyus (the marketing organization of the Union of Russian Cooperatives).

CHINESE REVENUE RETURNS

EFFECT OF CIVIL CONFLICTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, JAN. 2.

The Maritime Customs revenue for 1929 was 152,760,000 taels compared with 82,332,000 in 1928, an increase of 70,500,000 taels.

The sterling equivalent of the revenue for 1929 at an average rate of exchange of 2s. 7$\frac{13}{16}$d., exceeds £20,000,000, but it should be noted that the year opens adversely for China with the lowest record for the tael at 2s. 1d.

The rise of nearly 88 per cent. in revenue is explained by the higher tariff imposed in February. The new duties were expected to double the revenue of the old tariff, and in the autumn nearly reached that estimate, but the marked decline in exports during the past two months has since affected the rate of collection. Unfortunately the Inspector-General's statement does not say what proportion of the revenues is derived from the duties under the old tariff, and how much of the increase is due to the higher duties.

It is impossible therefore to say whether the volume of trade as represented by revenue is more or less, except that in the autumn the revenue based on the old tariff was over 3,000,000 above the record. This rate of collection, however, has not been maintained lately, and it may be assumed that the figures for 1928 and 1929, based on the old tariff, are virtually equal, meaning that the volume of trade is unaltered.

Considering events during the year and the widespread economic depression in the interior arising from the succession of civil conflicts, it is amazing that trade persists to the degree it does. The truth, of course, is that business with the interior is virtually in a state of collapse, but that the furore for foreign goods in the less disturbed and more sophisticated zones, containing treaty ports, compensates for the loss of trade elsewhere. The serious decline in exports, however, is ominous. The lack of security and confidence in the interior is certain soon to affect the general power to purchase imports. A corollary of this is that capital formerly invested in business upcountry is now for safety flooding the money markets of the coast, and this is doubtless a factor in the present unprecedented fall in the value of silver.

GERMAN NATIONALISTS' DISSENSIONS

GROWTH OF "BROADER FRONT" MOVEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 2

The dissensions which 12 months' leadership by the film, newspaper, and industrial magnate, Herr Hugenberg, has caused within the Nationalist Party are growing. The Agrarian Land Union, a pillar of the party's strength in the country and of the "National Committee for the Referendum against the Young Plan," has told Herr Hugenberg that, the Referendum being over, the Committee has no further purpose. Herr Hugenberg's view was different. The Committee was to continue; it was to seize every opportunity to hinder the legislation ratifying the Young Plan, and, as originally planned, to bring this legislation also to a referendum.

The Land Union adds that the struggle over Germany's future demands "the formation of a broader front," and that it will cooperate to this end "with all National and Christian forces." The news agency report significantly adds that the Christian National Peasants' Party holds the same opinion. This is the group of nine Reichstag Deputies to which the 12 secessionist Nationalist Deputies have allied themselves in order to gain Parliamentary privileges as a "fraction." The hint, at least, of a political re-grouping is contained in these statements.

The demand for a "broader front" is gaining strength. Newspapers which consistently supported Herr Hugenberg until recently admit that the policy of destructive opposition has failed. It has brought an unwanted alliance with the Fascists and identified the party with their extremist tactics.

EPIDEMIC IN RUSSIAN EMIGRANTS' CAMP

FORTY CHILDREN DEAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 2

The epidemic among the 1,500 children of the Russian emigrants now gathered in camp at Hammerstein in Pomerania has taken a serious form. The Reich Commissioner appointed to supervise the transport from Russia and reception of these people, who are of German stock, states that the disease is not measles, as was thought, but a kind of fever which is puzzling the doctors and leads to death a few hours after the first symptoms are noticed. So far more than 40 children have died. For some reason the disease appears only to attack the children, who, as the Commissioner has stated, were badly undernourished on arrival from Russia. The camp, which contains about 4,000 emigrants, is in strict quarantine.

DEARER TRAVELLING IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 2

The New Year has been marked in Paris by a sudden rise in the cost of various services, which has done something to damp the effect of the remission of taxation and the disappearance of the petrol ticket. Métro tickets now cost over 10 per cent. more; taxicab, omnibus, and tramway fares have been increased, and there has been an addition to the price of gas.

At the same time, attention has been drawn to the fact that in spite of the reduction in taxation the increased rates levied in 1926 on general railway traffic have been maintained. The railways as a whole had a small surplus last year, and their revenue for the first nine months of this year showed an increase, but there have been increases in wages and in the cost of materials which may cause a deficit for the year. Taxes on passenger fares were increased by 240 per cent. in 1926 and on freight charges by 370 per cent.

FRENCH NAVAL CRUISE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 2

A "cruising division" of the French Navy is being formed at Toulon and will leave that port on January 15 for a six-months' cruise to the French possessions oversea, including West Africa and the Antilles. The division consists of the cruisers Lamotte-Piquet and Primauguet (8,000 tons) and the flotilla leaders Guépard and Panthère.

The 10,000-ton cruiser Tourville has returned to Lorient from a successful cruise round the world. She began her voyage last April by carrying the body of Mr. Myron Herrick, the late United States Ambassador in Paris, to New York.

THE SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE

FRENCH HOPES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

PARIS, JAN. 2

The French delegation to the Second Hague Conference left the Gare du Nord at 11 a.m. to-day. The leading members of the delegation, M. Tardieu, M. Briand, M. Chéron, and M. Loucheur, were accompanied to the station by all the other Ministers.

A meeting of the Cabinet was held early this morning at which M. Tardieu gave an account of the plenary meeting of the French delegation yesterday. The last touches were added to the French plans for the Conference, and the Minister of Justice was appointed Acting Prime Minister in M. Tardieu's absence. It had been arranged that M. Jaspar, the Belgian Prime Minister and president of the Conference, should travel with the French delegates from Brussels and hold final consultations with them in the train.

In a survey of the prospects of the Conference, the *Temps* remarks that the careful preparations which have been made are the best guarantee for its success. The newspaper attributes most of the credit for this preparation to M. Tardieu, and most of the blame for the lack of preparation for the last Conference to Mr. MacDonald's Government. It notes with relief the absence of Dr. Schacht from the negotiations, and concludes that the German Government intends to adopt a conciliatory attitude and to take part in the early ratification of the Young Plan, which will be more to the advantage of Germany than of any nation. The *Temps* looks for success at The Hague as the best possible preparation for the more difficult negotiations of the London Naval Conference.

Mr. Adatchi, the Japanese Ambassador in Paris, also left to-day for The Hague.

BERLIN, JAN. 2

The German delegation, led by Herr Curtius, the Foreign Minister, left Berlin this evening. The other principal delegates, Herren Moldenhauer, Wirth, and Schmidt, the Ministers for Finance, Occupied Territories, and Economic Affairs respectively, accompanied him, while the main body of the delegation left earlier in the day.

GENERAL WEYGAND'S NEW POST

CHIEF OF FRENCH GENERAL STAFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 2

By a decree signed by the President of the Republic to-day, General Weygand is appointed Chief of the General Staff, in succession to General Debeney, who relinquishes the post at his own request after holding it for six years. Marshal Pétain will continue during 1930 as Vice-President of the War Council. General Gamelin becomes Assistant-Chief of the General Staff, and General Mittelhauser assumes command of the 20th Army Corps in place of General Gamelin. It is assumed that the appointment of General Gamelin is an indication that he will succeed General Weygand as Chief of the General Staff when next the post becomes vacant.

The appointment of General Weygand, which meets with entire public approval, was fully expected, as it was known that both the late Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain were in favour of his promotion to the post. The new Chief of Staff, who was born in Brussels in 1867, passed into the cavalry from Saint-Cyr in 1888. In September, 1914, he became Chief of Staff to General Foch, and remained in close touch with the late Allied Commander-in-Chief until the end of the War. In 1917 he became French representative on the Supreme War Council of the Allies, but resumed his post with Foch in April, 1918. After the Armistice he became Chief of Staff to the Inter-Allied Commission until he was sent to the aid of the Poles in their struggle against the Bolshevists in August, 1920. In 1923 he went to Syria as High Commissioner. Since his return, in 1924, he has been a member of the War Council.

THE DISCOVERY'S VOYAGE

PROGRESS SOUTH BARRED BY ICE

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, DEC. 31

Since my last message, sent when we were in shallow water near land in latitude 67deg. South, we have made a tortuous track through the pack-ice endeavouring to work west, but being driven north to latitude 65. Now to-day we have arrived at latitude 66deg. 11min., longitude 65deg. 10min. Until to-day there has been nothing but a succession of mild to strong blizzards, the stronger winds reaching a velocity of more than 50 miles an hour, driving the Discovery farther west than we desired.

To-day we reached the edge of the solid, hummocky floe ice, which definitely bars our further progress south. Bright, clear weather gave an opportunity for aeroplane ascents. Flying Officer Campbell and Sergeant Douglas, ascending to 500ft., sighted to the south, at a distance of about 50 miles, what appears to be low, hilly, ice-covered land. Intervening is a 40-mile belt of unbroken ice and 10 miles of coastal water. An excellent marine programme was executed, and the meteorological balloon ascended and observed to a height of 50,000ft.

The day ended with the celebration of New Year's Eve, when the good health of Mr. Macpherson Robertson, to whose munificence the expedition is chiefly indebted for its existence, was drunk in the heartiest manner in good Yalumba wine.

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THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE

AMNESTY FOR PRISONERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 2

The official *Gazette* of to-night gives the texts of two decrees of amnesty published for the occasion of the Prince of Piedmont's coming marriage. The first decree affects civilians, and the second concerns persons serving with the armed forces of the Crown, or condemned under military codes.

In a public report presented to the King, Signor Rocco, the Minister of Justice, points out that the last amnesty was granted in 1925 and that consequently the indulgence now shown towards people condemned for less serious offences cannot be interpreted as any weakening in the intention of the Government to apply the penal law with "just rigour." The amnesty, therefore, does not apply, as the report points out, to "dangerous delinquents or to people guilty of crimes which at the present moment occasion serious social alarm." In particular there are excluded from the benefits hereby conceded those forms of offences connected with the crime of conspiracy, "against which the Government is waging a war which it is determined shall be without quarter." This report is borne out by the text of the decree which specially excludes from the amnesty persons guilty of "high treason, espionage, rebellion, crimes against the State," and so forth.

UPPER NILE AIR SURVEY

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

A Fairey aeroplane left Croydon yesterday for the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It is to be used in an air survey of 20,000 square miles of country which the Air Survey Company, Limited, of London, has been commissioned to carry out for the Irrigation Department of the Egyptian Government. The same company has done similar work in Burma, Borneo, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Bengal, and all the Northern Provinces of India and Egypt, but this is believed to be the first extensive air survey that any irrigation department has yet commissioned.

The aeroplane which set out yesterday, with Mr. A. Haines as pilot and Mr. C. R. Thorne as engineer, is expected to reach Mongalla, the present headquarters of the expedition, in a week's time. A month from now it will be followed by a second machine of the same type, which is specially built for the work and fitted with 480-500 h.p. Armstrong-Siddeley Jaguar engines.

Most of the ground to be covered is in the Sudd region, and the balance in the Lake Albert district of Uganda and the Belgian Congo. The survey is intended as a step towards a canalization scheme for the Sudd region, so reducing the great losses caused by evaporation, and a step also towards the project of converting Lake Albert into a reservoir, so as to secure a more uniform flow of water throughout the year. The whole area is to be mapped on a scale of 1-50,000, and photographic plans will also be made on a scale of 1-20,000. The photographs will be taken from a height of 15,000ft. Each will cover an area of about nine square miles, and between 20,000 and 30,000 negatives will probably be needed before the survey is complete. Preliminary work began last November, and survey parties are already engaged upon a traverse from Bor to Pibor Post and from Mongalla to Pibor Post. This part of the work—the ground control—is required to tie in correctly the details which will be recorded later by the air cameras. The more inaccessible tracts will be controlled by astronomical observations and wireless time signals.

NEW YORK PRISONS

GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR REFORMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 2

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor of New York, sent a special message to the Legislature to-day urging the immediate passing of an emergency Bill for appropriating $1,000,000 (£200,000) to relieve the congestion in the State prisons, and generally to improve the antiquated prison system of New York State.

In his message the Governor recommended specifically the creation of several experimental cantonments, each accommodating 500 men, to relieve the present congestion in the prisons; an increase of five cents per man per day for prisoners' food; an increase of $1 in the number of prison guards, and increased pay for prison officials. Simultaneously with the presentation of his message to the Legislature the Governor received from Mr. Edgar S. Jennings his resignation as Warden of Auburn Prison. It was at Auburn that the outbreaks occurred last summer, and again a few weeks ago, which drew public attention to the prison situation.

With the exception of the proposal for prison camps, the Governor's recommendations are all covered by Bills already before the Legislature. These, sponsored by Republicans who are his political opponents, call for the appropriation of $10,000,000 in all. Part of this sum would be devoted to building 1,300 additional cells in prisons, and another part to building a hospital for mental defectives. The author of all these Bills is Senator Caleb Baumes, who was responsible for the passage a year or two ago of measures greatly increasing the severity of penalties for crime.

GENERAL SMUTS IN MONTREAL

THE EMPIRE AND THE "SMALLER PEOPLES"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, JAN. 2

General Smuts was the guest here to-day at a luncheon given by the Canadian Club. There was a large gathering which filled two rooms of the Windsor Hotel.

General Smuts said it was peculiarly appropriate that as representative of one of the smaller peoples of the British Empire he should make his first public appearance here in French Canada, the home of similar people. Both the French Canadians and the South African Dutch had been annexed against their will, but despite this unhappy inception of their connexion with the British Empire it had to-day no more cordial and loyal members. He felt it was the unique characteristic of the Empire that it had given scope and offered opportunities to small peoples as no empire of the past had ever done.

Contrasting the spirit and policies of various countries, General Smuts said the policy of the United States aimed at moulding the people into a common standardized type, while French policy in its oversea possessions aimed at making the inhabitants Frenchmen and sought to impose the French language and culture upon each community. But the British Empire had deliberately set itself to encourage variety of types and institutions and to produce a great inter-woven pattern in which scope was left for every kind of diversity. Since for the smaller peoples there could be no better or more beneficent system he held that they should be foremost in preserving it as a guarantee for their liberties and privileges such as they could secure by no other agency. He claimed that the Empire had served as a working model for the League of Nations and that the League's Covenant had been framed on the pattern of the arrangements which had worked so well for the Empire. He also believed that the existence of the Empire was the best augury for the permanent success of the League, which was achieving invaluable results.

Discussing the Imperial problem, General Smuts said that the last 10 years had been spent in elaborating the status of the Dominions and securing them constitutional equality with the Mother Country, and the help and good will of British statesmen of all parties had always been available. But this achievement was only half the battle, and behind it all there remained the unity of the whole and its conservation. He then expressed the wish, which was greeted with great applause, that the next 10 years might be given over with the same zeal to the achievement of closer cooperation and real solidarity in policy. He pleaded that the British peoples should now devote their energies to ensuring that this great and wonderful society which they had created should be placed on secure foundations, foursquare to any storms that might blow. He made this plea, he said, as a man who had given some of the best years of his life in fighting to escape from the British flag and he spoke as no lover of Imperialism as a doctrine. He felt that the British Empire was an institution of unique type and inestimable value and that its citizens would show little evidence of political sagacity and foresight if they did not hand it on undimmed in vigour to their children so that it might play an even more beneficent part in the world's affairs than it had already done.

General Smuts returns to Ottawa this afternoon.

GOLD FOR ENGLAND

CHERBOURG, JAN. 2.—The Mauretania, which arrived here to-day from New York, carried £2,400,000 in gold destined for England.—*Reuter.*

One hundred and fifty-six hours of sunshine were recorded in CANNES during December, an average of just over five hours daily, which is exceptionally high for the month.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. Bert Wemp, a journalist and formerly a distinguished airman, has been elected Mayor of TORONTO.

Telephone subscribers in MOSCOW were forbidden to telephone New Year greetings "in order not to overburden the system."

Lloyd's agent at Horta, AZORES, telegraphed yesterday that the fire was still burning in the German liner Rio Bravo, which has arrived there.

Prices of food and other commodities have risen on an average by 3½ per cent. in the LENINGRAD cooperatives during the past two months.

According to *Pravda* there were 1,551,000 members of and candidates for the Communist Party of RUSSIA on October 1, 1929, exclusive of those in the Red Army.

Owing to rapid multiplication of the species, 500 bison are to be shot this winter in the Wainwright National Park, Eastern ALBERTA.

A HONG-KONG message says that Mr. Burnett (managing editor of the *China Mail*) and Mrs. Burnett were found dead in their house on New Year's night. Both bodies had revolver wounds.—*Reuter.*

The Aix Court of Appeal has declared itself incompetent to try a claim brought against the Sultan of MOROCCO for payment in gold francs by bondholders of the 1904 loan. The declaration renders void the decision of the Marseilles tribunal that the matter was one for French jurisdiction.

A mass meeting was held yesterday in Faneuil Hall, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, to protest against the killing by coastguardsmen last Sunday, off Newport, of three members of the crew of the rum-runner Black Duck. After the meeting the audience went to Boston Common and tore down the recruiting posters for the Coastguard Service.

At its last meeting the British Union of EGYPT passed the following resolution:—"The Council of the British Union at a full meeting reaffirm their regret at the immense loss suffered by the British community in Egypt in consequence of Lord Lloyd's departure, and their appreciation of the high conception of duty which caused him to resign."

Negotiations which have been proceeding for several years between the municipal authorities of ROME and BRUSSELS are about to result in the establishment of a Belgian Academy for young artists and writers in Rome. The Italian Government has offered and the Belgian Government has accepted for this purpose a site in the Giulia Valley, near the Villa Borghese.

FIRE IN U.S. AIRCRAFT-CARRIER

SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA, Jan. 2.—Flames shot high above the superstructure of the United States Navy aircraft-carrier Saratoga in harbour this evening. It is thought that there has been an explosion on board.

About six minutes after the first flames appeared the fire apparently subsided, but a cloud of smoke settled about the ship, preventing observers from making out what condition the Saratoga was in.

The Saratoga, which cost $35,000,000 (£7,000,000), has been in service with the Battle Fleet for the past two years. She carries 2,000 officers and men.—*Reuter.*

M. LEON DAUDET'S RETURN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 2

M. Léon Daudet, whose pardon was signed by the President on Monday, returned from Brussels this afternoon by train. He was met at the Gare du Nord by his friends and colleagues of *L'Action Française* and a large crowd of *camelots du roi*, who gave him an enthusiastic welcome. A large force of police was on duty in the streets around the station, but there was no disturbance.

Other Foreign News on following page

Harrods
Great Six-Day Sale
The Sale You Know is GENUINE!
BEGINS MONDAY

Everything in Harrods incomparable stock for Home or Self or Family, *everything* from the cheapest that is good to the best that money can buy awaits you—and *everything* is reduced in price.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN WINES

WHITE WINES

WHITE BORDEAUX. A light wine. Not too dry. Usually per dozen bottles 30/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 28/- Per dozen half-bottles 17/- — *Harrods Sale* 28/-

GRAVES SUPERIOR. Medium dry. Usually per dozen bottles 38/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 32/- Per dozen half-bottles 19/- — *Harrods Sale* 32/-

GRAVES Vintage 1923. A palatable medium dry wine. Usually per dozen bottles 40/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 34/- Per dozen half-bottles 20/- — *Harrods Sale* 34/-

EPERON BELMONT GRAND VIN BLANC. Medium dry. Usually per dozen bottles 44/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 40/- Per dozen half-bottles 23/- — *Harrods Sale* 40/-

PORT

PORT No. 1. Pure Douro wine. Usually 42/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 38/-

RED SEAL. A fully flavoured ruby wine. Usually 48/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 45/-

COCKBURN'S FINE OLD RUBY. Fully flavoured wine. Usually 66/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 58/-

MARTINEZ OLD TAWNY. A fine specimen of this shipper's excellent wine. A reliable light wine. Usually 66/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 58/-

CHAMPAGNE

EUGENE LAROCHE. Vintage 1920. Grand Imperial, extra dry. Harrods monopoly shipment of High Grade Wine. Usually per dozen bottles 108/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 102/- Per dozen half-bottles 56/- Per dozen quarter-bottles 33/-

MOET AND CHANDON. Vintage 1920. Brut Imperial. Shipment of this popular wine direct from France. *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 140/- Per dozen half-bottles 75/-

G. H. MUMM. Cordon Rouge. Vintage 1920. Très Sec. Usually 190/- per dozen bottles. *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 180/-

'ROMALO'—The CHAMPAGNE of AUSTRALIA

'Romalo' is a full flavoured sparkling wine—Vintage 1919. It was prepared for the Wembley Exhibition, where it met with universal approval. Wembley Price, 127/- per dozen bottles. Usual Price, 78/-. *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 74/-

BRANDY

STAUB'S THREE STAR BRANDY. Fully matured. Usually per bottle 15/- *Harrods Sale* Per dozen bottles, 150/- — 13/6

VINTAGE 1908. Pure French matured high quality brandy, for general or medicinal purposes. *Harrods Sale*, per bottle — 13/9

FINE OLD LIQUEUR. A choice brandy of considerable age and quality. Usually per bottle 18/- *Harrods Sale* — 16/6

BURGUNDY

MOULIN A VENT. Special Parcel of very fine Light Luncheon Wine. Usually 42/- doz. bottles. *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 36/- Per dozen half-bottles, 21/-

POMMARD BIN 315. Special Bin of Old Wine. Thoroughly matured. Usually 54/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 50/- Per dozen half-bottles 28/-

POMMARD VINTAGE 1919. Very fine character wine. Charming bouquet and flavour. Usually 72/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 66/- Per dozen half-bottles 36/-

SHERRY

All Guaranteed Full Strength

YELLOW SEAL. A good luncheon wine. Usually per dozen bottles 40/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 38/-

No. 7 VINO DE PASTO. A pale, dry, well-matured dinner wine. Usually per dozen bottles 66/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 58/-

FINE OLD SOLERA SHERRY. Shipped by Gonzalez Byass and Co. Usually per dozen bottles 72/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 66/-

V.O.H. WHISKY

Special Blend SCOTCH Whisky, 8 years old, soft and mellow, highly recommended. Single Bottles 12/6. Usually per dozen bottles 150/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 144/-

EMPIRE WINES

AUSTRALIAN BURGUNDY. Specially selected, shipped and bottled by Harrods. Highly recommended for invalids. Usually per dozen bottles 36/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 30/- Per dozen half-bottles 18/-

RICH AUSTRALIAN WINE. Shipped direct by Harrods. Port type, in two varieties, guaranteed full strength. Rich Old Ruby or Old White Australian Wine. Usually per dozen bottles 34/- *Harrods Sale*, per dozen bottles 32/-

BARGAINS in CIGARS & CIGARETTES

BRITISH CIGARS

CORONET REGALIA 250 CABINETS each containing 100 REALLY FINE Cigars in THREE sizes: 3½, 4½, 4¾ respectively. Usually per Cabinet 43/6 *Harrods Sale* 33/6

HAVANA CIGARS

H. UPMANN DUKE OF YORK. Straight shape. Length 4¾ ins. 1926 crop. Boxes of 50. Usually per 100 98/- *Harrods Sale* 88/-

RAMON ALLONES Perfectos Extra. Torpedo shape. Length 5 ins. 1927 crop. Boxes of 25. Usually per 100 112/- *Harrods Sale* 98/-

ROMEO y JULIETA H.L. Club No. 1. Torpedo shape. Length 4½ ins. 1926 crop. Boxes of 50. Usually per 100 100/- *Harrods Sale* 90/-

PARTAGAS (CABINET) PREDILECTOS del CLUB. Torpedo shape. Length 4½ ins. 1927 crop. Bundles of 50. Usually per 100 150/- *Harrods Sale* 135/-

HOYO DE MONTERREY CABINET No. 65. Straight shape. Length 3½ ins. 1926 crop. Bundles of 50. Usually per 100 120/- *Harrods Sale* 108/-

POR LARRANAGA CABINET. Exclusivos No. 4. Torpedo shape. Length 4½ ins. 1925 crop. Bundles of 50. Usually per 100 145/- *Harrods Sale* 130/-

Wine purchases value £1 and over sent carriage paid to any station in England and Wales, £3 in Scotland. Cigars and Cigarettes £1 and over post free in Great Britain.

CIGARETTES

ALL FULL SIZE

Harrods regular stock.

Reduced by 2/6 per 100.

1,000,000 PURE TURKISH. Red boxes of 100. Usually 7/6 per 100. *Harrods Sale*, per 100 5/-

500,000 EGYPTIAN BLEND. Blue boxes of 100. Usually 7/6 per 100. *Harrods Sale*, per 100 5/-

500,000 VIRGINIA (Round). White boxes of 100. Usually 7/- per 100. *Harrods Sale*, per 100 4/6

HARRODS LTD — SLOane 1234 — LONDON SW1

LESSONS OF LAHORE

PRE-ARRANGED SPEECHES

THE NEXT TASK

NO WEAKNESS, NO DELAY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JAN. 2

The Congress delegates have been busy folding their tents and packing their kit from an early hour this morning. Every train to leave Lahore to-day has been crammed to its fullest capacity. The delegates were in the greatest good humour, and a repetition of the enthusiastic scenes earlier in the week was witnessed at the railway station, while a final rally was held by the leaders outside the Mochi Gate. The other side of the picture was provided by a meeting of the disgruntled secessionists in Mr. Iyengar's tent earlier in the day.

It is still far too early and far too close to the scene of action to attempt an estimate of the immediate effect of the decree of independence, with the spectacular hoisting of the "National flag" as the old year went out. That is a story that must be told, not from Lahore, but from other parts of India. It is possible, however, to make a brief survey of the events of a crowded week as affecting the Congress itself. First and foremost, it must now be recognized that the Congress never had the slightest intention of voting anything short of independence as the ultimate goal. Those who visualized reasoned debates on the advisability of accepting moderate counsels to empower the leaders to negotiate further with a view to a round-table conference were altogether over-optimistic. Apart from the tone of the opening session of the Congress, it is most significant that the long speeches of Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress president, were not only prepared, but actually printed, some time before.

So far as Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly, and Mr. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, are concerned, the visit to the Viceroy on December 23 therefore, took place after their minds had already been made up. The visit was probably designed, in the first place, in the faint hope of extracting concessions, and, in the second place, as a deliberate attempt to damage the Viceroy's dignity in the eyes of their followers. [It may be recalled that the Indian leaders themselves asked the Viceroy to receive them and hear their views.]

SIGNIFICANT SCHISMS

Those who saw the scenes of almost hysterical enthusiasm in the streets of Lahore or out at Lajpat Rai Nagar [the Congress camp] realize by now that if any moderate leader had had the courage to advocate taking part in the proposed round-table Conference he would not have stood a ghost of a chance. The delegates had come determined to go all the way, and no half-way house would have satisfied them.

As Mr. Gandhi stood under the white light on the platform with *khaddar* [homespun] thrown loosely over his spare frame, unclothed save for a loin-cloth, it was impossible to deny his domination over the thousands of his followers squatting silent in the *pandal* [marquee]. When, however, it came to the Subjects Committee (which is virtually an Executive Council), it was a very different story. It matters not that unanimity in rejecting the invitation to the proposed round-table Conference was almost as emphatically expressed as in the *pandal* across the way. Mr. Gandhi's decisive defeat on two important questions of procedure; Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's impotence to control the rival factions; the sharp challenge to Pandit Motilal Nehru's conduct of his high office; above all, the "walk-out" last night of more than 60 members who followed Mr. Iyengar and Mr. Bose—all these have the deepest significance.

To take a rough parallel. Mr. Gandhi, for the moment, is in the position of a political leader who is capable of swaying the emotions and enthusiasms of a mass audience at a party meeting in the Albert Hall but is incapable of maintaining either unity or even party discipline among its members in the House. It is in this split in the Executive of the Congress that hope of the peaceful administration of India and ultimate progress towards the legitimate claims of democracy lies.

After all, the vast majority of those who sat spellbound at Mr. Gandhi's feet in the *pandal* are now returning to their homes and the daily round, and, while retaining much of their enthusiasm, will cease to take an active part in Indian politics until the Congress meets at Karachi in March next. On the other hand, the real leaders, even on the tangled figures of their own voting, seem hopelessly divided, not only on methods and procedure, but on the manner of making the resolution on independence something more than an incoherent dream. The very fact that the question of immediate action is shelved for the moment makes the alarmist statements of panicmongers inopportune and unnecessary. If, however, the Government of India, backed by sane opinion, is to profit by the division in the ranks of its enemies, it is absolutely necessary to find an immediate concrete scheme which will unite the ranks of its allies.

EXTREMISTS IN CHARGE

It is no use to find cold comfort in the continued reiteration of the obvious truth that the Congress is not representative of the masses, that the Akali leaders are not representative of sane Sikh opinion, and that the Caliphate Committee is not representative of the great Moslem community. The unconfortable fact remains that all three have declared for some form of independence as the ultimate goal, and that the power of expressing organized opinion rests for the moment in the hands of the extremists in each case. The bulk of the people may be apathetic towards, and even ignorant of, the decrees of these assemblies, but apathy and ignorance are blunt weapons in our hands at the best of times.

The situation was summed up by a distinguished Moslem leader, who said to me yesterday, "The British people have wasted enough time parleying with their enemies. Surely the day has come to remember their friends." Similarly, a high official of the Civil Service told me that every day of delay in the publication of the Simon Commission's Report, and, consequently, in summoning the round-table Conference, would be most unfortunate, because until definite alternatives were formulated to meet the wild-cat schemes of the Congress those people, especially Indians, who were now determined to fight the extremists must remain compelled to go into battle unarmed.

Coming to the main resolution, even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru can scarcely claim that India has been helped much farther along the road to "independence" than the point reached by his father, Pandit Motilal Nehru, at the Calcutta Congress of 1928. Certainly, the flag has been run up, but, once his stage army has departed, who is going to keep it flying? Certainly not the landowners or the better-class Indians with a stake in the country, who are alarmed by the frankly Communist speech of the president. Certainly not anyone in the Indian States, which, with all their pride of historic traditions, are bitterly resentful of the disparaging remarks directed against the Ruling Princes. There is distinct soreness among the more moderate Congressmen, headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the leaders of the Nationalist Party in the Legislative Assembly, who are most reluctant to resign their seats in the Legislatures. Even extremist colleagues like Mr. Bose and Mr. Iyengar refuse to march behind Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. In short, the Congress has broken up in more senses than one, and its president finds himself faced with the prospect of fighting not only the British *raj* but his own comrades.

THE THREAT OF VIOLENCE

The real danger which must be tackled by the Government of India lies not so much in the empty declaration of independence as in the direct and increasing suggestion of violence. It is all very well for Mr. Gandhi to make deprecatory noises off the stage. There remain the thinly veiled threats of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's own speech, the abominable references by Dr. Kitchlew to the purity and nobility of political murders, and the truculent attitude of those tiresome young men the "Congress Volunteers." It is difficult to speak with reserve of the fact that practically half of the delegates, in open session, saw nothing to disapprove of in the attempt on the lives of the Viceroy and Lady Irwin. All these symptoms point to the fact that, whatever latitude be given to the expression of political opinion often amounting to rank sedition, there is immediate need for backing up the police in their thankless task of maintaining law and order.

In this connexion I may mention the conduct during their trial of the persons accused of the murder of a police officer as I saw it in Lahore this morning. The prisoners, on being brought into Court, first sang a song about their willingness to sacrifice their heads to a murderous Government, and then broke into a warcry, which ran, "Up with the revolution. Up with the proletariat. Down, down, down, with Imperialism." All this happened in open Court while the Indian Magistrate patiently looked over his horn-rimmed spectacles, and even allowed the opening chorus to be encored before beginning the trial.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AND SECEDERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JAN. 2

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is most perturbed by yesterday's "walk-out," and has issued a statement in which he describes the "walk-out" as the result of a misunderstanding, and says there was no intention of keeping anyone out of the Working Committee.

It seems to him amazing, the Pandit says, that on the day the session of the Congress ended, after passing a momentous resolution, some Congressmen should introduce the spirit of faction and should try to belittle the efforts of the Congress. In his opinion, the extreme haste shown indicated that an opportunity was sought to form separate groups, so that an excuse might be found for not acting on the Congress directions.

In order to carry the message of complete independence to the remotest village of India the Working Committee has appointed January 26 as a day of celebration, when the declaration of the Committee will be read in the provincial languages, and all will be invited to signify assent to it. The Committee expresses the hope that all members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures will forthwith resign their seats and devote their attention to the prosecution of the independence programme, and, further, urges voters to compel the resignation of those members who may not respond.

"VIOLENCE SUICIDAL"

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO HIS FOLLOWERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 2

The Stock Exchange opened to-day after the holidays with a marked slump in the chief industrial shares, which was attributed to lack of confidence caused by the political situation.

Mr. Gandhi, writing in his newspaper, *Young India*, says he has the certain belief, based on his experience during his tour of the past 12 months, that the vast masses who have become conscious that they must have freedom are untouched by the spirit of violence.

"If we would only realize," Mr. Gandhi writes, "that it is not by terrorizing the foreigner that we shall gain freedom, but by ourselves shedding fear and teaching the villager to shed his fear that we should gain true freedom, we would at once perceive that violence is suicidal."

After arguing the matter at some length in his characteristic style, Mr. Gandhi says that complete independence is the immediate objective, not a distant goal. He declares that "it does not require the appeal to our religious faith to convince us that the necessity of our situation, if nothing else, demands non-violence of a limited type. Let those not past reason, then, cease either secretly or openly to endorse activities such as the latest bomb outrage. Rather let them openly and heartily condemn these outrages, so that deluded patriots may, for want of nourishment to their violent spirit, realize the futility of violence and the great harm that violent activity has every time done."

NEW YEAR GOOD WILL IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2

Rumour, which had been busy for months with possible direful happenings in Calcutta on New Year's Day, was proved utterly false yesterday. Beyond a small scuffle between Hindus and Moslems in one bazaar, nothing disturbed the quiet of the day.

The Proclamation Day parade on the Maidan drew a dense crowd of interested Indians in the morning and was entirely peaceable. In the afternoon the Race-course was thronged by a picturesquely garbed populace. In the evening the cinemas and theatres were thronged. Never has Calcutta marked the coming of a New Year with more outward evidence of good will and quiet enjoyment extending to all sections of the population.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 2

Mr. Milner White, the Magistrate who conducted the inquiry in the Meerut Communist conspiracy case, has fixed next Monday for passing orders.

Other Indian news on p. 9.

FOREIGN RIGHTS IN CHINA

BRITISH AND U.S. VIEWS

A GRADUAL PROCESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2

Complete agreement of the United States Government with the Chinese-British understanding in regard to extra-territoriality, as made known in the recent exchange of Notes, was indicated by Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, this morning.

The Government of the United States understands that January 1 is to be taken not as the date of the annulment of the rights of extraterritoriality still enjoyed by the nationals of certain Powers in China but as marking the initiation of the process of negotiation which may bring about a gradual abandonment of the system. Mr. Stimson had some time ago spoken of his conversation on the subject of extraterritoriality with the Chinese Minister, Dr. C. C. Wu, as "discussions." He is willing to assume that with the first day of the New Year actual "negotiation" has begun, though a long time must admittedly elapse before full agreement can be reached.

Early reports of Chinese action asserted that a unilateral decree of annulment would be issued, and the intention of the United States Government to refuse compliance with the terms of such a decree was never in doubt. There is no desire here to assert any difference of opinion as to the principle involved in the Chinese desire for the abrogation of extraterritoriality, but the greatest care must and will be taken to safeguard rights which have been set up under a system which is of such long duration.

BRITISH MINISTER'S VISIT TO NANKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, JAN. 2.

Sir Miles Lampson (the British Minister to China) left for Nanking to-day, but his visit is not being made specially because of the issue of the mandate by the Chinese Government abolishing Consular jurisdiction as from January 1. The Legation explains that it is simply one of the routine visits which the Minister pays to the capital. Sir Miles Lampson originally intended to go to Nanking early in December, but his visit was postponed on account of the Pukow revolt.

The British Government is satisfied that it is impossible in the present state of China to surrender its treaty rights, but is willing, in accordance with its settled policy, to negotiate for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality. Sir Miles Lampson will therefore resume negotiations with the Foreign Minister, Mr. C. T. Wang, at the point where they were left in the last British Note on the subject. While the mandate is regarded as being intended chiefly for home consumption, it is considered, owing to its uncompromising character, to represent a complication of the negotiations. But Mr. Wang's manifesto explaining the mandate is thought to promise a more hopeful outlook for the success of the negotiations.

THE "WHITE" RUSSIANS IN CHINA

The Chinese Legation in London is informed that the statement made in official circles in Moscow that the Manchurian Government had ordered the extradition of the White Russian generals Semyenoff, Chorvat, Baksheyeff, and Peschkoff is untrue. No such order has been given or sanctioned by the local Government of Mukden or by the Central Government of China. Russians who served with the Chinese forces against the Soviet forces will be ordered to leave the frontier provinces.

An article, "London to Peking," and other Chinese news appear on p. 9.

ARGENTINE PREFERENCE ON BRITISH GOODS

A FRENCH PROTEST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 2

A *communiqué* from the Quai d'Orsay announces that, after representations made by the French Ambassador at Buenos Aires, the Argentine Government has decided to suspend the application of the law which was to reduce by 50 per cent., as from January 1, the duty on British artificial silk. The *communiqué* adds that this measure, which was passed on November 16, was incompatible with the most-favoured-nation provision in the Franco-Argentine Treaty.

The reduction of duty on artificial silk was to have been made in virtue of the agreement, concluded by Sir Malcolm Robertson, then British Ambassador in Buenos Aires, in November last, whereby in return Great Britain announced her intention not to levy duties on meat and cereal imports from Argentina.

ANTI-FASCISTS' ALLEGED BOMB PLOT

FRENCH POLICE INQUIRIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

PARIS, JAN. 2

A preliminary examination has been made of documents seized by the police at the homes of the three anti-Fascist Italians, Cianca, Sardelli, and Tachiari, after their arrest, and it is alleged that some of these documents show that there was a plot to bomb the Italian delegates to the next League of Nations meeting at Geneva. Some of the letters were written with invisible ink.

The police believe that the three men were working with other Italian political refugees in France, numbering 60 or more, and have begun investigations at Besançon and along the Riviera. Meanwhile the seized documents have been placed in the hands of a *juge d'instruction*.

ROME, JAN. 2

The report of the arrest of three alleged anti-Fascist plotters in Paris has been received here with gratification as a symptom that France has at last realized the error of indiscriminate hospitality to Italian *fuorisciti* (exiles). The hope is expressed that this step may tend to improve Franco-Italian relations.

It is also declared that the alleged plot is not merely anti-Fascist and anti-Italian, but is also an indication of the struggle, directed by the forces of anarchy under the special guidance of Moscow, against constituted law and order in Europe. All European Governments are, therefore, warned to watch with special care the activities of anti-Fascist *fuorisciti* in their midst.

PEACE PACT

NO CHANGE IN U.S. POLICY

ISOLATIONISTS AND MR. STIMSON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2

The recent British White Paper on the Optional Clause and the interpretation of its meaning which was made public by Mr. Stimson, the Secretary of State, a few days ago have been made the subject of discussion by the report that certain unnamed "Republican isolationists" accept Mr. Stimson's statement as a "backdown from the Hoover-MacDonald joint decision to accept the Kellogg Peace Pact positively in its moral if not legal obligations."

Mr. Stimson was questioned on the subject this morning, and particularly on the suggestion that some understanding had been reached by President Hoover and Mr. MacDonald "on which Great Britain could base the statement that there would be no neutrals in the next war." To this Mr. Stimson replied categorically that nothing of the sort had been discussed by Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, and that no commitment had been made. He added that he had not conferred with the British Ambassador or any other British representative before issuing his statement, which was his own interpretation of the White Paper made upon his own initiative and authority.

Either sincerely or disingenuously, however, the "Republican isolationists" profess to believe that some such understanding had been reached by Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald, and that the Administration has now been forced to beat a retreat. Mr. Stimson's statement, they say, gives notice that the British position, in so far as it rests upon the Kellogg Pact, is no longer accepted by the United States Government, that, by extension, the United States will not again attempt to invoke world opinion against nations which threaten to break it, and that in consequence the great treaty is a mere gesture unacceptable either as a major premise of the London Naval Conference, as predicate of sea law, or as the broad foundation for the whole Hoover foreign policy.

THE ISOLATIONISTS

This is as far from the views and intentions of the President and his Secretary of State as it is possible for the human mind to get, and should be read not as something which has been brought to pass, but as something which certain men—for instance, Senator Moses, of New Hampshire—would like to assist in bringing to pass. They oppose the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, they will vote against ratification of the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty, unless the Senate is left with a virtual right of veto upon its application, and they set themselves doggedly against any assumption of even the most shadowy responsibility by the United States save as a unilateral assertion of the Monroe Doctrine might convey responsibility in this hemisphere. They have always looked with deepest suspicion upon the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, and they are up in arms when it is suggested that the French Prime Minister, or another, might propose that its consultative provision be adopted and made universal in its application as a means not of "putting teeth into" the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, but of providing some simple machinery of peaceful action.

What is needed to prevail against them is the voice of some public man who would evangelize a less narrow and selfish concept of policy. President Hoover's fervour is a fervour of action; neither Mr. Stimson nor any other man on the executive side of the Government is fervent at all, but it is clear enough that the cause must be evangelized if the "isolationists" are not to grow dangerously in strength. There is no present comfort to be found on the Democratic side of the Senate. The sort of minimum acceptance of responsibility which would be involved in an agreement to consult might find them opposed because it was fathered by a Republican Administration and also because it did not go as far as they would be willing to go. And if they wanted to go farther they would—on the eve of an election—be inviting the charge that they were trying to drag the United States into the League of Nations, and Senator Moses is still willing to believe that "there is another good victory for the Republican Party in the League issue."

SENATOR BORAH'S VIEWS

Could Senator Borah be counted on there would be another story to tell, but he seems to think of post-War American foreign policy as something which resembles the life of a man, the first half of which is spent in setting a bad example and the second in giving good advice. Yet he was emphatic enough on March 25, 1928, when in an interview published by the *New York Times* he made certain declarations which deserve wide quotation:—

The important result of the General Pact for the Renunciation of War (he said) would be to enlist the support of the United States in cooperative action against any nation which is guilty of a flagrant violation of this outlawry agreement. Of course the Government of the United States must reserve the right to decide in the first place whether or not the treaty has been violated, and in the second place what coercive measures it feels obliged to take. But it is quite inconceivable that this country would stand idly by in case of a grave breach of a multilateral treaty to which it is a party.

If Senator Borah has not changed his mind in the last 20 months he might be a decisive influence—but equally he might be decisive if he has changed it. He said nothing which could be construed as criticism when last July, and more recently, this country took the initiative in the matter of the Russo-Chinese dispute, and there was in fact so little objection from the "isolationists" anywhere as to indicate that they had not perceived all the implications of the action of the United States. Now that there is talk of a definite agreement to consult, even though that be all, they see whither they are being led, and they are full of alarms. The other day the *New York Times* said that "our Government will in fact consult, but it will not agree in advance to consult." Even this statement of the case would make some Senators nervous.

THE INVALIDS

The following bulletin was issued at 12.30 p.m. yesterday:—

Lady Cavan had a good night. Her condition is serious, but she is holding her own.

Last night's bulletin stated that Lady Cavan's condition was unchanged.

Lord Byng of Vimy was stated yesterday to be about the same.

The condition of the Bishop of Central Tanganyika (Dr. G. A. Chambers) was reported to be very satisfactory.

ANOTHER GALE

GUST OF 91 MILES AN HOUR

DARING RESCUE AT SEA

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

There was a severe gale over the northern and central parts of the British Isles early yesterday morning, as a depression moved eastwards from the neighbourhood of the Orkneys to the northern part of the North Sea. At Liverpool the speed of the wind rose to 91 miles an hour momentarily, and speeds of over 70 miles an hour were reported from Aldergrove (Northern Ireland) and Southport.

The gale quickly extended to the greater part of the North Sea as the depression passed away towards Southern Norway and Denmark. Except in parts of Scotland, the falls of rain associated with it were not particularly large; at Stornoway an inch was measured altogether. During the day a fair interval was enjoyed generally, in spite of the rapid approach towards Ireland of a depression that was passing out on to the Atlantic from the American coast early on Tuesday morning. A number of places on the south and east coasts of England had five hours or more of sunshine.

The weather to-day should be cloudy to rainy at first, with strong winds or gales from about south-west, but veering winds and improving weather are expected to spread from the west in the course of the day, when the depression passes away to the east or north-east.

SEAMEN'S LEAP FOR LIFE

SINKING SHIP RAMMED BY RESCUING TUG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JAN. 2

A daring rescue at sea was reported at Hull to-day in which, in order to save three lives in mountainous seas, the rescuing ship rammed the other so that the men on the sinking ship could leap on to her deck.

The Hull tug Scotsman was towing the steamship Nixe, owned by Messrs. Ward and Co., shipbreakers, of Sheffield, from Hull to Inverkeithing, in Scotland. The vessels were in the North Sea on Sunday, when the gale arose and the sea became very rough. Three men were aboard the Nixe—A. Longjoy, seaman, of Hull; A. Heppleston, bo'sun, of Hull; and J. Lynch, of Cape Town. At night it was discovered that the vessel was taking in water at an alarming rate. The leak could not be stopped, and the pumps were started, but became choked, and part of the stokehold was flooded. The three men aboard signalled by Morse to Captain Foyston, on board the tug, "Ship taking a heavy list to starboard. Want assistance." The tug turned round and came as near the vessel as possible. The captain shouted "We won't take you aboard until the last hope has gone. Put the lifebelts on." The men stuck to their posts.

Later, when the condition of the vessel became worse, rockets and S.O.S. signals were sent to the tug, which stood by all Sunday night, trying to get a lifeline aboard. Very heavy seas were running, and a south-westerly gale was blowing. Two lifeboats were launched from the Nixe, but one was dashed against the side of the ship and shattered, and the other overturned as soon as it was lowered. The weather boats could not be launched owing to the heavy seas, which were continually washing over the Nixe. When daylight came on Monday morning it was seen that the vessel could not last much longer. Captain Foyston and Captain Eastwood, both of Hull, on board the tug, by skilful seamanship turned her sternwise and rammed the Nixe at full speed. When they were near enough Captain Foyston shouted, "Jump, lads, jump for your lives." A few minutes after the men had jumped on to the deck of the tug the Nixe turned on her side and sank.

STEAMERS ASHORE

The Danish steamer Sönderborg (2,876 tons) went ashore on Wednesday morning on the coast of Harris. The crew of 27 got safely away in their own boat, and landed at Stockinish, Harris. The Stornoway lifeboat, which went out in response to a call for help that gave the position of the ship wrongly, returned to Stornoway after a long search to learn that the vessel was ashore to the west of Glas Light. The Sönderborg was badly holed, and is reported to be full of water.

During the gale which swept the west coast of Scotland yesterday morning the Glasgow steamer Oakgrove (1,985 tons), owned by the Grove Line, Limited, was driven ashore north of Troon, Ayrshire, but her anchors held in the sand and she escaped running on the Seal rock. The Troon motor-lifeboat went out, but help was declined. The vessel is believed to have suffered some damage.

Scarborough steam drifters which were damaged in the gale had to leave their fishing lines out and dash for port.

During the gale at York early yesterday a pinnacle was blown off the west front of the Minster and fell from a height of 200ft. into the cathedral enclosure. The pinnacle, which weighed about three-quarters of a ton, was shattered, but no one was injured. Trees, street signs, and hoardings were blown down and telegraph wires broken. Several roads were blocked by fallen trees.

MR. SNOWDEN'S DEPARTURE FOR THE HAGUE

VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL BANK

Mr. Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, left Liverpool-street Station last night for The Hague to attend the Reparations Conference.

Mr. Snowden said:—"I do not think that this time our work will be as arduous as it was last time. The preparation has been much more thorough. The various committees have got through an immense amount of work, and it is left for the delegates to fit together the loose ends. Among the questions to be considered are the ratification of the Young Plan, the international bank scheme, and the non-German reparations, but I do not expect that we shall be nearly so busy. The international bank question is a highly complicated matter, but I think it will be adopted."

The High Commissioner for Australia (Sir Granville Ryrie), accompanied by Mr. J. R. Collins, Financial Adviser, also left London last night to attend The Hague Conference. Sir Maurice Hankey, the Secretary-General, is already at The Hague.

Other news of the Hague Conference appears on page 9.

THE STOLEN VAN DYCK PAINTING

Scotland Yard detectives yesterday examined finger prints found on the empty frame of the Van Dyck painting which was reported to have been stolen while in transit from Brussels to a London art dealer on Monday. The fact that the frame had been handled by a good many people since its arrival in this country made the task of the detectives one of considerable difficulty. The information so far obtained by the police points to the theft having been committed before the painting reached the London docks.

Our Brussels Correspondent telegraphs:—The association of picture dealers, of which M. Bechbache is one of the managers, had had the picture for three or four years, and it is said that it was purchased in Berlin. The screwed case containing the picture weighed 140 kilogrammes when it was dispatched, and was insured for £30,000. The association of dealers is offering a reward of 15,000f. (approximately £85) to anyone who can assist in recovering the picture.

A photograph of the painting is reproduced on our picture page to-day.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR

DEPARTURE TO-DAY

The Prince of Wales will leave Southampton this afternoon in the Union-Castle liner, Kenilworth Castle, for Cape Town. In attendance on him will be Brigadier-General G. F. Trotter, Major-General Sir John Ponsonby, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh. He will stay in Cape Town for a time as the guest of the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General of South Africa, and the Countess of Athlone (Princess Alice). He will then travel north through Rhodesia to Dodoma, in Tanganyika Territory, where he abandoned the previous expedition on receiving news of the grave condition of the King. The length of his stay in Africa will depend on the hunting and on the approach of the rainy season, but it is not expected that he will return to England before the end of April.

The Prince took leave of the King and Queen on Tuesday night at Sandringham, after a day's hunting with the Quorn. He spent a busy day at York House yesterday, completing his plans, and putting matters in order for his long absence.

Telegrams from our Correspondents in Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi show that the Prince is not expected to reach Dodoma, where his safari will await him, until February 20. It is thought that he may travel by air part of the way from the Union. As already stated, the Prince will visit the Serengeti Plains for big game shooting. It is thought that he may make Baron von Blixen's house near the plains his headquarters for various expeditions. The Prince is going to use British cars for transport purposes. Orders have been placed at Nairobi for three Wolseley sedans and three Wolseley tourers, to meet the Prince at Dodoma. The baggage transport will consist of half a dozen Canadian Ford trucks.

PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

MANAGER ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PAISLEY, JAN. 2

Various developments have occurred at Paisley as a result of the terrible disaster at the Glen Cinema, which involved the loss of 70 lives. The manager of the Glen Cinema, Mr. Charles Dorward, has been arrested by the Paisley police, acting on a sheriff's warrant, and will be charged with culpable homicide.

Early in the day Major T. H. Crozier, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Home Office, inspected the scene of the disaster. He was accompanied by Firemaster Dyer, of the London Fire Brigade, and by two officials from the Surveyors' Department of the London County Council. Major Crozier informed the Press that he had no statement to issue publicly at present. His instructions were to prepare a report on the disaster, and this with the reports of the other officials would be submitted to the Government Department concerned.

Provost Craig-Barr's fund for the relatives has reached £1,400. This included the donation of £1,000 from Mr. Edward Cochran, the proprietor of a big drapery store in Paisley and the son of a former Provost of Paisley. The funeral of two of the victims took place in the afternoon. John and William Pinkerton, aged 6 and 12 years respectively, were buried in the Woodside Cemetery. They were brothers and lived in Andrews-street, Paisley, a working-class locality in the north end of the town. Most of the funerals will take place to-morrow.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Ministry of Agriculture has issued the following:—

The opening meeting of the Agricultural Conference, at which the Prime Minister hopes to preside, has been fixed for Friday, January 17, at 11 a.m. The representatives who have been appointed to attend the Conference are:—

For the National Farmers' Union:—The president, Mr. H. German, Mr. R. R. Robbins, C.B.E., and Mr. E. W. K. Slade.

For the National Union of Agricultural Workers:—Mr. E. G. Gooch, C.C., J.P., and Mr. W. Holmes.

For the Transport and General Workers' Union:—Mr. J. Beard and Mr. G. Dallas, M.P.

For the Central Landowners' Association:—Sir George L. Courthope, Bt., M.P., and Lord Strachie.

For the Land Union:—The Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman and Colonel E. A. Ruggles-Brise, M.P.

It is anticipated that the proceedings, which will be private, will be opened by a statement by the chairman and that general statements will then be made by representatives of the various interests. A discussion on procedure will follow. The secretary to the conference will be Mr. C. T. Houghton, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, 43, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

GERMAN LEGATION FOR DUBLIN

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, JAN. 2

The first step towards the establishment of a German Legation in Dublin was taken to-day, when Doctor Georg von Dehn, German Consul-General, presented to the Irish Free State Minister for External Affairs his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires. Dr. von Dehn expressed his sincere hope that this beginning of direct diplomatic relations between Germany and the Irish Free State would give a new impetus to the friendly movement towards closer trade and cultural relations between the two countries.

Mr. McGilligan, in congratulating the new Chargé d'Affaires, said that the Free State Government reciprocated heartily the feeling of the German Government. He added that the Executive Council of the Free State was much pleased that Dr. Von Dehn, who, as Consul-General, had done much already to promote German-Irish good will, should have been chosen as Germany's first diplomatic representative in Dublin.

Dr. Von Dehn, who served as an officer in the German Cuirassiers throughout the War, was attached to the German Embassy in London before 1914. After the War he was sent to open the first German Consulate in England, at Liverpool, and was appointed German Consul-General to the Free State at the end of 1923.

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY PROJECT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 2

The St. Lawrence deep waterway project has been condemned as uneconomical by Mr. Henry Holgate and Mr. J. A. Jamieson, consulting engineers retained by the Montreal Trade Board. The existing canal system, with the addition of inexpensive improvements, is considered sufficient for all traffic requirements if further grain storage and handling facilities are provided at terminals like Montreal and Port Colborne.

DICTATORSHIP IN SPAIN

FUTURE PROGRAMME

APPROVAL BY THE KING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 2

King Alfonso to-day approved the political programme, submitted to him by the Marqués de Estella, for the coming six months. The programme includes a proposal for the direct election of one-quarter of the members of municipal and county councils, all the members of which at present are Government nominees. Another proposal is that the National Consultative Assembly shall resume its sittings and remain in being until June, thus completing its normal term of three years. In July the Government will submit to the King a further political programme which will determine whether the National Consultative Assembly shall be prolonged or some other Chamber created. Before the elections to the new municipal and county councils the Patriotic Union [the Prime Minister's party] will be reorganized with a view to taking a prominent part in the contests.

The present programme, which indicates clearly that the Marqués de Estella is still determined to move with extreme caution in restoring civic rights, has come as a grievous disappointment to a wide section of the Press, which has been employing the larger liberty of expression allowed to it by a slackening of the censorship to call for an immediate return to the full liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of 1876.

The fact that the King has signified his approval of the Marqués de Estella's programme should also dispose of many rumours in regard to imminent changes in the Cabinet; for Ministers retain the confidence of the Marqués de Estella in the same degree as he himself is trusted by the King. There is, however, one disquieting feature in the attempt now being made in the Army to reorganize the officers' committees, which offer such scope to both civil and military intriguers. The recent arrest of three officers at Seville shows that the War Minister is prepared to act with energy.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MAILBAG

£1,000 MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 2

It was reported at Cardiff to-day that a mailbag, containing about £1,000 in notes, disappeared from the Drill Hall, Dumfries-place, Cardiff, which was used as a clearing office during the Christmas rush. The notes, it is said, had been sent by registered post by the Midland Bank branch at Caerphilly and were known on Christmas Eve to have reached the Drill Hall.

Colonel Dainton, the Cardiff postmaster, declined to make any statement on the matter. "I am not going to deny the report or confirm it," he said.

The manager of the Midland Bank at Caerphilly stated that he had heard nothing, but had received inquiries in regard to the alleged robbery. "So far as we are concerned," he added, "we are doing nothing, but we are aware that investigations are being conducted by the Post Office into the loss." The police refuse all information.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

The War Office states that the announcement of the half-yearly promotion to brevet rank in the Regular Army is unavoidably postponed until early in February.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

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THEATRES

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Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THIRD TIME LUCKY	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Brixton	CINDERELLA	2 & 7.30
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	2.30 & 8.30
Court	PYGMALION	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THE MAN AT SIX	2.30
	TYPHOON	8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Embassy	THE BEGGAR PRINCE	2.30 & 8
Everyman	PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING	2.30
	THE BACHELOR FATHER	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	MADAME PLAYS NAP	8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Prince's	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY	2.30
St. James's	PETER PAN	2
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	2.30 & 8.15
Scala	BABES IN THE WOOD	2.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	THE MERCHANT OF VENICE	7.30
Vaudeville	THE ROOF	8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 to 8
Palladium	2.30, 6.30, & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

EXHIBITIONS

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Imperial & Foreign	9		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Fresh or strong south-west wind ; cloudy, some drizzle or light rain ; very mild and damp.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The manager of the Glen Cinema, Paisley, has been arrested and will be charged with culpable homicide. (p. 10)

The Queen's Hospital, Sidcup, has been purchased by the L.C.C. for some £29,000. (p. 7)

The Kensington estate of the Iveagh Trust has been sold by Messrs. George Trollope and Sons to Sir Howard Frank (Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley), representing Sir John Ellerman and the Audley Trust. It includes 1,500 hereditaments, having a rack rent of over £170,000 a year. (p. 7)

Mr. Snowden, who left for The Hague last night, expressed the opinion that the international bank scheme would be adopted. (p. 10)

At University College, Gower-street, yesterday, the annual conference of educational associations was continued. (p. 12)

It was reported at Cardiff yesterday that a mailbag containing some £1,000 disappeared there during the Christmas rush. (p. 10)

The fort of Housesteads, known in Roman times as Borcovicus or Borcovicium, on Hadrian's Wall has been presented by Mr. J. M. Clayton to the National Trust. (p. 7)

The annual conference of the Toc H Schools will be held at the City of London School on Monday. (p. 7)

Sir Henry Lyons delivered the presidential address at the annual conference of the Geographical Association at the London School of Economics yesterday. (p. 8)

A report is issued by the Food Council on the position of the consumer, the distributor, and the producer of milk under the new agreement. (p. 7)

The Prime Minister hopes to preside at the opening meeting of the Agricultural Conference on January 17. (p. 10)

Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, in his presidential address to the North of England Education Conference at Harrogate yesterday, dealt with the Government's proposals to raise the school-leaving age. (p. 12)

Dr. G. von Dehn has presented his credentials to the Irish Free State Minister for External Affairs as German Chargé d'Affaires. (p. 10)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent, summing up the lessons of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, says that the Congress never had the slightest intention of accepting moderate counsels. The real danger which must be tackled by the Government of India lies, he says, not so much in the empty declaration of independence as in the direct and increasing suggestion of violence. (p. 10)

Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, left Peking yesterday for Nanking. He is expected to resume the negotiations for the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality. (p. 10)

Discussion in Washington of the British White Paper on the Optional Clause continuing, an official denial is given to the suggestion that there was an understanding between Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald in regard to neutral rights. The group of Republican "Isolationists" are exhibiting much nervousness as to any responsibilities being accepted by the United States under the Kellogg Pact. (p. 10)

The King of Spain yesterday approved the political programme which the Marqués de Estella had submitted to him. Hopes had been entertained that the programme would be of a far-reaching character. The proposals, on the contrary, are modest. (p. 10)

General Weygand has been appointed Chief of the French General Staff in succession to General Debeney, who relinquishes the post at his own request. (p. 9)

Our Berlin Correspondent, discussing the dissensions in the German Nationalist Party, says that the demand for a "broader front," which is advocated by the Land Union as necessary in the struggle over Germany's future, is gaining strength. (p. 9)

Following representations by the French Ambassador, the Argentine Government has suspended the law reducing by 50 per cent. the duty on British artificial silk. (p. 10)

SPORT

The Manchester Race Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 4)

The Public School Boys' Rackets Tournament was concluded at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 4)

W. Lindrum, the Australian billiard player, made a break of 2,140 in his match against Smith in Glasgow yesterday. (p. 5)

The South of England Coursing Meeting was concluded at Mentmore yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Decline in India Stocks ; the First Bank Dividend ; the Union Discount Distribution ; African Tobacco Profits ; the Passing of an Investment Company's Preference Dividend ; Insull Utility Debenture Issue ; the Linoleum Fusion ; the Wreck of the Theofano ; and Increased Traffic of the Port of London. (p. 16)

In Lombard-street money was still in very abundant supply. Discount rates again declined. The New York exchange receded to $4.87 13-16. On the other hand the French, Belgian, and German rates moved in favour of sterling. The Argentine exchange was lower. Silver rose ¼d. to 21¼d. per ounce. (p. 17)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday weakness was shown by India Government loans and other Indian securities. British Funds remained firm. The American group of Industrial shares was better. There was support for South African and Rhodesian Mining shares. (p. 16)

PACT AND COVENANT

The controversy which the "Republican "Isolationists" are still maintaining in Washington makes it desirable to recall the circumstances in which it began. The other day MR. STIMSON found it necessary to correct a misunderstanding of the British Command Paper on the Optional Clause which had apparently gained some currency in the United States, and in doing so he emphasized—as did the recent French Memorandum on the Naval Conference—the essential difference between the Briand-Kellogg Pact of Peace and the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Paper to which he referred contained a Memorandum explaining why the British Government had signed the clause accepting the obligation to refer certain classes of disputes with other nations to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and why, in the reservations which they made, they did not except from the jurisdiction of the Court disputes arising out of the exercise by the British Navy of its belligerent rights in time of war. In the course of its argument the Memorandum asserted that, if the obligations of the League Covenant and of the Pact of Peace are fulfilled, we cannot be involved in war in circumstances in which any member of the League could claim the rights of a neutral; that only members of the League who have also signed the Optional Clause could, under its terms, bring us before the Court; and that therefore no disputes arising out of our naval action could come before the Court. The argument is not perhaps absolutely conclusive, but in any case it applies, and was meant to apply, to members of the League only. This limitation was made quite clear in the Memorandum. "As between members of "the League," it sums up, "there can be no "neutral rights because there can be no "neutrals." In some American versions and comments the limiting clause was apparently ignored, and the British Government were represented as committing themselves to the assertion that there could be no neutrals in any future war. It is easy to understand the effect that this misconception might produce among those many Americans who are sensitive to any suggestion that their country might become entangled in the disputes of other Powers. Obviously dreading this effect, MR. STIMSON was at pains without delay to point out the contrast between what the Memorandum said and what it was supposed in the United States to have said.

MR. STIMSON was careful to add that the British agreement could not apply to the United States as a signatory of the Pact of Peace. "That Pact contains no covenant similar to that "in the Covenant of the League of Nations pro- "viding for joint forceful action by the various "signatories against an aggressor. Its efficacy "depends solely upon the public opinion of "the world and upon the conscience of those "nations who sign it." The emphasis used by the AMERICAN SECRETARY of STATE is all the more significant because it follows so closely on the publication of the French Memorandum ; for that document, it will be remembered, after setting out very plainly the essential difference between the two instruments, expressed its regret that the United States and Great Britain were basing their negotiations for naval limitation and reduction on the Pact instead of on the Covenant. Security is a perpetual, and in the circumstances a very natural, obsession of the French. Before committing themselves to any measure of disarmament they want guarantees for this security, and they want those guarantees made as watertight as possible. In their view the Pact, without supplementary agreements to ensure its observance, is not a sufficient safeguard ; whereas the Covenant provides at any rate a basis upon which a real system of security can be built, lays down methods for the peaceable settlement of disputes, and contemplates joint assistance by the signatories to any State unlawfully attacked. Article VIII. of the Covenant couples together the two questions of disarmament and mutual support against aggression. "The members of the League "recognize that the maintenance of peace "requires the reduction of national arma- "ments to the lowest point consistent with "national safety, and the enforcement by "common action of international agreements." It is upon this Article VIII. that the French Government propose to base the reduction of their armaments. Disarmament, they believe, is only practicable when the nations are given a legal guarantee for their security; the moral guarantee of the Peace Pact—and MR. STIMSON emphasizes as strongly as they do the point that the Pact has only moral force behind it—they do not regard as sufficient.

The difference of view as to what should be taken as the political basis of the naval negotiations constitutes one of the most interesting difficulties of the London Conference. It is not insuperable. It need not even prove very formidable unless it is artificially made so. It would be a different matter if it were proposed to substitute the moral guarantee of the Pact for the legal guarantee of the Covenant, or even to make the signature of the Pact an excuse for holding up the development of a more complete system of legal guarantee under the Covenant. American opinion is opposed to participation by the United States in such a system, as involving commitments and responsibilities of which it is impossible to measure the extent. But the Pact has not weakened the Covenant. It has reinforced it. In the very words of the French Memorandum which condemns it as insufficient, it is "un- "doubtedly a real step towards the preserva- "tion of peace." A definite advance towards disarmament at the London Conference would be another step along the same road, and, by removing causes of mutual suspicion, would in itself be the best possible contribution towards the security that means so much to France. Permanent security can only come by the growth of good will and mutual confidence, and that growth will receive either a stimulus or a set-back from the success or failure of the present naval negotiations. No one therefore has more to gain from their success, and for this reason it is unfortunate that the frank exposure of difficulties in the French Memorandum should have lent itself in some quarters to the impression that the French Government have no very keen desire to see those difficulties overcome. Let it be repeated that the difference over the political basis of the discussions need not prove an insuperable obstacle. The quadruple Pacific Treaty concluded at the Washington Naval Conference was typical of the American method. The four signatory Powers were left free to consider each situation as it arose; and the only responsibility assumed with regard to one another's rights was the moral one arising out of previous consultation and cooperation. That such agreements, although legally not committing the participants to any joint action, can be of great value to the cause of peace is made clear enough in the French Memorandum itself. That Memorandum not only refers to "the beneficial effects produced "by the Pacific Treaty on the conclusion of the "Washington naval agreement"; it suggests the desirability, in connexion with the London Conference, of concluding a similar agreement with regard to the Mediterranean. The two lines of approach to the disarmament problem,—one from the Pact of Peace, the other from the Covenant of the League of Nations—converge towards the same objective, the increase of security and the reduction of armaments. With sincere cooperation and sympathetic understanding of each other's point of view there is no reason why they should not unite. But it is essential that there should be sincerity on both sides.

The Industrial North

The voice of the North is heard in the article from our Manchester Correspondent which appears in an adjoining column. It is authentic in tone and spirit—instinct with self-reliance and confident, even in adversity, of winning through to success. The article is laden with proof that enterprise, energy, and initiative, which are the heart throbs of industry, are not weakening but gathering force in the North, and that all-conquering grit and stamina and intelligent capacity are engaged in the foundation of new enterprises and the development and adaptation of old ones. There is a lively tilt at the South which no one in the South will resent; for it is good-natured and the end it may serve is also good. If there be a show of anger, it is anger of the variety which justifies itself as righteous indignation. All England will be glad that the spirit of the North can be so easily roused to resent an imputation, however accidental, that the sun of its prosperity is declining and a permanent winter of depression setting in. The North is rightly jealous of its reputation and possesses a prouder and more sensitive mind than the South always realizes. Was it not a Yorkshire city that on a jubilant occasion excised from BLAKE'S hymn the disparaging allusion to "dark Satanic "mills"? Perhaps there should be caution in suggesting that the industrial North has not been prolific in poets, but it has certainly never wanted those who could sound its praises in prose. Nowhere is there faith in a proverb to surpass the belief in Lancashire that "what "Lancashire thinks to-day England thinks "to-morrow." The fault that has been found with Lancashire of late, by quite friendly critics, has been that its wholesome self-reliance and sturdy independence have caused it to cling too long to industrial and commercial methods that well served a former generation, but are not so well suited to the modern age. But that is a criticism directed against the cotton industry; and our Manchester Correspondent reminds the world that the industries of the North—and even the industries of Lancashire—are not limited to those which, just because they are exporting industries, have suffered most from the after-War depression.

Nothing that our Correspondent says, or could say, can alter the fact that whereas in the southern section of Great Britain there was 45.7 per cent. of the insured population six years ago there is now 48 per cent. There has been a large expansion of industry in the South. It has indeed been most fortunate that there should have been, as someone has said, this new world coming in to redress the balance of the old. The new industries have not been so dependent as the old upon proximity to a coalfield or to water transport. That does not make the heavy industries less well situated than they formerly were in the North, nor does it mean that the development of electrical power, for example, makes it possible for them to move into the South. The heavy metal industries are showing no disposition to leave the areas in the North which give them easy access to the coalfields and to the sea ; nor is the cotton industry preparing to fly from the humid atmosphere of Lancashire, which is one of its assets, or the woollen industry from Yorkshire. Moreover an industry may employ fewer workpeople whilst maintaining or increasing its efficiency. New processes, improvements in plant, equipment, and organization may enhance industrial efficiency and make possible both additional output and smaller staff. The general adoption in Lancashire of the automatic loom, to which our Correspondent looks hopefully, would effect a revolution in cotton weaving and displace a great many cotton weavers. The figures of employment would decrease ; the standard of industrial efficiency would rise. Therefore the more rapid increase of the industrial population in the South is not to be regarded as an indication of industrial inefficiency in the North. Very different causes explain the tendency in recent years for industrial development to move from the North to the Midlands and the South. The new and lighter industries are not tied, as the heavy industries are, to northern latitudes, and they have exercised their freedom to choose neighbourhoods that appealed to them for one reason or another. But thanks to the Derating Act the handicap of heavier rates does not now press so heavily as it did on the older industrial areas. The two chief points in our Correspondent's article are that the industrial development of the South has not been at the expense of the North, and that there is in the North a great amount of industrial development to which the statistics of the insured population give no clue because the workpeople for the new and enlarging undertakings were already in the area.

Back to The Hague

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE left London last night to attend the second stage of The Hague Conference on Reparations; and the fact that this time they are not accompanied by the FOREIGN SECRETARY is an indication that there is little of a political nature in the work remaining to be done. This is not to say that among certain of the smaller Powers represented at the Conference political considerations will be entirely absent from the discussion of economic and financial questions. They are sure, unfortunately, to be given their fullest value. But as between Germany and the principal creditor Powers the business will be to settle the financial implications of the agreement which was reached in principle last August. Various Committees were then set up to deal with Deliveries in Kind, the Liquidation of the Past, the proposed Bank for International Settlements, and non-German Reparations; and their reports will now be considered. On some subjects their recommendations may be expected to find ready acceptance; on others unanimity was not reached in the Committees and the differences will have to be thrashed out again in plenary conference. It is understood, for instance, that the Belgian Government is not altogether satisfied that Basel should provide the site for the International Bank and still considers that it would be better situated in Brussels. Bulgaria objects to the annual sum which has been assigned to her for reparation payment. Austria has certain special requests to make; and into the consideration of what Hungary will have to pay the problem of the Optants, with all its political implications, has unfortunately been allowed to enter.

Since the main agreement was initialled a separate convention of reparation payments has been signed between Germany and the United States, which cannot be without effect on the Young Plan, notably in so far as it must make necessary a readjustment of the total annuities to be paid to the International Bank. The new arrangement, however, is believed in Paris to constitute on the whole a reinforcement of the Young Plan in so far as it is an acknowledgment by Germany of the obligations imposed upon her under the new scale ; and since September 1 the Hugenberg proposals for the rejection of the Young Plan, though given a free run in Germany, have been repudiated by the German people. Germany indeed stands to gain a great deal by the introduction of the Plan, for her total liabilities will be less than under the Dawes Plan, and she is released from all restrictions on her internal finances and from almost all her guarantees. The prospect of a final settlement is therefore good, although there will no doubt be plenty of hard bargaining over minor points. It is much to be hoped that the prospective agreement will include all the Powers concerned, and that none of the smaller States may find it necessary to dissociate itself from any general decisions or to make its signature contingent upon obtaining political benefits. In any case it is certain that M. JASPAR, the Prime Minister of Belgium, who was largely responsible for the completion of the first stage, will do everything that a Chairman can to bring the meeting to a completely successful conclusion.

A Roman Fort

The Roman fort of Borcovicus, or Borcovicium, in Northumberland, with three-quarters of a mile of the Roman wall and a "mile- "castle," has been presented to the National Trust by MR. J. M. CLAYTON. It is by no means a new thing for the name of Clayton to be honourably connected with the Roman wall. JOHN CLAYTON, of Chesters, was a noted nineteenth-century antiquary, who not only bought and preserved as much of the wall and the land about it as he could, but was a leader in the excavation and the research which have established the history of this great monument of the Roman rule in Britain. The fort which his descendant has given to the nation is in itself among the finest remnants of the Roman works ; and even if it were not the equal in extent and interest of its chief rival, the fort of Cilurnum, a few miles farther east, it would still have the advantage of its matchless situation. Cilurnum lies low in the valley : Borcovicium is perched on the hilltop. The wall here swings along the edge of cliff after cliff, from which the sharp crags of basalt stand fiercely up : it looks northward over the vast Northumbrian landscape whence came the barbarous enemy. The north gate of Borcovicium opens on a hill so steep that no vehicle could ever have climbed it. Yet Borcovicium bears traces of capture and sack and destruction.

Life on the wall, nevertheless, was not all soldiering. It is usual to speak of Borcovicium, Cilurnum, Amboglanna, and the others as forts. Towns would be the better word. MR. KIPLING has peopled the wall with soldiers. He has heard their hymn to Mithras (near Borcovicium there is a cave where Mithras was worshipped) ; he has heard the Centurion begging to be left in the Britain that he has learned to love ; he has heard the Picts sneaking and plotting against Rome. But he has seen also the movement and colour of the life other than soldiering which went on in the garrison towns that bordered the south side of what are called the forts, where, as at Borcovicium, the eye can still discern the foundations of the houses and the terraces of the gardens. The wheel-marks in the stones by the east gate of the fort, the rust left by the hinges of the doors, are eloquent. But the meaning of Borcovicium and its value to the nation are best realized when the mind is allowed to fly from Northumberland south to Tivoli, and to the gardens, the villa, the private theatre of the EMPEROR HADRIAN, the very man who made the vallum and the wall and the forts and the little "castles"—one to every Roman mile—of which a good example forms part of MR. CLAYTON'S gift. And from Tivoli let the mind fly back to Northumberland by way of Belgium, whence came those Tungrians, those men of Tongres, whose First Cohort garrisoned this military town above the basalt cliffs. Tivoli, Belgium, Northumberland—many languages, many gods and goddesses, many customs met in this far Northern barrier against barbarism ; but all were moulded together in the spirit of civilization, of law, of art, of authority, of amenity, which is summed in the mighty monosyllable—Rome.

READING FOR HONOURS

BENEFITS TO AVERAGE MEN

VIEWS FROM OXFORD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support Dr. Poynton's letter in *The Times* this morning in relation to the questions raised by the Master of University College and the Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham University.

The Master of University is anxious that fewer men should be required to read for Honours. I feel certain that he is not thinking specially of scholars of colleges. They are generally being allowed greater freedom in their choice of Honour Schools and with this freedom I believe that tutors and scholars are generally content. The Master is probably concerned with the question whether commoners should or should not be required to read for Honours. This question in my judgment should rest within the discretion of the tutors concerned. The range of choice for the subjects of a Pass Degree has been greatly widened in recent years. I know of one candidate who chose for the subjects of a Pass Degree last year French Literature, the Preliminary Science Examination in Mechanics and Physics, and the Diploma in Anthropology. This particular instance may be exceptional, but Statutes which make it possible cannot be criticised as unduly restrictive.

The Vice-Chancellor of Birmingham feels strongly that we should discourage all Honour students except those who are clearly first or second class men. I am myself very reluctant to brand undergraduates with the classes which they may appear likely to obtain in particular examinations. I find myself constantly writing testimonials saying that men have obtained far more real value from the course of reading for an Honour School than their position in the class list would imply. I am quite sure that Dr. Poynton is right in recognizing the advantages that men derive from reading for an Honour Degree with companions different from or abler than themselves.

In conclusion, I will only add that I am quite sure that every effort is being made both in the University and in the colleges to reconcile the responsibilities of University students with the requirements of their future careers. I am beginning to be conscious of a danger, which I do not wish to exaggerate, that premature concern as to future prospects may distract attention from the immediate claims of the studies characteristic of the University.

Yours faithfully,
C. H. SAMPSON.
Brasenose College, Oxford, Jan. 1.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me to point out some of the consequences which would follow the adoption at my University of the proposals made by the Principal of Birmingham University ?

(1) The standard of attainment in the Pass School is to be stiffened. This implies a corresponding stiffening of the standard in Responsions. Otherwise it would merely mean that a larger proportion of undergraduates would waste their parents' money by failing to obtain a degree. But it is difficult to suppose that a harder entrance examination would commend itself to public school masters, who already constantly complain of the difficulty of the existing test. It would therefore mean that a smaller proportion of public school boys would go on to the University. Would the Principal approve of this ?

(2) The proposal to abolish weak second-class, third and fourth class Honours would reduce the existing Honour Schools by more than a half. I will take the figures in the Faculty to which I belong, Modern History. The average number of candidates entered each year is about 250. The average number of those who attain first-class Honours is about 15, second class about 90. If one-sixth of the latter number is subtracted as representing the "weak second class," that will leave about 90 students yearly instead of 250 as capable of reading Honours with profit. That is indeed a sweeping condemnation of our present system.

(3) The number of teachers in the Faculty of Modern History at present, including Professors, is about 60. This is just an adequate number. If their work is to be reduced by nearly two-thirds, what are they to do ? Are they to brood minutely over their diminished fledglings ? Or are they to turn aside into the paths of "English, one language other than English (really mastered) . . . and the leading principles of economics"? The truth is that the whole organization of teaching at Oxford presupposes a large majority of Honour students.

The Principal's suggestions may be good or bad, but they could not be carried out there without a very serious revolution.

I am, &c.,
C. R. M. F. CRUTTWELL.
Hertford College, Oxford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Surely the chief objection that can be raised to the popularization of Pass Courses at the universities is that such courses cannot at the best do more than convey to the student a certain amount of, no doubt, interesting information on a variety of topics. On the other hand, even the weaker men receive from their studies for an Honours Degree a training in method and criticism which, as experience shows, enables them to master rapidly the subject-matter of the work which they have to do on leaving the university. If Pass Courses are to be taken by all except the cream of the students it will be necessary to convince outside bodies that such training is worth having : at present a Pass degree has little commercial value.

At a time when so much discontent is being expressed by Americans with the B.A. Courses at their universities it seems strange that we should be advised to introduce a curriculum based on the American model. Rather than revolutionize our university system for the sake of the comparatively small number of undergraduates who desire a special training for commercial life, it would surely be better to found *Handelshochschulen* on German lines.

The prestige enjoyed by the Oxford Honours Degree throughout the British Empire and in America is mainly responsible for the embarrassing number of applications for admission received by the colleges, and these applicants are not always men of first-class or even second-class ability.

Yours faithfully,
Oxford, Jan. 2. G. H. STEVENSON.

SECRETS OF ESCAPE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent interesting article by your Correspondent describing the discovery of the lost letters of Napoleonic prisoners in an old French box prompts me to write of an interesting parallel.

About a year ago, shortly after I had moved into my present flat in Hampstead, I was summoned one day to see what my maid had discovered when chopping up for firewood some pieces of old board which had been left on the premises. Two of them were found to be hollowed out inside, one containing a code on a piece of paper and a compass, and the other two linen maps of Germany with notes added, evidently for the guidance of some prisoner of war contemplating an escape from Germany during the last War. The boards had been carefully hollowed out and glued together again with remarkable skill.

It would seem that these aids to escape, like the letters of the unfortunate French prisoners, had never reached their destination, or, if they had, that they too had been all too carefully concealed and had been brought back to England with their secret undiscovered.

Yours, &c.,
R. D. SHERBROOKE-WALKER.
14, Belsize-lane, N.W.3, Dec. 30.

BURGLARIES AT COUNTRY HOUSES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The dark days of winter seem to have imparted new energy to the craft of country house burglary. May I offer a few words of warning which may be acceptable to those who prefer that their jewels should not go into the melting pots of these gentlemen of fortune ?

The methods of these gentry are nearly always the same. While the lady of the house is at dinner they climb to her bedroom, lock the bedroom door from the inside, and with a half or even a quarter of an hour's unmolested peace have ample time to gather what fortune or fancy offers them. Even if a housemaid comes to the door to find it locked, they need not be unduly disturbed : the maid assumes that her mistress for some reason has not yet gone down to dinner, and leaves them in continued peace.

If only people would keep their jewelry, not in their bedrooms, but in a safe in the passage, no burglar would dare to work on it. The suggestion is so simple and obvious : it is not even new ; yet how few have followed it your columns have shown amply enough during the last few months.

I am, &c.,
ARTIFEX.

INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH

THE FABLE OF "DECAY"

LOOKING AT FACTS

(From Our Manchester Correspondent)

In the North we hear—but only as rumour, not as fact—of industrial changes which some people, not knowing what we here know, may erroneously accept as a portent of the coming decay of the industrial North. There are those who think they see the beginning of a serious and permanent removal of industry from the North to the South. They quote Ministry of Labour statistics of the geographical distribution of the insured population ; they turn to a section of the report of the Balfour Committee on Industry and Trade to feed their lugubrious imaginations ; they find what they take as confirmation of the grounds of apprehension in figures of factory construction compiled by the Chief Inspector of Factories. Those who entertain such fears know little of the North and its stamina, and they cannot have heard of the changes taking place here that will keep the North, notwithstanding adversity, abreast of the needs of the future. The zeal of the pessimist in disparaging the North in the eyes of the world is ill-founded, but it is doing incalculable mischief to interests that are national and not of the North alone.

Can the South replace the great staple industries of the North ? Is it doing so ? Is there any sign that it will do so ? The basic industries, whose exports are a foundation of the country's prosperity, are here and will not—they could not if they would—pack up and travel South. Lighter trades and luxury trades may spring up elsewhere. Good luck to them ! But the increasing number of factories in the South is not due to transfer from the North. I am told of one group of more than 50 factories in the South which collectively do not give as much employment as one new industry that has grown up in Liverpool from nothing within the last two years. A tendency there may be for the head offices of manufacturing concerns to drift to London, for reasons that are mainly financial and social ; but where is the evidence of industry itself going South ?

No one connected with the coal, iron, cotton, wool, or shipbuilding industries will agree that the after-War shrinkage is necessarily permanent ; and nothing is more certain than that at the first onset of improvement in these main industries all the ancillary and accessory trades carried on in the same areas will expand. It is probable, indeed, that this expansion would be more rapid than any accompanying movement in the miscellaneous and newly sited industries of the South, which would then be at a relative disadvantage because of their detachment from the basic industries.

THE DIVIDING LINE

After all, what is this North and what is this South ? It is an arbitrary division of England for which the Ministry of Labour is primarily responsible. The boundary line is drawn from the Wash and goes to the north of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire. The South is made to include all the Midlands, and by this arrangement it gets the benefit of the developments in the Nottinghamshire coalfield. But the South ends at the Welsh border. This geographical contortion gives the North and not the South the load of the depression in the coalmining, tinplate, and ship-repairing industries of South Wales. So much for the geography. Its curiosities take much of the seriousness out of the statistics which have been used in some quarters to injure the North. Moreover, the statistics "blanket" the industrial expansion which has taken place in many directions in the North since the War. The depression of the older staple industries is necessarily reflected more fully in figures drawn from the North than from the South, and they mask developments which, when disclosed, are striking. There are many proofs of new life flowing in old veins. A recently published monograph, "Manchester at Work," of which Professor Clay was joint-editor, gives a truer idea of the industrial position in the North. Here is a passage :—

> Comb out the depressed areas for instances of expansion in the industries which are expanding, like electrical engineering, furniture, oil-cake crushing, and you would probably find as many instances in the North as in the South, but it is natural that the expansion should appear to be more rapid in the South because there it takes place on new territory. Also it is quite unnecessary to accept any imputation of lack of the spirit of initiative and progress in the North. Increase of efficiency and improvements are not neglected either in the cotton industry or in shipbuilding, although these are sorely depressed. How can these industries be inefficient when one still commands half the entire export trade of the world in cotton goods, and the other produces one-half the entire world production of shipping tonnage ? Comparisons should be between things which are fairly comparable if they are to have any value.

The facts—the real facts, one may say—about South-East Lancashire and the whole of Merseyside, as well as of the North-East Coast—where the great exhibition just closed has been a helpful stimulus—deserve to be known. It is often overlooked, for example, that the Manchester district is not wholly dependent on the prosperity of the cotton industry or of the adjacent coalfield. Engineering, in Lancashire, which grew rapidly during the War and remained busy for some years after the peace, employs over 36,000 persons within an area with a radius of roughly five miles from the centre of Manchester. Although these figures show decline since 1923, there has been a continuing expansion of the textile machinery branch of the industry, the development of its exports having fully balanced the decline in the home trade due to the depression of the cotton and woollen industries. "The growth of the use of the automatic loom," we read in "Manchester at Work," "the increased demand for machinery for the production of artificial silk, the expansion and modernizing of the Russian cotton industry, and the tendency on the part of textile machine businesses to enlarge the range of the equipment they produce—all these have resulted in a prosperity perhaps only exceeded by that in the motor-car branch of this industry." Manchester, Oldham, and Bolton send out two-thirds of the total textile machinery production of the kingdom. The artificial silk industry also is turning more and more to the older textile engineering firms for its new machinery.

NEW GRAFT ON OLD STOCK

Another new graft on the old stock of the Lancashire engineering industry is the after-War growth of electrical engineering ; and still another is the production by Lancashire firms of locomotive and stationary steam engines of the latest types for railways, collieries, and the milling industry. In both electrical and steam engineering Lancashire has contributed a preponderating share to the after-War export trade. There is a similar story to tell of machine-tool production ; and, although the motor-car industry has undoubtedly been attracted to the South and has provided one principal support to the argument for a southern drift of industry, it is nevertheless a fact that the Ford works are still, and are likely to remain, at Trafford Park, that the Crossley and Belsize cars are natives of Manchester, and that the Crossley firm has made extensive

developments at Heaton Chapel in conjunction with two American types of car.

The expansion of electrical engineering in the Manchester area since 1923 is at least 50 per cent., judging by the number of persons employed, and it ranges from the most gigantic constructional undertakings to the smallest electrical fittings in Trafford Park alone; while at Preston the English Electric Company, having incorporated Dick, Kerr and Co., now manufactures locomotives and tramcars on a large scale. A famous textile engineering firm at Newton Heath is now engaged also in manufacturing electrical railway equipment. The large motor-engine works at Leyland are mainly an after-War development.

Another branch of industry, even less commonly associated with Manchester than engineering, is the manufacture of clothing. There are to-day more clothing workers in Manchester than in Leeds. The total in 1921 was 12,000 (including a number in Liverpool, Blackburn, Wigan, Preston, and in parts of Cheshire and Derbyshire near Lancashire), and since then it has increased. An active shoe and slipper-making industry is to be found in the Rossendale Valley. At the time of the last census of production its output was 450,000 pairs a week. Stockport and Denton do 80 per cent. of the felt hat trade of the kingdom.

TRAFFORD PARK

Trafford Park is the site of a new seed-crushing industry, and has had a substantial share of the new milling enterprise of the North, of which there is other evidence in Liverpool and the Birkenhead area, in Hull and Selby. Since the War there has been likewise new enterprise in Lancashire in many sections of the chemical industry, and in paper making. The rubber and tire industries have expanded enormously. Manchester is the principal centre of the rainproof garment-making industry. Within the last 12 months at Trafford Park the developments have included a large oil storage depôt, the taking up of a 15-acre site by a Manchester furniture manufacturer (the buildings will accommodate 2,000 workpeople, and this is an extension, not a removal), extensions of existing steel tube, chemical, locomotive, and grinding works, and large lettings of warehousing space to importing firms. Mr. T. G. Mellors, vice-chairman of Trafford Park Estates, Limited, said a few weeks ago that "there does not appear to be any case of a large firm with heavy traffic either inwards or outwards establishing itself in the South of England."

Let it be remembered that coal is 4s. a ton dearer in the South, and that raw materials off ships, and finished products on to ships, cost at least 20s. a ton at Slough, for example, compared with 1s. 6d. a ton at Trafford Park. It is true that firms aiming at the European markets have some advantage in nearness to the Channel ports and their shipping services, but for trade with the rest of the world the industrial areas in touch with the northern ports have an advantage in every oversea transaction.

The fable of a drift of industry to the South will not survive consideration of the facts. While there has been a decline of not less than £9,000,000 in the oversea trade of the southern ports in the last 12 months, there has been an increase in the same time of £19,000,000 in the oversea trade of the North. The Port of London Authority itself admitted a decline of £13,500,000 in 1928. This is no cause of rejoicing in the North, but northern business men are obliged to quote it when meeting assertions that new enterprise had better look to the South.

TWENTY FIRMS

At least 20 firms in the Liverpool district have each spent over £50,000 on new premises since the War; one firm has spent nearly £1,000,000 in Liverpool and over £1,000,000 in Manchester; and another Liverpool firm's expenditure on new premises has been £250,000. Two industries as diverse as the manufacture of automatic telephones and artificial silk goods have created fresh employment in the Liverpool area for 7,000 persons, and further recent additions there are a new hosiery factory, a tobacco factory, a tin-plate works, a galvanizing works, an aeroplane works, and a tin box factory, while the biscuit, jam, toy, and match-making industries of the region enjoy great prosperity.

It would be going too far afield to analyse the causes of this expansion, but among the more important are plentiful and cheap housing, easily adapted labour, superior rail, road, dock, and canal facilities, cheap gas and electricity, and moderate rates. It is becoming a commonplace that the differential element in manufacturing costs due to local rates has disappeared since the Derating Act. The Trafford Park enterprises are collectively profiting by £50,000 a year from the cut in rating on productive industry. All this is helping northern industry to get back its world-competitive power. National prosperity can be recovered only by the industries situated in the original areas of industrial enterprise in the North, for these remain the main sources of national wealth.

NEEDS OF INDUSTRY

THE PLACE OF THE SCHOOL TEACHER

"Education and Industry" was the subject of a discussion arranged by the London Head Teachers' Association in connexion with the conference at University College, last night. SIR ROBERT BLAIR presided.

Mr. PERCY BEST, representing industry, said commerce was never in greater need of the help of education than it was to-day. Teachers did not seem to trouble to tell their pupils anything about the history, romance, and great service of commerce, and when children entered into commerce they regarded it only as a means to an end, if they wanted to make a living. Consequently commerce became to them a treadmill instead of a happy existence. The most important contribution they could make to the country and the Empire was to build up commercial character on fine, dignified, sound lines.

Mr. HAROLD ROSTRON, also representing industry, advocated the use of the day continuation school for children after they left school.

Mr. G. H. GATER, speaking on behalf of education, said that character building was always present in the minds of teachers. He did not think the teaching of the history of commerce in the elementary schools was possible in the time available, as the schools were at present organized; neither did he consider it a suitable function for the elementary schools, the duty of which was to provide a good general education. Teachers could do more to bring before children the importance of commerce if they were more certain of the prospects commercie offered to young people. What they did know at present was that the initial wages were low, the hours long, and the work arduous. He was glad to see there was now closer cooperation between the schools and industry.

SIR BENJAMIN GOTT said the raising of the school age, would be of little value without a carefully selected and more varied curriculum to suit both teachers and pupils, careful consideration of the size of the classes, suitable provision of teachers and plenty of practical work in a variety of subjects, and careful consideration in the last school years of the future life and work of the pupil. There should also be consultations between teachers and parents and employers, and every encouragement should be given to continue education at part-time classes after the age of 16, preferably at day continuation schools.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC CONGRESS

The general subject of the fourth Anglo-Catholic Congress, to be held in London from June 29 to July 6, will be "The Church—One, Holy, Catholic, Apostolic." The congress is being arranged jointly by the English Church Union and the Anglo-Catholic Congress Committee. The Lambeth Conference will be in session at the time of the congress.

Conferences

VARIETY IN OUR EDUCATION

LORD E. PERCY'S PLEA

THE IMPORTANCE OF FREEDOM

The annual conference of Educational Associations was continued yesterday at University College, Gower-street.

LORD EUSTACE PERCY, at a meeting of the Independent Schools Association, spoke on "Freedom of choice in Education." He said on the whole our tradition in this country was so overwhelmingly in favour of teaching freedom, and the parents' freedom of choice, and those principles agreed so well with our national instincts and character that he did not think there was any real conflict about them. That made it the more peculiar that those were just the two principles which we seemed to find it hardest to maintain, and which we were apparently in danger of losing. The truth was that the moment they introduced into education the principle or practice of compulsion, they immediately made it very difficult indeed to maintain those principles. Compulsion had diverted the whole course of our educational thinking, and diverted it into channels which were not characteristic of English people and not in harmony with English genius. It was a necessary evil, no doubt, and nobody thought they could go back on the principle of compulsion; but the element of compulsion in education, and every extension of it, tended to make it more and more difficult to maintain the two great principles of teaching freedom and freedom of choice to the parent in education. Every one was doing his best to make the situation as tolerable as possible. But the time had come when they had to consider whether they had not gone far enough in the direction of an educational system dominated by the idea of compulsion, and whether they could modify and extend their educational system so as, in a greater degree, to restore the freedom of teaching and freedom of choice. Those connected with industry and commerce told him that what we required in this country was not the product of a routine system of uniform secondary or elementary education, not the well-conducted citizen turned out by a uniform system of schools, not the routine expert perfectly acquainted with his job and capable of doing it until Domesday, but adventurous and original minds, people who thought about their jobs and could be trusted to go on thinking about them. They would never get originality, inventiveness, or adventurous minds from an educational system which aimed at uniformity.

To restore freedom and activity to the present they must abolish many detailed restrictions which at present limited the parents' freedom of choice. Next, let them finally and definitely get away from the idea that there was anything wrong in a parent paying fees for the elementary education of his child. If they compelled a parent to send his child to school they must provide the child with a good free education as good as he could get by paying. But if the parent said he liked a different brand of education, that he wanted to experiment with his child, and wanted him to go to another school that charged fees, then why should not the State assist that parent to do so if necessary? If the State wished to improve a certain class of school which was demanded by a considerable number of people in this country, the only efficient method of doing it was to offer a grant under which they might be able to raise the standard of those schools.

Referring to secondary education, Lord Eustace Percy said they were more and more leaving the task of founding secondary schools for the vast majority of our population in the hands of the public authority. By so doing they were throwing a burden upon the public authorities which they could not bear, and yet which it was difficult for them to refuse to assume. If in the future they threw the whole burden of extending the secondary school system on public authorities they ran a serious danger of getting precisely that kind of uniformity from which our secondary education had hitherto been comparatively free. If they were going to get the variety in education which they needed they had to recognize the foundation of new secondary schools as one of the chief and most important aims of voluntary effort and private benefaction. They wanted a growing number of schools, founded by private enterprise with, no doubt, assistance from the State. Only in that way could they get that variety in education which the industrial and commercial needs demanded, and have a really healthy state of education in this country. They had to announce quite clearly their belief that voluntary effort in education was urgently needed, and that voluntary schools, established by the spontaneous effort of the people, were just as necessary as, and even more necessary at the present moment than, schools established by public enterprise purely out of the rates and taxes.

SPOKEN ENGLISH

THE VALUE OF ACCENT

At a meeting of the Modern Language Association, Mr. H. Wickham Steed gave his presidential address on "The Importance of Accent." DR. G. P. GOOCH presided.

Mr. WICKHAM STEED said he was among those fortunate individuals who, when visiting the United States, had been complimented on speaking English "without an English accent." (Laughter.) Without some mastery of local accents and meanings, the life of a vagrant Englishman in the United States might be difficult. Irishmen and Scotsmen fared better. Their accents did not fall upon American ears with a suggestion of remote superiority. (Laughter.) Accent was like the bloom on a grape: when perfect it was very beautiful; but, unless it was a native product, it was apt to rub off easily. To preserve it was a constant struggle taxing lip and tongue and ear. Yet it was worth striving after, for it was indispensable to the proper speaking, and even to the proper writing, of a foreign language. Some generous souls looked forward to the happy time when the nuisance of learning foreign languages would be overcome by the adoption of a universal tongue, such as Esperanto, Ido, or the like. The aspirations of these idealists moved him to tears. For ordinary purposes of travel, or the exchange of elementary ideas, an artificial language might have its uses, and these uses were doubtless not to be despised. Yet for the subtler purposes of the interchange of thought, the representation of finer shades of meaning, the whole art of linguistic and literary intercourse, he doubted whether any artificial language could ever take the place of living media of expression.

Wireless was coming to our aid in disseminating knowledge of right pronunciation and good accent in English, as well as in French and other modern tongues. A few years hence a man who could not "behave himself" in speech might be regarded as a boor. This raising of the general standard would, he hoped, refine our methods of speech without weakening them or making them "finicky." We might not get, nor was it desirable that we should get, a universal accent or type of enunciation, but we might reach a point which would justify at least his assumption, that the purpose of language was to convey intelligible sounds.

SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION

Mr. H. T. TIZARD, Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, welcomed the 13th annual conference of the Science Masters' Association at the College yesterday. He said that in the last eight years he had met many young men who were taking up a career of scientific research. Most of them came from the universities with a First Class, and a smaller percentage with a Second Class. Therefore they had high credentials and, generally speaking, their scientific knowledge was extraordinarily good. But the great bulk of them showed a distinct lack of general education, particularly an inability to express themselves properly in English, or—which was more alarming—to take any pride in doing so. He had known men with a First Class at the university who had had to be sent away from their occupation at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research because they were incapable of making a clear report of what they were doing. Many of these young men seemed to think that the occupation of trying to apply scientific knowledge was something degrading and ignoble, and only to be done by men who could not do anything else. That was a great disadvantage to the country. A broadcast lesson on "Liquids" was given by Mr. A. F. WALDEN, Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a discussion on school broadcasting afterwards took place. On the motion of Mr. FAIRBROTHER (Leighton Buzzard) the following resolution was agreed to:—"This association suggests that broadcasting is not a suitable medium for the science lesson, but recognizes that it might be of use in presenting lectures on general science subjects at a time outside the ordinary time-table."

HEADMASTERS IN CONFERENCE

PRESIDENT ON DECLINE OF PUBLIC MORALITY

The annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters was opened yesterday at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor welcomed the members on behalf of the Corporation.

The PRESIDENT, Mr. F. S. Orme, of Reigate Grammar School, in his address, said that our educational progress had been described as a revolution. Headmasters had to take their share in assisting this progress. They had to realize that there was a spirit abroad which required that the training that they had given in the past on the comparatively narrow path of scholasticism should be extended to industrial and commercial workers. The attempt to confine the average boy to a curriculum designed to lead only to the university had resulted in a stinting of his interests. Some weeks ago there appeared a very interesting article in *The Times Educational Supplement* by Professor Kilpatrick, of Columbia University, on American schools of to-day. He gave an admirable summary of conditions in the United States, and these appeared to resemble our own in many directions. It appeared that the Americans were alive to the value of many of the activities which we recognized as part of our secondary school system.

Speaking of the importance of encouraging among boys the courage of rectitude and keeping faith he said no thinking man could fail to be disturbed at the decline of public morality in this sense. The most reckless promises and pledges were made by those who held the highest positions. What honour could there be for members of a Government, he cared not which, who should be the seers but saw not, who should be the prophets but who prophesied not right things, but spoke smooth things and prophesied deceits? What a cynical commentary upon the intelligence and education of our democracy was the flood of slogans and phrases, those half-truths which were so damnable because they obscured the whole truth.

DR. SCHADE (Allgemeiner Deutscher Neuphilologenverband) said the German delegates would cooperate in working out the principles on which an exchange of German and English pupils and teachers should be based. They had made a very successful and promising beginning that year with a Franco-German exchange.

M. DESCLOS, representing the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique et des Beaux Arts in France, conveyed to the meeting the cordial greetings of the Minister. He said that the first thing necessary for the development of peace between nations was that the nations should understand one another. It was a question of intelligence and sympathy, both of which could, and ought to, be developed in the schools. The interchanges of boys between their two countries which had been going on for nine years had once reached as a maximum figure 300 in one year. As there were 50,000 British schoolboys and girls taking French at the final examination he thought that was a feeble result.

LEAVING AGE

Mr. W. JENKYN THOMAS (Hackney Downs School) moved a resolution reaffirming the belief of the association that it is desirable that legislation should be passed fixing the age of 15 as that up to which attendance at school will become obligatory. He said that in voting for the resolution members would only be voting for the principle. It would be better to postpone the change until the necessary numbers of good teachers were secured, until the question of curriculum was thought out, and the danger of wasting money on unnecessary building was averted.

Mr. W. W. VAUGHAN (Rugby) moved additional words expressing the opinion that the date 1931 fixed in the Bill would not permit of satisfactory arrangements being made for the right use of the extra year of school life. He said the buildings would be inadequate and, more deplorable still, the teachers would be inadequate. The teachers who would be enrolled for the schools would be teachers who had lost the resilience of mind necessary for the creation of a new curriculum or who had a limited outlook. The children would come out of the schools not only not made brighter by the extra year of education, but possibly even dulled.

The proposed addition to the resolution was rejected by 84 votes to 68. The resolution was adopted with only one dissentient.

Resolutions were passed urging universities to arrive at a common policy in regard to matriculation certificates, and deprecating the undue importance attached by employers and others to the possession of a matriculation certificate as compared with the school certificate or higher certificate. A resolution welcoming the recent reports of the British Association on School Science Teaching was rejected.

BIG SCHOOL CLASSES

WOMEN TEACHERS' PLEA FOR LIMIT OF 30

The annual conference of the National Union of Women Teachers was held at Canterbury yesterday.

Miss DRINKWATER, of Altrincham, in the course of a discussion on a resolution favouring a limit to the size of classes, said that a tragedy was being enacted in almost every elementary class-room in the country, and, like the old woman who lived in a shoe, teachers were unable to exhibit that Christian forbearance and patience they wished to show.

The resolution, which was carried, urged the limitation of classes to 30.

The conference rejected a resolution, submitted by the Oldham branch, suggesting that instruction in sex hygiene should be given by the medical staff of local education authorities at the end of children's school careers.

Miss A. A. KENYON, of Oldham, stated that when the school-leaving age was raised to 15 next year there would inevitably be difficulty in finding an adequate supply of teachers for the additional pupils. The remedy was for local authorities not to dismiss married women teachers; to improve training college accommodation; and to encourage a sufficient supply of new candidates.

Miss A. MACMILLAN, London, criticized the spirit in which the Hadow Report was being administered, on the ground that it tended to intensify class distinction. The cost per child in secondary schools was £36 a year, in elementary schools £20, and in the new senior schools £15 a year. They would have to be levelled up. Dissatisfaction with the administration had been revealed in the strikes in Scotland, South Wales, and East Ham.

A resolution was passed unanimously undertaking to oppose the introduction of unqualified or partly qualified teachers and requesting that local authorities should be required to adopt a progressive attitude towards infant and junior as well as to senior schools.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION

CONFLICT OF EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

The raising of the school age was adversely commented on at the annual dinner of the Independent Schools Association, which was held last night at the Holborn Restaurant. Mr. A. A. SOMERVILLE, M.P., the president, was in the chair.

In proposing the toast of "The Association," Mr. F. ROSCOE said that the great thing about independent schools was that they were free and not surrounded by a cloud of witnesses. They were thus able to keep ever before them the ideal that their supreme duty was towards the child.

Mr. S. MAXWELL, the chairman of the association, responding, said that however excellent the State schools were they could not be free in the way that the independent schools were. All State systems must suffer from this. We were about to see a great extension of the State system, and many people were a little uncertain as to what would be the result of raising the school-leaving age to 15. Some could not help thinking that it had been done rather too hurriedly, and that, in addition to wasting a lot of money, it might result in chaos.

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ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM IN ENGLAND

DR. INGE'S CRITICISM OF THE "UPPER CLASSES"

DR. INGE gave a definition of the ideal gentleman in an address at the annual meeting of the Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools at Bristol yesterday.

He said that the ideal of an English gentleman had been for centuries the lay religion of a great part of the nation, and it embodied those qualities which were most distinctive of our national character. Even a Bishop would be much more angry if he were told he was no gentleman than if he were told he was no Christian. The only unpardonable sin in England was to be a cad. Discussing the essentials of a gentleman, Dr. Inge asked, Was gentle birth one of them? The whole cult of old families was perhaps rather absurd. At any rate it had decayed very rapidly in the last hundred years. Only a very few of our noble families had shown unusual ability for more than two generations. Wealth would not find many defenders, but fine manners were certainly an ingredient. Vulgarity, not rusticity, was the opposite of good manners. Contempt for the intellectual side of life was making the upper classes as such both useless under new conditions to the community and helpless to keep their own position. It was a vulgar mistake; it implied a want of sensibility to the higher and finer values of life. It was on this side that our upper class ideal needed most vigorous criticism. Anti-intellectualism was our chief national failing. There seemed to be a notion that cleverness and knavery were near akin. The apparent stupidity of the Englishman was a useful camouflage, but it was not a thing to be proud of, and it had very nearly ruined us again and again.

Mr. H. L. CONSTABLE, the retiring chairman, in his report, said that it was their business to see that the evils attendant on mass production in the industrial world were not repeated in the educational world. The great defect of the school-leaving examination—in common with most examinations—was that it tested only a portion of the work done by the pupil at school and it did not test the most important part, the general formation of character. Another defect in the secondary school examination system was its connexion with matriculation and entrance to the universities. It would be much better if matriculation were separated from the school-leaving examination altogether.

Mr. S. MASON, Newton Abbot, moved a resolution, which was carried, calling on the Government to discourage the practice of making financial assistance to young persons conditional upon their promise to enter the teaching profession. Youths were induced, he said, to enter the teaching profession for the sake of getting a cheap university career when they were so unsuited to it that for the whole of their teaching career they became a curse to their pupils and themselves.

Mr. G. R. PARKER brought forward a resolution pressing on the Board of Education and local education authorities the desirability of facilitating exchanges between secondary teachers in this country and France, Germany, and Austria.

The resolution was carried and the conference adjourned until to-day.

THE SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

SIR C. TREVELYAN AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education, in his presidential address to the North of England Education Conference at Harrogate yesterday, said that the Government were determined, in preparing to raise the school-leaving age, to make it worth while for the children to stay for the extra year. The Treasury and his Department had calculated the cost of raising the age at £5,500,000, including maintenance allowances. The taxes for this were put at £3,900,000 and the rates at £1,600,000. It was not an extravagant price to pay for the new prospect given to the next generation.

He hoped to have the help of the local authorities' representatives in the next few months in deciding the best amount and method of distribution of the maintenance allowances. It was of great importance that there should not be irritating and inquisitorial inquiry, but that the allowances should go easily and simply to those who needed them.

Such opposition as there had been to raising the school-leaving age was the result of agitation by "highbrow" educationists. In reply to this he said: "I will be perfectly frank. In the main the local authorities will be, to a very great extent, ready for the change. I do not pretend that they all will. There will be room for the children. A great many local authorities will have a thoroughly effective system ready. It is absurd for the nation to be deterred from any great advance because it cannot get perfection. Great heavens! for all these years since the War we have been tolerating 20,000 and more classes of more than 50 children each. There is no use straining after pedantic perfectibility."

Remarking that the dual system was a terrible administrative difficulty, SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN said that he was busy seeing if an agreement on some modification of that system was possible. The worst possible setback to educational progress would be another period of religious wrangling.

The BISHOP OF RIPON said that there was a rapidly growing number of Anglican Churchmen who accepted the claim that the future of the schools must be the nation's job, not the Church's. He indicated the possibility of winding up the dual system in return for statutory guarantees regarding religious education in schools.

SIR HENRY HADOW presided at the afternoon session.

Mr. SPURLEY HEY, director of education for Manchester, said that the mass of the people left the schools with little ability in the matter of correct speech both as regarded voice and language. The schools could not much longer excuse themselves by quoting the dialect of the street or of the home; they must at some time make a real contribution towards preparing a generation of parents who would speak a reasonable standard of English.

Mrs. LEAH MANNING, vice-president of the National Union of Teachers, pleaded for a chance for older girls in the rural areas to come under the influence of a woman. It seemed to be predetermined, she said, that men should be head teachers of all mixed senior schools.

CATHOLIC TEACHERS AND SECULARISM

NEED OF DEFINITE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

The 18th annual conference of the Catholic Teachers' Federation was held at Middlesbrough yesterday.

In his presidential address, Mr. W. MOULDING said that the time had arrived when they must ask the Government for fair financial treatment for Catholic schools. The Catholic body was asked to find £1,000,000 to rebuild or alter its blacklisted schools, while the reorganization suggested in the Hadow Report would cost £3,000,000. Catholic schools were entitled to financial treatment at least equal to that accorded to the schools provided by local authorities. The parents, not the State, had the right to educate their children, and therefore the right to select the schools. In the last 30 years voluntary schools had decreased by almost 3,000, Catholic schools alone showing a small increase. Was this decrease due to the fact that parents were becoming opposed to the teaching of definite religious doctrine? He believed many parents still longed for it, but to obtain it the price was too high. Teachers knew that children to-day were more in need of definite religious teaching than a generation ago. If religion were divorced from education, and its restraining influence removed, the very foundation on which society rested would soon be shattered.

DR. SHINE (Catholic Mission of Middlesbrough) said that if definite Christian religion was to survive in this country it would be only through the elementary schools. Every blow against definite religious teaching in the schools was a blow against the religion of the country.

Mr. T. QUIRK (Liverpool) said that if the Government had the wisdom and statesmanship to settle this question they would deserve another 20 years of power, but if they used the economic weapon to "down" a minority they could not look forward to any long term of office.

Among the resolutions passed was one opposing the suggested transference of all pupils over 11 to a different school and expressing the opinion that with improved staffing and equipment senior classes could be successfully organized in the majority of existing schools.

A Carlton (Worksop) woman has given birth to twins, one being born in 1929 and the other in 1930. One was born before midnight of December 31 and the other some time after the New Year had dawned.

Books of the Day

COWPER'S STORY

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TRAGEDY

THE STRICKEN DEER; OR, THE LIFE OF COWPER. By DAVID CECIL. (Constable. 15s. net.)

Not many months after Mr. Fausset's sympathetic biography of Cowper we receive this by Lord David Cecil, and it is even more closely concentrated on the inner turmoil of that poet who appears so tranquil in many of his works. "His life"—it was written in 1804—"was, with little exception, a series of distressing sensations, from causes which it is neither our business nor intention to examine." The passage of time has made it the business of all the friends of humanity to inquire what the causes were which made Cowper so helpless a victim, and necessitated in his mind "a drama"—we quote his latest interpreter—"as simple, as strange, and as terrible as that of a classical tragedy." It could not be presented with more compassion and imaginative companionship than it is in this volume, the fault of which is a certain shrillness.

The biographer emphasizes the crisis which befell Cowper, already a nervous person, when he was unexpectedly threatened with an examination before he could obtain the Clerkship of the House of Lords. There is a spirited account of the Evangelicals, among whom Cowper passed the next part of his life, and a view of their "sublime conception of the universal plan." And in due course the Rev. John Newton comes on the scene. Though figuring as "an odd, unclerical-looking little man with a big nose," Newton is not forced to play Mephistopheles on this occasion; indeed, it is one of Lord David Cecil's special triumphs in the course of his book that he has realized Newton as concerning Cowper, and apart from Cowper. His memoir of the sailor and clergyman is brilliant, and, having done Newton the unusual justice of reading his letters, he distinguishes their "flights of naive fancy, touches of beauty, humour and intimacy, only possible to a man of imagination."

Next came the better period of Cowper's life, when his despondency yielded considerably to the lure of "the Wilderness"; and aptly in this biography the reader is refreshed with agreeable descriptions of the changing seasons in Weston Park. Of the Wilderness, Lord David Cecil writes: "It is a forlorn place now. The paths are piled with leaves; the grass waves knee-high; the carving on the urns is blurred with moss. But it still retains a charming flavour of the past."

> Here, unmolested, through whatever sign
> The sun proceeds, I wander . . .

Cowper "woke up one morning in May, 1785, to find that the burden of fear which had been the central fact of his existence had rolled away." The death of Unwin in 1787 brought it back with all its terror. What remains after it for the biographer but to build "the sombre pyre of his supreme agony"? Round it duly move "the figures of Hayley, John Johnson, and Lady Hesketh. . . . Their busy, mundane silhouettes stand out in incongruous contrast to the apocalyptic flame and dark of their background." They gave what comfort they could to Cowper, but he was "whelm'd." His poetical fame had arrived, but as an alleviation of his misery it is only effective to the onlooker. Lord David Cecil has purposely subordinated the literary Cowper to the Cowper of "obscurest night"; probably there are more readers of the poems than he allows, and, though he hints that Cowper's popularity was waning by 1833, it was in that year that Southey began his great edition of the Works.

MALTA UNDER THE KNIGHTS

MALTA OF THE KNIGHTS. By E. W. SCHERMERHORN. (Heinemann. 25s. net.)

No one should miss this book who has ever lived in Malta and felt something of the romance of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem that still clings to its palaces and churches and Brobdingnagian fortifications. They will not find here any scientific attempt to relate the history of "the Religion," as the Order was called, to the general background of European history or to disentangle the special significance of its achievements for the naval or ecclesiastical historian. But they will find an attractive and popularly written account of all the outstanding figures and incidents that give special interest to the period from 1530 to 1798, when the Knights ruled in Malta.

Inevitably the dramatic interest centres in the successive Grand Masters, who pass in a procession that is impressive and pathetic, and always very human, as we watch the decline from the glorious L'Isle-Adam, the "great athlete of Christ" and hero of the siege of Rhodes, and La Valette, the victor of the siege of Malta, down to the contemptible von Hompesch. Side by side with this deterioration in spiritual worth is placed their progress from a feudal subordination to the closed crown of royalty. Their achievements and intrigues, weaknesses and foibles, are all vividly portrayed, as is also the historical pageantry. Here and there the author's researches throw interesting sidelights on such subjects as the care of the patients in the hospital; the domestic life of the Knights in their national auberges is sketched; and an attempt is made to reconstruct the life even of the slaves both in Malta and when in the galleys. The description of the famous siege, when the Knights saved Europe from a great Moslem invasion, is a record of extraordinary human heroism. The behaviour of "the Religion" in its decadence, when Napoleon was at its gates, forms a melancholy contrast:—

Within La Valette's fair city reigned confusion, panic, distrust, anarchy. Piazzas and ramparts were covered with horror-stricken spectators; the churches crowded to the doors with terrified, praying people; priests hastening through the streets trying to reassure the faithful by the sight of the Holy Relics; the corridors and courts of the Magistral Palace a surging mass of Knights and an uproar of conflicting rumours and advice and taunts; the state rooms filled with expostulating Balis and young Knights keeping up their courage with "sherberts and Astna figs"; and within the Council Chamber a dazed, stupefied group of Grand Crosses, Hompesch vacillating, asking everybody's advice and taking no one's (except one polite prayer not to risk his valuable person on the ramparts or in the eyes of the people), messengers rushing in with reports of the latest defection from the forts, and a frantic delegation of Maltese, claiming to represent the Banca Giurati, rudely bursting in upon the privacy of the august Council and "dancing around the magistral throne" with a petition for immediate negotiations with the enemy, while the older, more collected Balis gazed speechless upon the collapse of their leaders, the panic of their men, the treachery of their people.

The general picture of life in Malta under the Knights is probably too rosy, but the concluding chapters leave a plausible conviction that the Order when it had ceased to be the bulwark of Christendom against Asia, and while it retained its old form and pretensions, was a preposterous burden upon the nations which supported its commanderies. The dissoluteness of its *personnel* might be exaggerated, but the ideals of a celibate, military theocracy were an anachronism in a scientific and commercial age. The illustrations throughout are excellent.

OBITUARY

MR. THOMAS WALL

Mr. Thomas Wall, who was a great educationist, died at Sutton yesterday at the age of 83. His father was the founder of the firm of T. Wall and Sons, Limited, of Jermyn-street, St. James's, and The Friary, Acton, and in due course he took over the control of the business, with which he remained connected throughout his life, being chairman of directors for many years till his death.

Mr. Wall took a passionate interest in the development of education, and his benefactions were both numerous and large. At Sutton, for example, he built splendid premises and presented them to the adult education movement of the town. He founded a model nursery school and contributed munificently to open spaces and playing fields, chiefly in South London. Almost every movement for education was helped by him financially, but particularly the Y.M.C.A., the Adult School Movement, and the World Association for Adult Education. He gave much help to the Working Women's College at Surbiton and the Browning Settlement, and, quite recently, he placed a house at the disposal of the School Journey Association.

His chief work, however, was the construction and endowment of the Thomas Wall Trust. There are at present in universities some 200 students who are being helped by him through this trust. They, and those who stand for the development of education, will mourn the loss of a true friend. Fortunately, his help will continue for many years, because he has endowed the trust which bears his name. But in addition to money, he gave himself. Whenever he could, even in the years when deafness afflicted him increasingly, he was to be seen in the front row of any educational conference, eagerly listening and enjoying the points that were made. He was indeed throughout life a little child in spirit and a man strong and generous in action. He was unmarried, but his sister, Mrs. Harrington Harris, with whom he lived, and who was largely associated with him in his work, survives him.

THE HON. LADY FORBES-LEITH

The Hon. Lady Forbes-Leith of Fyvie died at Thame Park, Oxfordshire, on Wednesday night, at the age of 57. She was Ethel Louise, only daughter of the late Lord Leith of Fyvie. She married in 1891 Colonel Charles Rosdew Burn, who was member for the Torquay Division from 1910 to 1923, when he was created a baronet. On the death of Lord Leith in 1925, in accordance with his will, Sir Charles Burn assumed by Royal licence the names and arms of Forbes-Leith of Fyvie. Lady Forbes-Leith's elder son, an officer of the Royal Dragoons, was killed in action in October, 1914. Her second son is Mr. R. A. Forbes-Leith, late R.A.F., and her only daughter married Captain C. F. Woodroffe Lang, late The Devonshire Regiment. The funeral will be from Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire, to Fyvie Parish Church on Tuesday, at 1.30.

MME. MALTEN

The death at Dresden at the age of 74 of Mme. Therese Malten, the opera singer, is announced by Reuter's Agency. Her real name was Müller, and she was born at Insterburg, East Prussia, on June 21, 1855. Gustav Engel was her teacher, and she first appeared at Dresden as Pamina and Agatha in 1873. There she remained for 30 years as principal soprano, and retired on a pension in 1903. Her voice was of extraordinary compass, with deep and powerful notes in the lower register, and she was also an excellent actress, especially in Wagner's operas. Wagner himself had a high opinion of her, and at his instance she was the first Kundry at Beyreuth in August, 1882, and again in 1884. She sang this role also in private to King Ludwig of Bavaria, who conferred on her a gold medal.

In London her first appearance was at Drury Lane under Richter as Fidelio in May, 1882, and she also appeared during that season as Elsa, Elizabeth, and Eva. She was again heard at the Albert Hall in *Parsifal* in 1884, at a Richter concert in 1886, and at the Bristol Festival in 1896.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	3·4	2	46	48	Fine.
Banff	2·3	0	39	50	Bright periods.
Berwick-o-T.	3·9	—	35	47	Fine.
Bexhill	2·2	—	43	48	Bright periods.
Blackpool	0·6	0·3	40	47	Cloudy.
Bognor R.	2·8	1	41	49	Bright periods.
Bournem'th	3·1	0·3	44	50	Bright periods.
Bridlington	4·3	2	43	51	Fine.
Brighton	1·0	1	45	48	Cloudy.
Bude	3·5	4	47	51	Fine.
Cheltenham	3·9	—	44	52	Fine.
Clacton	4·3	0·1	44	48	Fine.
Cleethorpes	4·2	1	36	48	Fine.
Colwyn Bay	0·5	0·3	45	49	Cloudy.
Cromer	4·8	1	36	47	Fine.
Deal	5·2	1	38	49	Fine.
Douglas	1·7	1	42	47	Cloudy.
Dover	5·0	0·4	42	50	Fine.
Dovercourt	5·2	—	36	48	Fine.
Eastbourne	1·6	1	45	52	Cloudy.
Exmouth	4·2	0·2	45	51	Fine.
Falmouth	4·0	2	48	53	Fine.
Felixstowe	3·0	1	45	48	Fine.
Folkestone	4·9	1	37	48	Fine.
Harrogate	2·5	6	40	46	Bright periods.
Hastings	2·5	2	44	51	Bright periods.
Ilfracombe	3·6	6	48	50	Fine.
Ilkley	—	4	37	46	Dull.
Lamington	2·6	0·2	38	48	Bright periods.
Lerwick	1·0	12	43	46	Cloudy.
Littlehamptn.	2·7	1	43	49	Bright periods.
Llandudno.	1·5	0·2	46	48	Mainly cloudy.
Lowestoft	5·1	0·4	36	48	Fine.
Mablethorpe	4·1	1	37	48	Fine.
Maldon	4·6	—	43	49	Fine.
Malvern	4·2	0·4	41	47	Fine.
Margate	3·7	→	40	48	Fine.
Morecambe	1·0	1	43	46	Mainly cloudy.
Nairn	0·9	7	40	45	Cloudy.
Newquay	3·5	1	48	50	Fine.
Oban	1·0	3	40	47	Cloudy, some rain.

PARIS.—Overcast and mild.
BERLIN.—Heavy and incessant rain.
MONTE CARL

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Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 2

The Duke of Gloucester has left Sandringham.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JAN. 2

The Prince of Wales received this morning Sir Otto Beit, Bt., and Colonel R. E. K. Leatham (Officer Commanding, Welsh Guards).

The Bolivian Minister will return to London from the Continent on Sunday night.

The Marchioness of Crewe returned to London from Petworth last evening.

The Earl of Sefton will sail to-day in the Kenilworth Castle for South Africa.

The Earl of Carlisle has returned to London from Newnham, Gloucestershire.

The Earl and Countess of Lindsay arrived at 23, Berkeley-square yesterday from Kilconquhar House, Fifeshire.

Anne Countess of Mexborough returned to London from the Continent last week.

Grace Countess of Wemyss, who has been spending Christmas with the Countess of Plymouth at Hewell Grange, Redditch, returned to London on Monday.

Viscount Gort, V.C., left London on Wednesday for the winter sports at St. Moritz. He will be away for about a fortnight.

Lord and Lady Dulverton have left Batsford Park for Switzerland for three weeks. No letters will be forwarded.

The Dowager Lady Glentanar, who has been spending Christmas with Lord and Lady Glentanar in Scotland, will return to 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to-day.

The Hon. Mrs. Edward Lascelles, who has been spending the New Year with the Earl of Balfour at Fishers Hill, Woking, has returned to Linton Spring, Wetherby.

Sir Egerton and Lady Hamond-Graeme arrived in London yesterday from Yaverland Manor, Isle of Wight, where they have been staying for Christmas and the New Year.

Sir John Aird, President of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Lady Aird have arrived in London from Japan and are staying at the May Fair Hotel.

Brigadier - General Sir William Alexander will return to London from Auchterarder on Sunday night.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George and Lady Fowke have left Claridge's for the country.

Major Sir Archibald Boyd-Carpenter left London yesterday to join the Macedonia at Marseilles for Port Said.

Sir Harold Bowden, accompanied by Lady Bowden, has left Bestwood Park, Notts, for Berlin. He is making an industrial tour of Germany, and will be away about three weeks.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. R. J. Cooper sail for South Africa to-day in the Kenilworth Castle, and will be away till March.

M. Emile Jaques-Dalcroze (a Swiss subject resident in Geneva) has been nominated by the French Government Officier de la Légion d'Honneur.

Mr. A. Baldwin Raper is leaving London for the United States in the Olympic, and will return to England at the end of January.

Mr. Bernard Eckstein has left London for the Sudan, and will be away about three months.

Mrs. C. I. Smith-Ryland wishes to thank all her dear, kind friends who have shown such wonderful sympathy in the loss of her husband, and hopes to write to them all before long.

The annual fête of the Young Helpers' League of Dr. Barnardo's Homes will be held in the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday, January 18, at 2.30. Lord Ebbisham will preside, and Lady Ebbisham will present banners and badges and receive purses.

We have to announce that Lady Forbes-Leith of Fyvie passed peacefully away after her long illness on January 1, at Thame Park, Oxon.

COUNTY BALL

CORNWALL

The Cornwall County ball was held in Truro City Hall on Wednesday night. About 300 guests were present. Mrs. Johnstone and Colonel J. Treweny were hon. secretaries. The guests included:—

Viscountess Falmouth, Lord and Lady Vivian, the Hon. Vanda Vivian, Lady Poole, Sir Charles and Lady Hanson, Sir William Bull, Mrs. Henderson Bull, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne-Vivian, the Hon. Mrs. Douglas, Miss Douglas, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. St. John, Mrs. Le Grice, Mrs. Peter Hotslyn, Miss E. Schuster, Mr. J. Liesching, Major J. K. and Mrs. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Baldwin, Colonel T. H. Cornish, Mr. Robert and Miss Anne Dorrien-Smith, Colonel and Mrs. Channer, Captain Douglas Blew-Jones, Dr. Croker Fox, Mrs. Charles Treffry, Mr. C. C. Morley, Colonel and Mrs. Stokoe, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Johnstone, Mrs. Ernest Stephens, Mrs. Hext, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hext, Mr. R. H. Darrant, Major and Mrs. Maurice Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Colter Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Rashleigh, Miss Betty Paynter, Mrs. Horton Bolitho, Mrs. Petherick, Mrs. Parnall, Mrs. John Williams, Mr. Charles Williams, M.P., Mr. Alfred Williams, Miss Williams, Miss Mabel Williams, Mr. and Mrs. G. Percival Williams, Mrs. Harcourt Williams, Mr. P. D. Williams, Mr. Denis Berens, the Rev. E. McCaig, Miss Joan Gerlind, Miss Hichens, and Mr. Cunningham Knowles.

DANCE

LADY HOWARD DE WALDEN

Lord and Lady Howard de Walden gave a dance at Chirk Castle, Wrexham, last night for their eldest daughter, the Hon. Bronwen Scott-Ellis. There were about 500 guests present, and Pilbeam's band played. The house-party at Chirk Castle for the occasion included:—The Hon. Mrs. Jasper Ridley and Miss Katherine Ridley, Lady Joan Talbot, Lady Mary Lindsay, Lord Morven Bentinck, Mr. Dermod McCarthy, and Mr. Jack Chaplain. Among the guests at the dance were:—

Lord and Lady Trevor, Lord and Lady Harlech and Mr. and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. Watkin Williams-Wynn, Sir Ernest and Lady Craig, Major and Mrs. Dugdale, Colonel John Campbell, V.C., and Miss Diana Campbell, Sir Edward and Lady Hanmer, Colonel and Mrs. Mainwaring, Colonel and Mrs. Mostyn Owen, Sir Henry and Lady Robertson, and Sir Henry and Lady Ripley.

"THE TIMES" SOCIAL BUREAU

For the convenience of readers of *The Times* a Social Bureau has been established at 72, Regent-street (one minute from Piccadilly-circus), the West End office of the paper. The purpose of the Bureau is to supply information to prospective hostesses, societies, dining clubs, and others about the dates which have been selected for social gatherings of every kind and to assist them in making their own arrangements.

A register of addresses of visitors from overseas and the temporary addresses of English travellers is compiled at this office, and is available for reference at any time either by telephone, or, preferably, by personal call. Will travellers, either leaving England or returning, kindly co-operate in this scheme by sending all news of their movements immediately on arrival or departure to the Manager, *The Times* Social Bureau, 72, Regent-street, Piccadilly-circus, W.1 (Telephone, Regent 2273)?

No charge will be made for services rendered in this way.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER AND MISS PONSONBY

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Duke of Westminster and Loelia Mary, daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., and Lady Ponsonby, of Great Tangley Manor, Guildford, and St. James's Palace.

MR. H. S. NEVILLE AND MRS. CARTWRIGHT

An engagement is announced between Henry Seymour Neville, elder son of the late Rev. the Hon. Grey Neville and of Mrs. Neville, of Great Chesterford, Essex, and Muriel Evelyn, only daughter of the late William C. Manning and of Mrs. Manning, of Greystones, Newmarket, and widow of Euan C. Cartwright.

LIEUTENANT D. J. MARGETTS, R.N., AND MISS V. M. STOCK

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant Dennis John Margetts, R.N., only son of Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Margetts, of The Cottage, Osterley Park, and Vivian Mary, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Stock, of Bebek, Constantinople.

MR. R. R. BROOKE AND MISS FOLEY

The engagement is announced between R. Russell Brooke, of The Binnacle, Preston, Torquay, and Geraldine, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Foley, of 81, Leigham Court-road, S.W.16, and of Sydney, N.S.W.

MR. D. N. BULLER AND MISS MYERS

The engagement is announced between Donald Napier Buller, younger son of Mrs. Williams, of 99, Quai des Etats Unis, Nice, and Dorothy Lina, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Myers, of 5K, Montagu-mansions, W.1, and Winsford, Somerset.

MR. J. BURROUGHS AND MISS MASON

The engagement is announced between Mr. Jack Burroughs, eldest son of Mrs. and the late Mr. Arthur E. Burroughs, of Ainsdale, Southport, and Miss Ida R. Mason, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Mason, of Birkdale, Southport.

MR. S. B. KNIGHT AND MISS E. WORTH

The engagement is announced between Stuart Broughton, only son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Knight, of Broadholme, Lyme Regis, and Eileen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Worth, of Modwena, Burton-on-Trent, and Ceylon.

MR. G. J. PONSONBY AND MISS S. HOLLINS

The engagement is announced between Gilbert Jocelyn, younger son of the Rev. Chancellor Ponsonby, rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, and Mrs. Ponsonby, of 34, Hornton-street, W.8, and Sylvia, fourth daughter of the late William Hollins, of Berry Hill, Mansfield, Notts, and Mrs. Hollins, of Norton Lodge, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

MR. E. S. SHARP AND MISS D. GUNTER-JONES

The engagement is announced between Edward Salkeld Sharp, only son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sharp, of Grey Walls, Silverdale, Lancashire, and Denys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gunter-Jones, of Dingwood Park, Ledbury, Herefordshire.

MR. C. S. WILLIAMS AND MISS HANCOCK

The engagement is announced between Coleman Shaler Williams, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Roger H. Williams, of 35, W. 9th Street, New York City, U.S.A., and Dora Hancock, eldest daughter of the late Professor and Mrs. Charles Hancock, of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., U.S.A.

MARRIAGES

MR. D. TREHERNE AND MISS BROWNE

The marriage took place yesterday at Holy Trinity, Sloane-street, of Mr. Dalrymple Treherne, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Apsley Treherne, and Miss Sheelah Browne, elder daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Alfred Browne, D.S.O., and Lady Alfred Browne. The Rev. Lawrence Barratt officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. Sampson.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Colonel Lord Arthur Browne, wore a long-sleeved gown of deep parchment-coloured chiffon over georgette, with a deep flounce of old Carrickmacross lace. The train of deep cream satin was edged with the same lace and lined with parchment chiffon, and finished with a satin bow and spray of orange-blossom. Her veil of old family lace was held in place by a juliet cap of pearls with clusters of orange-blossom at either side, and she carried a bouquet of cream roses. Masters Jerome and Robert Treherne were the trainbearers, and wore dark brown panne velvet trousers and flame-coloured crêpe-de-Chine blouses. There were also four bridesmaids—Miss Noreen Browne (sister of the bride), Miss Ulrica Thynne, and Miss Bridget and Miss Joan Denny (cousins of the bride). Their dresses were long and full, of a soft shade of brown tulle, with large gold and brown brocade sashes and tulle caps. Their shoes were of flame and gold brocade, and they carried bouquets of flame carnations.

Mr. Roger Backhouse was best man. The reception was held by Colonel Lord and Lady Arthur Browne at 33, Cadogan-square, lent for the occasion by Lady Alice Mahon, aunt and godmother of the bride. Among those present were:—

Mrs. Apsley Treherne and Miss Treherne, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Treherne, Mrs. Philip Treherne, Miss Brenda Browne, Mr. Ulick Browne, Miss Hood, Mr. John Fitzgerald Mahon, Lady Alice Mahon, Mr. Denis Mahon, Mr. Mythen Mahon, Miss Norah More, Mr. Jasper More, Mr. Terence More, Mrs. Ulric Wilfrid Cuppage, Miss Oliver Thynne, Captain the Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton, Mr. D'Arcy Lambton, Mr. Gervase Lambton, Miss Lambton, Lady Mary Browne, Lady Isabel Browne, Miss Marion Browne, Lady Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Denny, Mr. Edward Denny, Captain and Mrs. Percy Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Charles, Miss Wilbraham, Major-General Wilbraham, Colonel and Mrs. Bernard Wilbraham, Captain Percy Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Ruthven Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Bell Rabbidge, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Price, Captain and Mrs. Adair, Miss Donald Smith, Miss Ruth Blacket, Mrs. Richard Raphael and the Misses Raphael, the Misses Walford, Miss Spalding, Mrs. Powis Dewhurst and Mr. John and Mr. Hugh Dewhurst, Miss Sutton, Lady Nora Hodgson.

Lady Lawrence and the Hon Catherine Lawrence, the Misses Bigham, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Leigh Taylor, Mr. Hamilton Mr. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. Bonsor, and Miss Lutas, Mr. and Mrs. G. Norbury, Miss Rich, the Misses de Bunsen, Mrs. Grinnell Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Horn, Mrs. Ernest Taylford, Lady Neeve and Miss Neave, Miss Elizabeth Neave, Mrs. Albert Pell, Colonel and Mrs. McMicking, Mrs. Laurence Barratt, Viscountess Chelmsford, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Mrs. Arthur Wood, Miss Wilbraham, Lady Wyldbore-Smith, Miss Monica Wyldbore-Smith, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Lady Graves-D'Arcy, Mrs. Clive Loehnis, Mrs. Jardine Whyte, Miss Vennard, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Raikes, Messrs. J. and R. Carew, Mrs. Gordon Lawrence, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Vansittart, Miss Rosemary Harrison, Miss Brooke, Mr. Jack Badeley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wormald, Mr. and Mrs. Rose Cracroft Amcotts, Mrs. Cameron Head, Commander Esmond Hogg, R.N., and Mrs. Esmond Hogg, Mrs. Allan Campbell, Miss Freda Treherne, Miss Violet Treherne, Mr. and Mrs. Appach, Lady Armytage and Miss Armytage, Miss Butler, Miss Woods, Miss Cross, Miss Duncan, Miss Furse, Miss Ewing, Miss Mac, Miss Hammersley, Miss Burns, Mrs. Gordon Campbell-Johnston, Lieutenant Colin Campbell-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lowe, the Misses Parker, Mr. Charles North, Mrs. Payne, Miss Payne, Mr. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payne, Mrs. St. George, Lady Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Trittton, Mr. R. Tritton, Mr. G. Goring Thomas, Captain Victor Wood, Captain and Mrs. Woods-Scawen, Miss Schofield, Mr. Ewart, Mrs. Capel Cure, Miss Capel Cure, the Hon. Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. Codrington, and Mrs. Reginald Cockburn.

The honeymoon is being spent at Beaulieu, South of France. The bride's going away dress was of dark red satin, with coat of dark red cloth trimmed with sable fur, and a red felt hat to match.

MR. G. A. C. MACNAB AND MISS CRAMER-ROBERTS

The marriage took place yesterday, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge of Mr. Geoffrey Alex Colin Macnab, The Royal Sussex Regiment, elder son of the late Brigadier-General Colin Macnab, C.M.G., and of Mrs. Macnab, of Wisborough Green, Sussex, to Miss Norah Fielder Cramer-Roberts, elder daughter of Mr. H. A. Cramer-Roberts, of Folkestone, and the late Mrs. Cramer-Roberts. The Bishop of Kingston officiated, assisted by the Rev. Henry Lancaster, cousin of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Leonard Williams.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long filmy frock of flesh pink chiffon with a headdress and veil of flesh pink tulle trimmed with orange-blossom and carried a sheaf of pink lilies. She was attended by two child bridesmaids—Miss Jane Sutherland and Miss June Symons. They wore long frocks of pale pink chiffon trimmed with powder-blue ribbons with wreaths of roses and forget-me-nots.

Mr. Maurice Macnab was his brother's best man, and a reception was held at 59, Sloane-street, lent by Judge and Mrs. Hargreaves. The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France.

CHRISTENING

The christening took place in the East Surrey Regimental Memorial Chapel in the Parish Church, Kingston-on-Thames, yesterday, of the infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Wilmot-Smyth Caulfeild. The Rev. C. D. Kirkham officiated, and the child was named Eileen Ruth Morley. The godparents were Commander Hugh Bousfield, R.N., Viscountess Charlemont, Mrs. W. E. De Bois Maclaren, and Miss Nell Caulfeild. The child was christened with Jordan water, and a reception was held after the ceremony in the Officers' Mess.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 6

HUNT BALLS

THE PERCY

The Percy Hunt ball took place at Alnwick Castle last night. Over 500 were present. The Master and the Duchess of Northumberland received the guests. Conri Tait's band played. Major Alan Hutchinson was hon. secretary.

The Alnwick Castle house party included:—Earl Percy, Lord Hugh Percy, Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, Lady Mary Maxwell, Miss Maxwell, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Gavin Maxwell, Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox, Viscount and Viscountess Ridley, Lord Dungasn, Lady Anne Egerton, Captain the Hon. Claud and Mrs. Lambton, Lord and Lady Armstrong, Miss Heber Percy, Mr. and Mrs. John Cookson, Miss Jean and Miss Isabel Beckwith, Mr. J. Beckwith, Major Alan Hutchinson, Mr. Guy Allgood, Mr. Albery Hall-Watt, Mr. Newman, Mr. Barington, and Mr. Wallace.

Others who took tickets, most of whom were present, were:—

HAUXLEY HALL.—Mrs. Baker Cresswell, Mrs. J. T. Davies, Captain and Mrs. Ernest Pumphrey of Hindby, Mr. Cyril Wild, and Miss Celia Waterhouse.

LINDEN HALL.—Miss Adamson and party.

CHAIN HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Graham Noble and the Hon. Joseph and Mrs. Pease.

HEDGELEY HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Carr Ellison, Mr. C. Tress, and Miss C. Grove.

EGLINGTON PARK.—Lord and Lady Ravensworth and party.

MORWICK HALL.—Mrs. H. S. Bulman, Miss Helen Bulman, Mr. Richard B. Matthews, and Major Vernon Merivale.

GLEN ALN.—Mr. and Mrs. H. U. Dickinson and party.

BRINKBURN PRIORY.—Mr. Beckitt Clayhills, Miss Mary Clayhills, Miss Elizabeth Clayhills, Mr. Anthony Maitland, and Mr. Alistar Balfour.

LOUGHBROW, HEXHAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, Mr. Lancelot E. Smith, jun., and Mr. Bryan Wilson.

DENWICK HOUSE.—Mrs. Blackett Ord, Miss Blackett Ord, Mrs. H. W. R. Scott, Miss A. Barnett, Mr. H. Barnett, and Mr. R. Radcliffe.

LEMMINGTON HALL.—Sir Stephen and Lady Aitchison, Mr. and Mrs. W. de Lancey Aitchison, Dr. I. W. Leech, Mr. Wallburton Leech, and Miss Joyce Wilson.

HARNCOM CASTLE.—General and Mrs. Sitwell.

DOXFORD HALL.—Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. Nettleton, Misses Ruth and Katherine Runciman, Mr. Leslie Runciman, the Hon. Margaret Sinclair, Miss Diana Anderson, Mr. Longden, Mr. Colin Anderson, and Mr. Edward Barran.

BENHAM, Co. DURHAM.—Mr. Robert Maxwell, Mrs. and Miss McKellar, Miss Jewell, Miss Matheson, Miss Bowden, Miss Maxwell, Dr. McKellar, Mr. John Petrie, Mr. R. G. James, Mr. R. H. Villing, and Mr. Bruce Cowper.

NEWTON HALL.—Brigadier-General and Mrs. Widdrington.

HARBOTTLE CASTLE.—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Fenwicke-Clennell, Major J. P. C. Cameron and Mrs. Cameron, Captain Craig, R.N., and Mrs. Craig, Captain Montague Blackett Ord and Mrs. Blackett Ord, and Mr. C. Hawkes.

THIRLINGS, WOOLER.—Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Martin, Mrs. F. Martin, Miss M. Martin, Miss Brown, Mr. Gardner, and Miss Smallwood.

TUGGAL HALL.—Mr. Charles Stevenson, Misses Sheila and Margaret Stevenson, Mr. J. H. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Stevenson.

ROCK MOOR.—Mr. Charles Bosanquet, Miss H. D. Bosanquet, Miss L. E. Bosanquet, Mr. Michael Pumphrey, and Mr. John Pumphrey.

BROOMSHIELS HALL.—Mrs. Peile and party.

HOWICK HALL.—Earl and Countess Grey and party.

STYFORD HALL.—Mrs. E. Dickinson, Miss Marjorie Dickinson, and Mr. A. E. Dickinson.

FEATHERSTONE CASTLE.—The Hon. Mrs. Hope-Wallace and Miss Ruth Hope-Wallace.

LINT CLOSE, ALNMOUTH.—Mr. Arthur Scholefield (ex-Joint Master of Percy) and Mrs. Scholefield.

MARINE HOUSE, ALNMOUTH.—Colonel and Mrs. Burton Stewart, Mr. Michael Burton Stewart, Mr. Gervais Blair, Mrs. Charles Cunningham, Miss Peggy Cunningham, Mr. James Pearson, Miss Betty Pearson, and Miss A. T. Grey, Alnwick.

BROOME PARK.—Sir Archibald and Lady White, Miss J. Pease, Miss J. Turner, Mr. G. Cherry-Downs, and Mr. T. A. W. White.

ELLINGHAM HALL.—Lady Haggerston, Miss Monica Haggerston, Miss Marjorie Barrett, Miss Ruth Hope-Wallace, Mr. W. Vernon-Harcourt, and Sir Carnaby Haggerston.

ADDERSTONE HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Noel Villiers, the Hon. Mrs. Watson-Armstrong, Miss Watson, Mr. Cowen, and Mr. Allpress.

EGERTON HALL, LONGFRAMLINGTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fenwick, Miss I. Fenwick, Miss May Fenwick, Miss Phyllis Fenwick, Mr. A. E. Brumell, Mr. Longman, and Mr. James Simpson.

BELSAY CASTLE.—Mrs. Middleton and party.

BURTON HOUSE.—Mrs. W. Baker Baker, Miss Margaret B. Baker, Miss Mary B. Baker, Miss Judith B. Baker, Mr. Rupert Blackett, Mr. Fairfax Cholmeley, and Mr. Robert A. Barnett.

FOWBERRY TOWER.—Mr. A. W. Milburn, Mr. Anthony Milburn, Miss Hetha Butler, Miss Barbara Gooch, Mr. Bryan Gooch, and Mr. Edward Boulton.

NEWHAM HALL.—Miss Barber, Miss Mary Barber, Mr. A. O. Barber, Miss Mavis Barber, Mr. R. L. A. Barber, Mr. A. H. Barber, Miss Pat Weidner, and Mr. J. E. T. Smith.

SHORTRIDGE HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar Deuchar and party.

NEWTON LOW HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Charlton, Dr. and Mrs. E. Moyes, Mr. and Mrs. D. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Young, Miss K. Sordy, Miss M. Walker, Mr. E. Green, and Mr. L. Green.

GUYZANCE.—Sir Leonard and Lady Milburn, Captain Cecil and Mrs. Forster, Miss Myrtle Franklyn, Miss Jacqueline Potter, Major Hole, Mr. Cohen, and Mr. David Fullerton.

SOUTH END, NEWCASTLE.—Mr. S. S. W. Dalgleish, Mr. G. G. Bates, Mr. R. H. Siddons, Mr. F. B. H. Jackson, Miss Dalgleish, Miss Barrett, Miss Kirkup, Miss Papillon.

Miss Craster, Mr. D. W. S. Liddesdale, Mr. Chas. H. Brackenbury, Mr. G. G. Rea, Major J. F. Chenevix-Trench, Mrs. Joicey, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Heywood, Mr. A. W. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Percy, Mrs. Robert Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Beresford-Peirse, Mrs. Patterson, Major F. Sitwell, the Archdeacon of Lindisfarne and Mrs. Mangin, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. O. Mangin, Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood F. Thorp, Mrs. Hugh Wilson, Miss Alicia Wilson, Mr. Geo. Wilson, Mr. David Murray, Mrs. Adam Scott, Captain A. J. K. Todd, M.F., and Mrs. Todd, Mr. J. Barnett, Miss P. Ellis, Mr. J. B. Noble, Mr. N. T. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Mr. J. D. Cower, Commander Hancock, Mr. J. Sordy, Mr. C. G. Ainger, Miss M. Lawson, Miss M. Lockie, Mr. L. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Trevor-Roper, Miss Trevor-Roper, Mr. and Miss Collis, Mr. L. Deuton, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Culley, Major Bell, Mrs. W. B. Wilson, Mr. John Fawcus, Miss Fawcus, Miss Ursula Watson, Mr. Stuart Rideout.

Mr. R. J. Middlemas, Mrs. Browne, Misses M. and D. Davison, Mr. J. M. Honeyman, Mr. T. W. Wilson, Mrs. Clive Branfoot, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Hamilton Baynes, Miss Betty Joyce, Miss Cameron, Mr. Denis Bryant, Mr. Dick Bryant, Mr. Christopher Bell, Mr. James Allgood, Mrs. Barber, Miss Ruth W. Cowen, Mr. G. A. Cowen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maling, Miss Mollie Horsfall, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Hale, Major and Mrs. Hodgkinson, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Drew-Wilkinson, Mr. and Miss Luard, Miss Bury Barry, Miss Merelina Bosanquet, Mr. Hobler, Mr. E. Ripley, Mr. A. C. Drew-Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Jenneson Taylor, Miss Brenda Taylor, Miss Audrey Taylor, Mr. W. A. S. Arkless, Mr. Wm. Hall, Mr. B. I. Arkless, Mr. E. B. L. Hart, Miss P. Kempson, Mr. W. T. S. Thorp, Mr. W. Robertson, Mrs. Gair, Miss Christabel Gair, Miss Rosalind Gair, Mr. Geo. Newsom, Mr. Courtney Allen, Miss Barber, and Miss Nancy Dodds.

THE BEDALE

The annual ball of the Bedale Hunt was held at the Officers' Club, Catterick Camp, last night. There were about 250 guests present, and Conri Tait's band played. Mrs. W. W. Burdon, wife of the Master, Miss Curzon-Howe, Miss Doxford, Miss Scrope, Miss Dodsworth, the Rev. W. H. Fawkes, Captain Owen, Captain Stirling Stuart, Mr. R. F. Maughan, Miss Moubray, and Major Douglas Collins were the organizing committee. Among those who accepted invitations were:—

Mrs. Faber, Miss Joan Faber, Mr., and Mrs. Pattison, Mr. and Mrs. Bourdon, Miss Barnard, Miss Bacon, Mrs. G. A. Laverton, Mrs. A. Brown, Mr. W. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dixon, Miss Wilson, the Hon. Elizabeth Hotham, Wing-Commander Peck, Mr. Leveson, Mr. Moubray, Mr. Sanders, Miss Lister, Miss Nicholson, Captain C. Littleboy, Mr. R. B. Goddfellow, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Peare, Colonel Selby Bigge, Miss Margaret Moubray, Miss Hotham, Mr. Marlow, Mr. and Mrs. Morley, Mr. F. N. Nussey, Miss McIntyre, Miss B. McIntyre, Miss G. McIntyre, Mr. J. McIntyre, Major and Mrs. Geidel, Mr. H. Potter, Captain and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Samuel Stevenson, Miss Hoyle, Miss M. Hoyle, Miss A. Maddison, Mr. C. Thompson, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. T. Charlton, Mr. O. D. Atkinson, Captain and Mrs. Gilbert, Lady Wyldbore-Smith, Miss Monica Wyldbore-Smith, Mrs. Seymour Hughes, Lady Graves-D'Arcy, Mrs. Clive Loehnis, Mrs. Jardine Whyte, Miss Vennard, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Raikes, Messrs. J. and R. Carew, Mrs. Gordon Lawrence, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Vansittart, Miss Rosemary Harrison, Miss Brooke, Mr. Jack Badeley, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Wormald, Mr. and Mrs. Rose Cracroft Amcotts, Mrs. Cameron Head, Commander Esmond Hogg, R.N., and Mrs. Esmond Hogg, Mrs. Allan Campbell, Miss Freda Treherne, Miss Violet Treherne, Mr. and Mrs. Appach, Lady Armytage and Miss Armytage, Miss Butler, Miss Woods, Miss Cross, Miss Duncan, Miss Furse, Miss Ewing, Miss Mac, Miss Hammersley, Miss Burns, Mrs. Gordon Campbell-Johnston, Lieutenant Colin Campbell-Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Lowe, the Misses Parker, Mr. Charles North, Mrs. Payne, Miss Payne, Mr. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Payne, Mrs. St. George, Lady Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Trittton, Mr. R. Tritton, Mr. G. Goring Thomas, Captain Victor Wood, Captain and Mrs. Woods-Scawen, Miss Schofield, Mr. Ewart, Mrs. Capel Cure, Miss Capel Cure, the Hon. Mrs. George Fraser, Mrs. Codrington, and Mrs. Reginald Cockburn.

FUNERALS AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

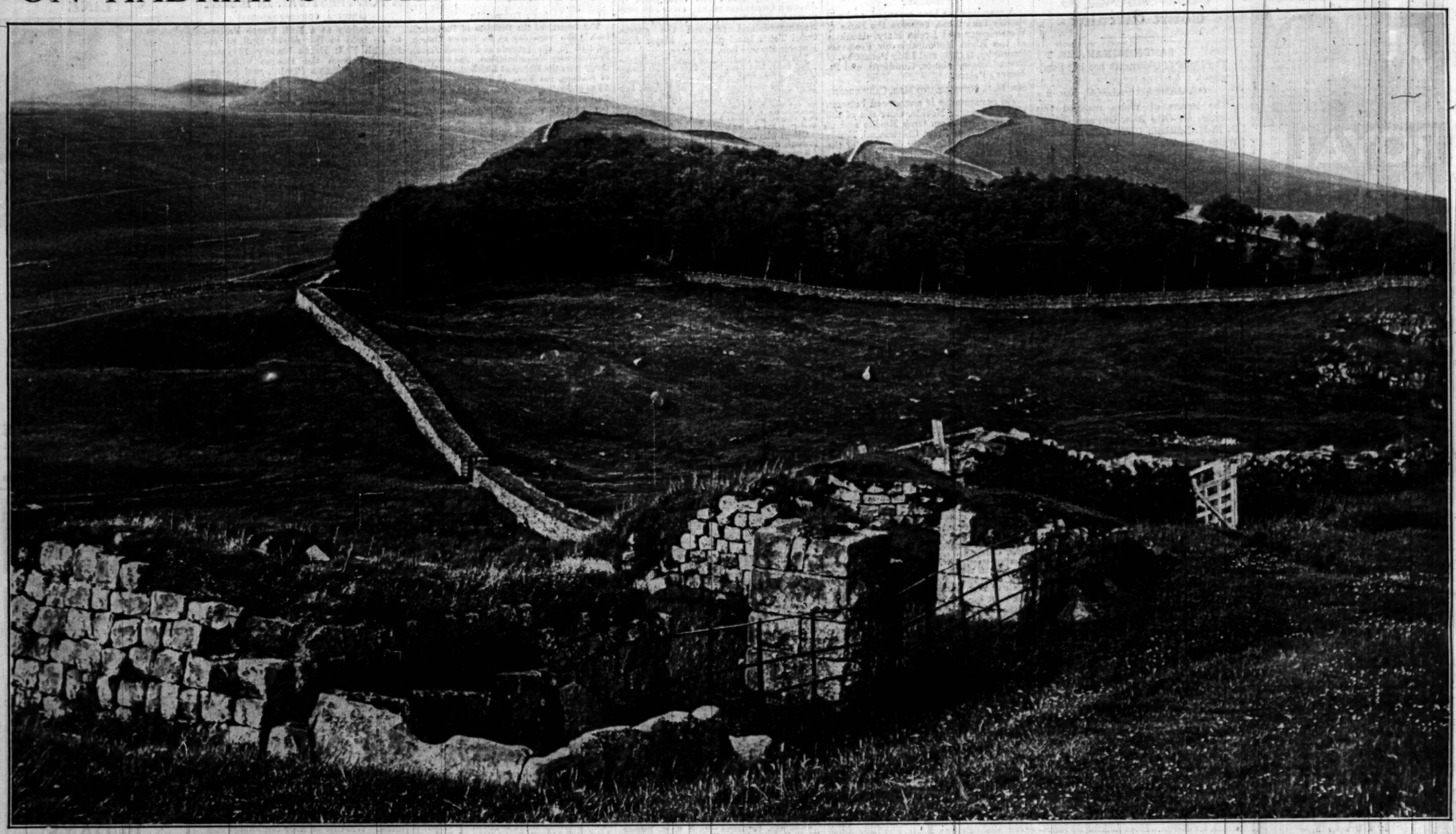
LADY DARTMOUTH

The funeral of the Countess of Dartmouth took place yesterday at St. Mary's Church, situated in the grounds of Patshull House, Patshull, near Wolverhampton. The officiating clergy were the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Stafford, the Vicar of Patshull, and the Vicar of Pattingham. The mourners were the Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount and Viscountess Lewisham (son and daughter-in-law), Commander the Hon. Humphrey Legge, R.N., and Mrs. Legge (son and daughter-in-law), Lady Joan Legge (daughter), Colonel and Lady Dorothy Meynell (son-in-law and daughter), the Hon. William Legge and Mr. Hugh Meynell (grandsons), and Lady Georgiana Legge (sister-in-law).

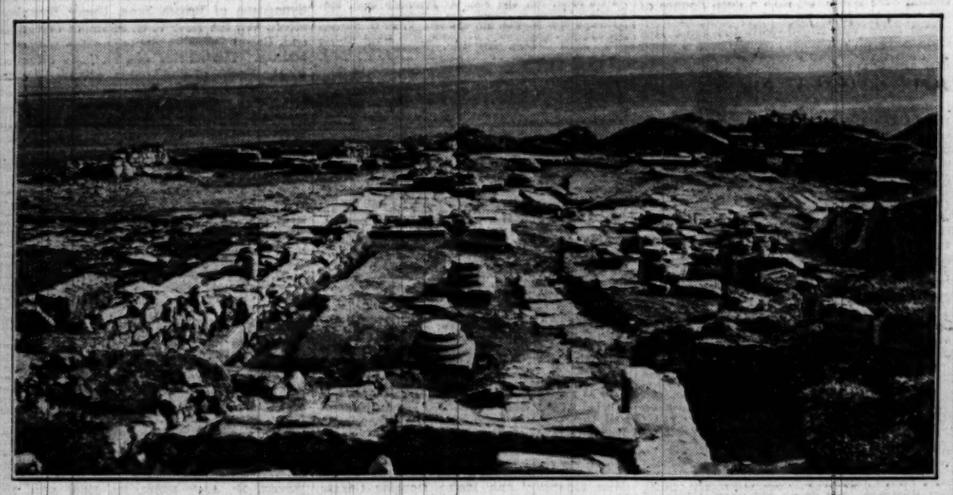
Among others present were:—

The Earl of Harrowby (Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire) and the Countess of Harrowby, the Earl of Bradford, Viscount and Viscountess Boyne, the

ON HADRIAN'S WALL: HOUSESTEADS FORT GIVEN TO THE NATION



THE NORTH GATEWAY.—As stated on another page, Mr. J. M. Clayton has presented Housesteads, the Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall, together with three-quarters of a mile of the adjacent wall, to the National Trust. Our photograph shows the north gate of the fort and the wall running east from the fort.

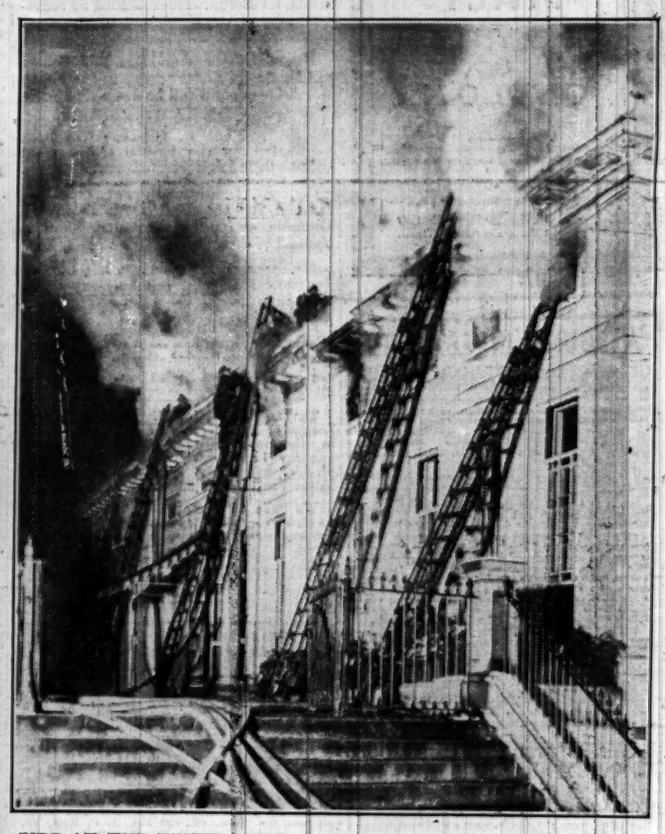


THE FORT.—A view of the Fort of Housesteads, considered to be the finest fort on Hadrian's Wall. It is 800ft. above sea level, and lies to the north-west of Hexham.

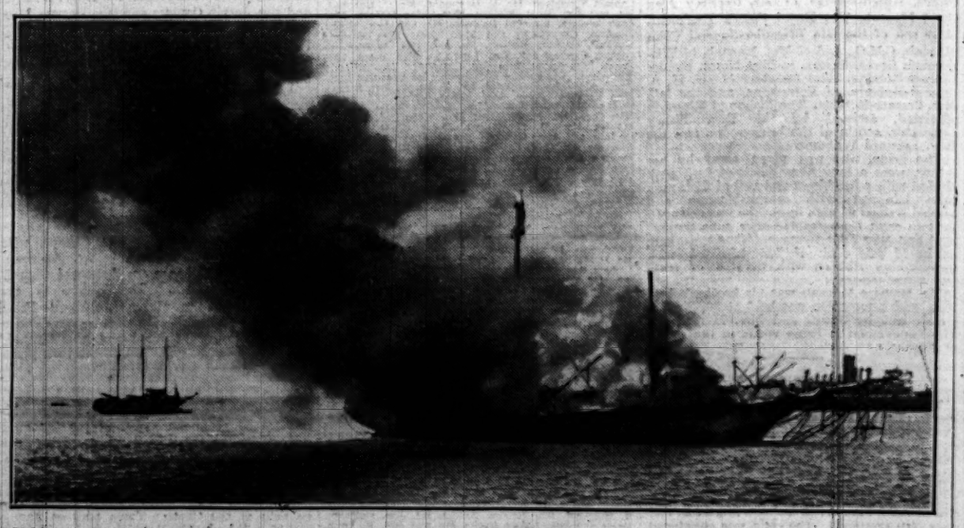
THE MISSING VAN DYCK.—A reproduction of "Concert des Anges," by Van Dyck, the picture reported to have been stolen in transit from Brussels to a London art dealer. When the case was unpacked only the frame was found.

FOR THE HAGUE.—Members of the French delegation to The Hague Conference photographed in their train before leaving Paris. Left to right: M. Tardieu, M. Chéron, M. Briand, and M. Loucheur.

MISS HELEN WILLS, the lawn tennis champion, and Mr. Frederick S. Moody were married at Berkeley, California, on December 23. They are seen leaving the church after the ceremony.



FIRE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—The scene during the outbreak of fire at the executive offices of the White House, Washington, on Christmas Eve, while the President's Christmas party was in progress. Many valuable public documents were destroyed.



NON-MAGNETIC YACHT DESTROYED.—The burning of the yacht Carnegie after an explosion in the harbour at Apia, Samoa. She belonged to the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and was specially built without the use of iron or steel. Her commander, Captain Ault, lost his life in the fire.

SHOOLBREDS
SIX-DAY SALE
BEGINS MONDAY NEXT

Here's welcome news for the woman who loves a bargain! For six days commencing next Monday *every price* (except a few Proprietary lines) throughout the great Store of Shoolbreds is reduced. In many of the departments there are offers at Half Price and less. Come early on Monday.

SALE SHOPPING HOURS, 9 to 6.30

GROUP OF GOWNS
Usually 10gns SALE PRICE £5

A typical example from the wonderful £5 group of Model Gowns. This Evening Gown is the fashionable Fish Net, is cut on extremely smart lines, with foundation slip of Crêpe de Chine. In Bottle, Dahlia, Brown and Black. Sizes: S.W., W., and F.W. Many other smart styles for all occasions in this group. Personal shoppers only.

3 SALE BOOKS FREE
FASHIONS FURNITURE FOODS
Write now for these interesting books giving you all particulars of the Sale Bargains.

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7 Tennis Courts *2 Squash Rackets Courts*

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6 Tennis Courts *Private Park* *MODERATE TERMS*

IN *PARIS* *STOP AT*
HOTEL SCRIBE
Between the Opéra and the Madeleine
The BEST GRILL and BAR!

MARSEILLES CANEBIERE **HOTEL DE NOAILLES**
135 ROOMS :: :: 135 BATH ROOMS

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Golfers, Tennis Players and other Sportsmen meet
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The first and only Patent "Soveran" Tennis Courts on the Continent. Not affected by RAIN, WIND, SUN, or FROST. Laid 1929 in addition to the famous Renshaw Courts of 1880.

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150 ROOMS LATEST COMFORT 100 BATHROOMS
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED IN LARGE PARK
SEA VIEW NEAR TENNIS CLUB
RENDEZVOUS OF ENGLISH CLIENTELE G. RIVENC, *Proprietor.*

CANNES HOTEL GONNET et de la REINE
First-class, near Casino and Tennis Courts. Finest situation on the Croisette.
SPECIAL FEATURE: Excellent traditional French Cuisine.

CANNES :: HOTEL GEORGE V. Opened December 1
120 ROOMS AND BATHROOMS :: MAIN TELEPHONE IN EACH ROOM
Important: This inexpensive Hotel de Luxe, one minute from the Croisette, only provides breakfast, and is therefore the ideal Hotel for visitors who appreciate the facility of lunching and dining where they choose.

CANNES HOTEL REGINA Family Hotel
Every Comfort. Large Garden. Close to all Tennis Clubs. Moderate Terms.

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Splendid private Park of 100,000 sq. yds. Tennis. Equipped playgrounds for children.
Private auto-cars for Monte Carlo and Mentone free of charge.

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THE ATLAS The eternal snows glisten in the clear African sunlight. Excursions will take you amongst the native tribes and to the Chleuhs villages, a few miles from Marrakech.
To travel in Morocco apply to Offices du Maroc, 21, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. For Bordeaux, Marseilles, Lyons and Nancy to Agence Havas, 11, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

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O'CONNOR HOTEL *Giraudy*
Overlooking Gardens. Open all the year. 200 rooms. 100 bath rooms.
The preferred rendezvous of the English and American colony.

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The most luxurious and the most comfortable apartments on the Riviera.
400 Rooms. 300 Baths.
Full South with Sea View.
Same Management:
GRAND HOTEL, Bagnoles de l'Orne.

NICE HOTEL REGINA

300 most up-to-date newly decorated rooms with bathroom and 'phone. Pension from 110 to 160 francs per day. Tax 4%.
The Management is sparing no expense to make this Palace worthy of its high tradition.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. *L. ARDIN, Managing Director.*

The RIVIERA

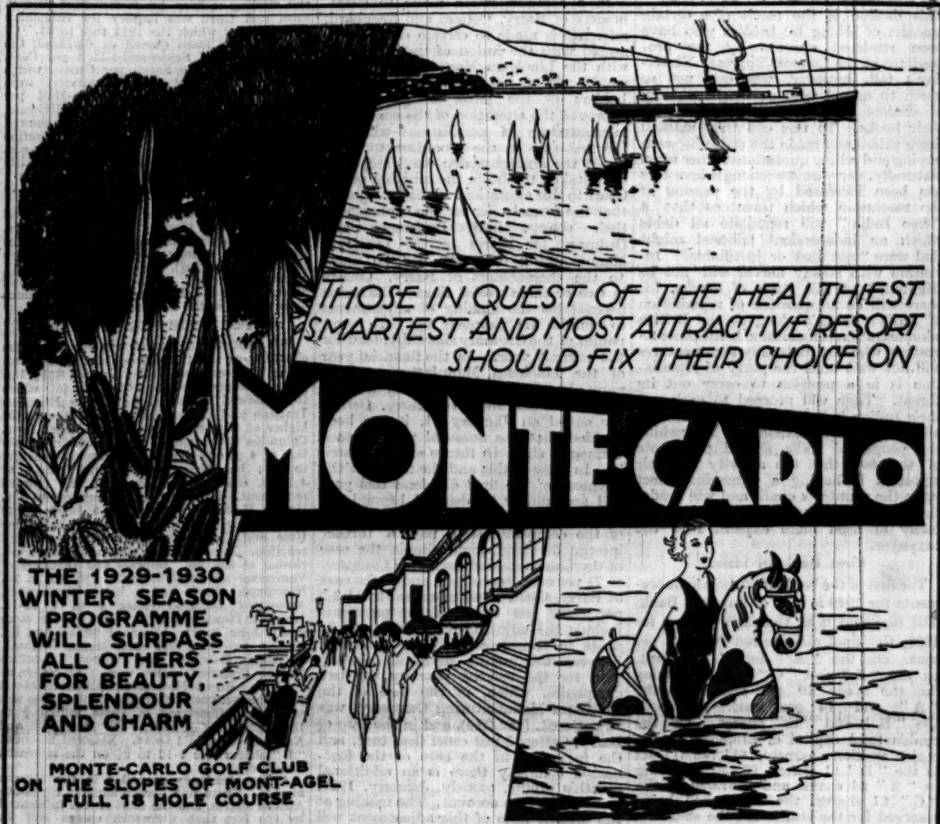
The Winter Playground of Europe.

85 EXTRA DAYS of sunshine during the six months of winter is a subject worth consideration. This is what can be expected when comparing the winter weather of the Riviera with that of London.

This assurance of blue skies and bounteous sunshine is but the background to holidays on the Riviera. Another of its charms is its variety; every mile of its coast presents a new landscape. The mountains are never far from the sea; they are the shelter which ensure a mild, equable and dry climate, where luxuriant tropical vegetation can thrive and its blossom give added colour to the scene.

The indefinite stretch of Mediterranean Coast known as the Côte d'Azur is naturally an incomparable playground. Sport of every kind is provided for and is indulged in—tennis, yachting, polo, golf, swimming and racing—as seems natural under such ideal conditions.

Every town possesses the amenities usually associated with first-class resorts, and most of them have up-to-date casinos and places of amusement.


THOSE IN QUEST OF THE HEALTHIEST SMARTEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE RESORT SHOULD FIX THEIR CHOICE ON
MONTE-CARLO
THE 1929-1930 WINTER SEASON PROGRAMME WILL SURPASS ALL OTHERS FOR BEAUTY, SPLENDOUR AND CHARM
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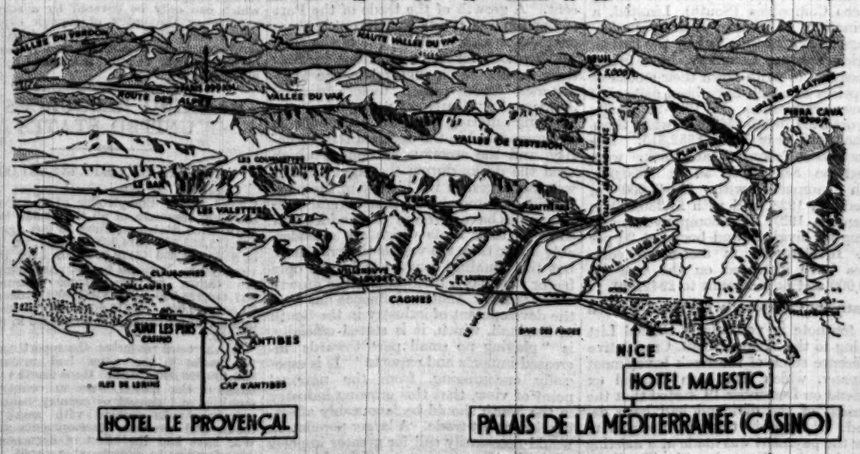

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CITY NOTES

THE DECLINE IN INDIA STOCKS

BANK AND DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS

The Stock Exchange began the New Year yesterday much as it ended the old; that is to say, business was rather quiet and the tone inclined to be dull. The outstanding feature was the further weakness of India stocks, in which a substantial fall has taken place in the past month. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan has now fallen to a price at which the yield, allowing for redemption in two years' time, is over £7 3s. per cent. Indian railway stocks and bank shares were weak yesterday, along with Government stocks. Recent movements in the latter are shown below:—

Loan	Price Jan. 2	Fall yesterday	Fall on month
India, 3½%	50	1¾	4¾
Do., 3%	40½	1¼	4½
Do., 2½%	42	2½	5
Do., 2½% 1932 ..	97	1½	3½
Do., 4½% 1950-55 ..	78	2¼	6

This decline is the result of a certain amount of selling by holders who have been rendered nervous by the proceedings at the Lahore Congress. Yesterday's fall, however, was due not so much to actual sales as to the anxiety of dealers to avoid putting stock on their books. To this end they marked down prices and made the range between buying and selling quotations rather wide. Naturally, nervousness amongst investors has been increased by the passing of the resolution which threatens that a "free India" will repudiate all debts which an independent tribunal might find were "not just or justifiable." Investors with steady nerves will not be frightened at this stage of events, for there will be no question of repudiation of India's debts so long as the British administration is maintained, but those investors who are naturally shy creatures will not wait until the party of repudiation is in a position to carry out its threat. They will proceed to exchange their Indian investments for investments not foolishly threatened. Meanwhile, the people of India should take note of the fact that the activity of their agitators is having a damaging effect upon the country's credit and will render the raising of loans of which India is badly in need more expensive to the taxpayer.

First Bank Dividend

The first of the bank dividend announcements for 1929 is that of Barclays Bank. The dividend is at the same rate as for 1928, the final distribution being 5 per cent. on the "A" and 7 per cent. on the "B" and "C" shares, making for the year 10 per cent. on the "A" and 14 per cent. on both the "B" and "C" shares. Of the bank's total capital of £15,858,217, the major portion—namely, £11,760,811—is in the "B" £1 shares, £3,430,356 being in "A" £4 shares and £667,050 in the "C" £1 shares, the last-named being reserved for the staff. All the shares of this bank are fully paid. The announcement is in accordance with general expectations, for none of the large banks is expected to make alterations in its distributions for the past year.

Union Discount Distribution

The dividend declared by the directors of the Union Discount Company of London for 1929 is at the same rate as for 1928. The final distribution is 7½ per cent., less tax, making 15 per cent. for the whole year, with, in addition, the usual tax-free bonus of 5 per cent. The appropriation to premises is £10,000, against £20,000, while £10,000 is again placed to staff provident fund. A balance of about £269,000 is carried forward, compared with £241,000 a year ago. While the dividend is at the same rate as last year, it requires an additional £15,522, owing to the fact that the new shares issued in 1928 received a dividend for only a quarter of that year. Profits would thus appear to have been moderately increased, for the addition to the "carry-forward" is £10,000 larger than for 1928. This company holds an exceptionally large amount of short-term maturities; the last balance-sheet showed a total of nearly £9,000,000. The past year was not a favourable period for holders of "floaters," the margin of profit against short money being extremely narrow. Maturities of such bonds, however, during the year sometimes showed handsome profits against the original purchase, and profits from the closing of such accounts may have more than offset poor results obtained from holding such bonds against borrowed money.

African Tobacco Profits

In each of the last two years the United Tobacco Companies (South), Limited, a combination of South African undertakings which is controlled by the British America Tobacco Company, have found it necessary to write down their stocks of leaf, prices of which have been depressed by over-production. In 1927-28 profits fell from £638,269 to £507,005, while those of the past year were £552,315. The balance-sheet shows that stocks were valued on September 30 at £960,000, which compares with £1,047,000 in September, 1928, and with £1,236,000 in September, 1927. The company is maintaining its dividend and bonus at 20 per cent. Investments in associated companies have increased on the year by £500,000 and now amount to £942,000.

Investment Company's Dividend Passed

A footnote in yesterday's Official List relating to the Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock of the Rock Investment Company, which had been marked ex dividend on December 19, stated that the payment of the dividend had been deferred. It appears that the decision to defer the payment was made at a meeting of the board on December 31. The Rock Investment Company was registered in 1912 to take over the assets of the Birkbeck Share and Debenture Trust formed in 1888. A few years ago control of the company was obtained by Mr. M. C. Harman, who became the chairman. The company has an issued capital of £250,000, one-half of which is in Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock and the other half in Ordinary stock. There is also outstanding £100,000 of Four per Cent. Debenture stock, while the liabilities at the end of 1928 included £138,000 due on loans (secured), £194,000 due to bank, and £195,000 due to sundry creditors, against which debtors amounted to £76,000. Investments on the same date had a book value of £843,000. The company for some years has pursued a struggling existence, but since 1924 Preference dividends have been met and payments of 1 per cent. have been made on the Ordinary.

Insull Utility Debenture Issue

An issue of $60,000,000 in 10-year Six per Cent. Gold Debentures of Insull Utility Investments Incorporated has been underwritten by Halsey Stuart and Co. and a group of associates, and will very shortly be offered to the American investing public. The issue will be known as Series "B" Gold Debentures. The proceeds of the issue will be used to pay all current indebtedness incurred in the acquisition of securities, to acquire securities which have been contracted for, and to provide the corporation with about $20,000,000 of free cash in the treasury. Each $1,000 Debenture may be surrendered at par and exchanged for common stock of the company at $65 per share during the year 1930 and at increasing prices thereafter up to and including 1934. If so surrendered after 1930, the holder of each $1,000 Debenture may, at the same time, purchase 10 additional shares of common stock at $10 per share below the conversion price. In addition, each $1,000 will carry a warrant giving the holder the unconditional right to purchase 10 shares of common stock during the year 1930 at $65 per share. The Series "B" Debentures will fall due on January 1, 1940. They will be redeemable at $105 throughout 1930 and at a graduated scale of lesser premiums up to 1938. The Insull Utility Investments Incorporated's earnings for the year 1929 were more than $12,000,000 and the corporation has declared a 6 per cent. dividend upon the common stock, payable quarterly in 1930 in common stock, for the year 1929, and has also announced its intention to pay a like dividend for 1930.

The Linoleum Fusion

In a communication made to shareholders of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd, reference is made to certain details connected with the fusion of that company with the Linoleum Manufacturing Company. At a recent meeting shareholders of the latter company duly approved the alteration of the company's memorandum of association—which is the first step in the procedure to bring about the amalgamation—and steps are being taken to obtain the sanction of the Court to this alteration. It is anticipated that the formal offer for the exchange of their shares, both Preference and Ordinary, for shares in the Linoleum Manufacturing Company will be made to the shareholders of Barry, Ostlere in two or three weeks' time. The fusion necessitates the making of adjustments to equalize the payment by both companies of the Ordinary share dividend for the current year. As the financial year of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company has heretofore ended on December 31, whilst that of Barry, Ostlere has ended on January 31, it has been decided that the financial year of each company shall in future end on March 31. In view of this and the fact that the payment of the final dividend this year will accordingly be delayed beyond the usual date, it has been agreed that each of the companies shall pay a further interim dividend, amounting in the case of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company to 7½ per cent. free of tax, and in the case of Barry, Ostlere and Shepherd to 11 2-3 per cent., less tax. These payments include the adjustment necessary to be made in consequence of the difference between the interim dividends already paid for the current year by the two companies, which, in the case of the Linoleum Manufacturing Company, was 7½ per cent. (tax free), and in the case of Barry, Ostlere 5 per cent. (less tax), and the fact that in the case of the first-named company there is an additional month's profits, namely, January, 1929, to be taken into account. The making at the present time of this adjustment will obviate the necessity for any further adjustment in the final dividend.

The Wreck of the Theofano

News received in London last evening from the master of the Greek steamer Theofano showed that the wreck of this vessel, the first casualty to be posted in the new Loss Book at Lloyd's this year, will be an expensive one for the London insurance market. The vessel, which stranded off the coast of Chile, was reported to have broken amidships on the starboard side of the cross-bunker from top to bottom. It had been stated during business hours that the ship was considered a total wreck, but the reinsurance rate remained rather nominally at 85 per cent. According to the same report, there were no salvage appliances in Chile, which seemed a curious statement. The value of £57,500 placed on the vessel for insurance represents about £12 a ton and would appear to be by no means excessive. Had there been a fair prospect of salvage an attempt in the case of such a new ship should have been fully justified. Although the news of the casualty was received on January 1, any underwriting loss would fall on the underwriting accounts for 1929, since the risk was accepted and took effect last year.

Port of London's Increased Trade

The amount of shipping using the Port of London during the eight months ended November 30 shows, at 39,605,279 tons, an increase of 5.6 per cent. on the tonnage for the corresponding period of the previous year, whereas the shipping using all ports of the United Kingdom represented 255,456,380 tons, an increase of 7.7 per cent. A growth of the trade of the Port of London was, it was pointed out in these columns on December 20, one of the chief justifications for the reductions in dock dues for the ships engaged in the long-distance trades which took effect on January 1. Nearly 62 per cent. of the shipping entering the Port of London is accommodated in the docks of the Authority, and the amount of tonnage which used the docks during the eight months was the largest in the history of the port. It will be remembered that several liner companies have in recent years added new ships to their fleets which are considerably larger than the vessels they replaced, but this building would not be the only factor that has contributed to the growth of the traffic. Another influence has been the development of industry in the South of England, which, it is stated officially, is "playing no small part towards increased imports and exports." It is especially encouraging, from the national point of view, that this growing industry in the South should be favourably affecting the export trade. A larger population would necessarily call for greater imports of foodstuffs, since a considerable proportion of the South of England receives much of its supplies from overseas through the Port of London, and these increased imports need to be balanced by exports in one form or another.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. from July 1*
Argentine Transandine ..	$5,607	+$18	+$3,108
B.A. and Pacific ..	£150,000	−15,000	−310,000
Gt. Sthn. (of Ireland)	£50,900	+2,562	−140,780 (for year)
Madras and S. Mahr. (Dec. 7)	Rs.10,51,000	+68,030	+14,33,205 (April 1)
Zafra and Huelva (Nov.)	Pts.407,260	−52,342	+253,403 (for year)

* Unless otherwise shown.

STOCK EXCHANGE

INDIAN ISSUES WEAKER

GENERAL TONE STEADY

The Stock Markets reopened yesterday after the New Year holiday in quiet fashion. The only outstanding movement was a further general fall in India stocks, which were under the influence of the revolutionary talk indulged in at the National Congress at Lahore, and of the resolution passed in regard to the repudiation of debts. The falls in prices apparently were not due to any large amount of selling but were of a precautionary nature; dealers were not wanting to put stock on their books, and they quoted wide prices. British Government securities were again firm, and the tendency of the Miscellaneous markets, &c., while irregular, was steady as a whole, higher prices being established for oil shares, mining shares, and some industrials. The Anglo-American group opened higher on adjustment to New York parities, but a slight setback from the best points took place in the afternoon.

The new Conversion Loan was firmer at 99¼ for the fully-paid A. War Loan "Fives" hardened 1-16 to 100½, and gains of ¼ were marked in Four per Cent. Funding, Four per Cent. Victory bonds, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, and several issues of Treasury bonds. India Government stocks were a weak and nominal market, the dealers quoting prices showing a variation of 2 points between the buying and selling figures. On balance falls ranging from 1½ to 2½ were general. Indian Railway stocks fell in sympathy, showing falls of 1½ to 4½. The HOME RAILWAY market opened firm, but in the absence of business could make little progress. On balance Great Western Ordinary and Southern Deferred show small gains, but other movements were restricted to the prior charge stocks, which made a further improvement.

In the FOREIGN MARKET French currency and sterling railway bonds remained firm in tone, and there was inquiry for Rumanian loans, among which the 1913 rose to 61. Of the numerous loans quoted ex dividend, the Hungarian Land Seven-and-a-Half per Cent. issue and Estonian Seven per Cents., which closed at 93½ and 88½ respectively, were higher, while Italian Three-and-a-Half per Cents., which were quoted at 17½ ex dividend, were firm in tone. Brazilian loans showed small and irregular movements. Argentine bonds had a slightly firmer appearance. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks experienced little movement. Cordoba Central, at 21½, was ¼ higher. United of Havana stock weakened to below 25.

OIL shares were firmer in tone, both Royal Dutch and Shell closing with small advances.

TEA shares were dull and showed numerous small falls. Among those to decline were Amalgamated (20½), Tea and Lands (22½), James Finlay (4½), Assam Dooars (37½), and Scottish Tea and Lands (3). RUBBER shares were steady in the absence of business.

SUPPORT FOR MINING SHARES

The INDUSTRIAL market was quiet, and the chief feature was the firmness of the American group. International Nickel touched $33½, but reacted before the close to $33½ (at which they showed a rise of $½), while Brazilian Traction and Hydro-Electric Securities closed higher at $40, having been above that level. Columbia Graphophone rose to within a fraction of 6 at one time, later, however, reacting to 5½; but Gramophone, which closed at 4 9-16, did not participate in the upward movement. International Holding rose to 35½. United Molasses hardened to 5 19-32 before easing, while a rise to 3 9-32 in both Margarine Unie and Union was followed by a small reaction. Tate and Lyle were a weak market, closing at 33s. 3d. Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver advanced from 7s. 1½d. to 7s. 9d. Newspaper shares had a better appearance. Associated Deferred rising ¼ to 1 11-16. Inveresk Paper rallied to 9-16. In the store group John Barker advanced 9d. to 64s. 6d. One or two iron and steel shares declined, including Babcock and Wilcox. Lautaro Nitrate Preferred shares were 1-32 higher at 2 13-32. Royal Mail stock rallied to about 30. The weakness of Indian bank shares was prominent, Chartered of India falling ¾ to 16½, Mercantile of India "C" 1¼ to 12½, and National of India 1 to 44. National Discount "B" shares rose 3-16 to 9¾ on the increased dividend.

A firm tendency prevailed in the MINING market. There was French support for South African shares, and the market was influenced by the fact that numerous shares will be quoted ex dividend in Johannesburg at the reopening of that market to-day. Central Mining bearer shares rose ¼ to 17½, while Gold Fields rose 1-16 to 2 7-32, Crown Mines 3-32 to 3 9-32, and Johannesburg Consolidated 9d. to 43s. 6d. De Beers hardened to 10, and Union Corporation, Geduld, Springs, and Sub Nigel were others in demand. In the Rhodesian group Chartered advanced to 38s. 3d., and Gongo Border and Rhodesian Selection Trust were better. Rhodesia-Katanga advanced 3-16 to 1 9-16 on the fifth development report, showing exceptionally high copper values. Tanganyika Concessions advanced 3-32 to 2 1-32, Zambesia Exploring rising similarly to 2. Copper showed a sharp rise—namely, £3 8s. 9d. a ton—and Rio Tinto advanced sharply, being at one time over 2 points higher at 44½. Tin was over £2 a ton higher, and one or two tin shares were better, including Ayer Hitam (13s. 3d.) and Hongkong (20s. 3d.). London Tin were lower at 1½.

BRAZILIAN FOREIGN TRADE

LESS FAVOURABLE BALANCE

(FROM OUR BRAZIL CORRESPONDENT)

The returns of Brazil's oversea trade for the first eight months of 1929 are less encouraging than those of 1928. The figures are as follows:—

—	Exports	Imports	Balance
	£	£	£
1928	64,410,000	57,416,000	6,994,000
1929	63,600,000	59,763,000	3,837,000

Exports show a shrinkage of £810,000, or 1·2 per cent., and imports an increase of £2,347,000, or 4·1 per cent., compared with the corresponding period of last year, while the balance in favour of exports shows a reduction of £3,157,000. Judging by the shrinkage of Customs receipts in September and October, it is estimated that the year will close with a favourable trade balance of about £7,000,000. Since Brazil's annual foreign obligations amount to over £35,000,000, which can only be covered by a surplus of exports or the entry of foreign capital, it would seem that the balance of payments, estimated to be already adverse to the extent of £44,000,000, will be increased by about £28,000,000.

BANKING RESOURCES IN UNITED STATES

TOTAL ... £14,434,501,000

According to the annual report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency the total resources of all the 25,330 banks in the United States on June 30 last aggregated $72,172,505,000 (£14,434,501,000), an increase of $598,177,000 (£119,635,400) over the previous year. National banks, numbering 7,506 are shown to have total resources of $27,440,228,000 (£5,488,045,600), a decrease of $1,068,000,000 (£213,600,000), while the number of all banks had decreased in the year by 883.

Of the total resources, the report continues, 250 banks in the cities had resources of $33,400,000,000, while three-fourths of the banks of the nation were in country communities and classed as country banks. The country banks operate with small capital funds, and economic developments since the War have had the effect of decreasing their opportunities to operate at a profit.

On the question of bank failures the Comptroller says that no "important failures" occurred among banks in the larger cities between last January 1 and November 1, and that "whereas a depositor in a large city bank, whether a wage-earner or a business man, has had full protection, the depositor in the small country bank has suffered severely from the inability of so many banks to meet their deposit liabilities."

After referring to the difficult operating conditions of the country banks, he urges that branch banking by national banks should be extended in order to assure a safe and sound system to rural communities. The growth of the group banking, in which holding companies have acquired the stock of several banks, and the defections of banks from the national field to seek broader privileges under State laws, are adduced as reasons why the national bank laws must be liberalized.—*Reuter.*

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 85.10 (previous closing, 84.75); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 107.90 (107.75); 4% Rentes, 1917, 99.25 (99.15); 4% Rentes, 1918, 98.50 x.d. (99.40); 5% Rentes, 1920, 132.35 (131.40); 6% Rentes, 1920, 105 (104.90); 6% Rentes, 1927, 111.20 (110.50); 5% Credit National, 1919, 598 x.d. (610); 5% Credit National, 1920, 548 (540); 6% Credit National, 1921, 545 (550); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 542 (537); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 566 (561); 6% Credit National, 1924, 560 (560); 4% Egyptian Unified, 393.50 (393.25); 5% Russian, 1906, 9.40 (9); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.50 (5); 4% Turkish Unified, 93.30 (92); Banque de France, 24,995 (24,690); Banque de Paris, 3,100 (3,030); Banque Parisienne, 2,215 (2,205); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,065 (2,045); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,075 (4,020); Credit Lyonnais, 3,320 (3,290); Banque d'Orient, 346 (342); Banque Ottomane, 1,435 (1,445); Suez Canal Shares, 20,800 (20,590); Chargeurs Reunis, 758 (755); Messageries Maritimes, 220 (220); Transatlantique, 1,089 (1,053); Raffinerie Say, 2,090 (2,085); Sucreries d'Egypte, 910 (849); Wagons Lits, 660 (642); Thomson-Houston, 1,190 (1,148); Lautaro Nitrate, 344 (344); Food of France, 194 (194); Rio Tinto, 5,585 (5,260); Thanis, 611 (572); De Beers, 1,249 (1,235); De Beers Preferred, 1,550 (1,530); Jagerstontein Estate, 253 (250); Central Mining, 2,140 (2,105); Chartered, 238 (236); Brakpan, 483 (480); Crown Mines, 407 (411); East Rand, 69 (71); Geduld, 429 (434); General Mining, 89 (88); Consolidated Goldfields, 277 (271); Johannesburg Consolidated, 270 (263); Randfontein Estate, 35 (37); Rand Mines, 378 (374); Tanganyika, 339 (334); Transvaal Consolidated, 197 (204); Union Corporation, 448 (450); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 95 (88); Mozambique, 75 (74); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 39 (38); Caoutchoucs, 205 (198); Eastern International, 134 (130); Gula Kalumpong, 158 (155); Kuala Lumpur, 226 (221); Malacca, 227 (216); Mexican Eagle, 172 (170); Royal Dutch, 41,000 (40,750); Shell Transport, 593 (587); Platine, 1,975 (1,940); Lianosoff, 127 (125); Oceana Consolidated, 23.50 (23.50). Exchange on New York, 25.39½ (25.39); exchange on London, official average, 123.91½ (123.89); cheques, closing market rate, 123.91½ (123.90); private discount rate, 3½% (3½%).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103½ (previous, 103½); 5% Dutch, 1021¼ (102½); 2½% Dutch, 62¾ (62½); 3% Dutch, 75¼ (75¼); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 46¼ (46¼); Peruvian, 12⅝ (12⅝); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 55⅝ (55⅛); Erie, 58¼ (57); New York Ontario, 15¼ (15¾); United States Steel, 173 (167); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 400¼ (395¼); Anaconda, 153½ (148); Deli Batavia Rubber, 95 (93); Deli Mij., 344¼ (344); Amsterdam Rubber, 160 (156½); Margarine Unie, 327 (318½); Philips Lamps, 473 (465). Exchange on Berlin, 59.20 (59.24); London, 12.09¼ (12.09 15/16); New York, 2.47 15/16 (2.47 15/16); Paris, 9.76½ (9.76½).

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 93 (previous, 91.25); Dynamit Nobel, 80.40 (80.50); Kali Industrie Kassel, 169 (171.50); Salzdefurth, 314.25 (313.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 234.25 (232.50); Rhein. Westfael. Elekt., 179 (176.50).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 7 (previous, 7); Mexican Consols, 17 (unquoted); Reichsbank, 277.25 (270.50); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 173 (171.75); Coamerz and Privat Bank, 146.25 (146); Darmstadter and National Bank, 223.90 (223.25); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 141.90 (140.50); Dresdner Bank, 142.50 (141); Gelsenkirchen Bergwerke, 151 (128.25); Harpener, 140.50 (138.75); Allgemine Elekt., 157.75 (155.75); Farbenindustrie, 171.75 (169.50); Farbenindustrie 6% Debs., 102.50 (101.75); Hamburg Amerika, 97.25 (95.25); Nordeutsche Lloyd, 96 (95); A.K.U., 114.75 (110.60); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 105 (103.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 314 (311.50); Polyphon, 253.50 (249); Siemens and Halske, 272.50 (270.75); Schuckert, 172 (170). Exchange on London, 20.42½ (20.42½); Paris, 16.47½ (16.47½); Amsterdam, 168.81 (168.81); New York, 4.18⅝ (4.18⅝). Private discount rates:—Short term (30-55 days), 6⅞% (7⅛); long term (55-90 days), 6¾% (7⅛); call money, 8%-10% (9%-11%).

VIENNA.—Jan. 2.—Closing quotations:—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.50 (previous, 107); Donau-Save-Adria-Bahn, 8.51 (7.54); Oest. Nationalbank, 301 (300); Wiener Bank-Verein, 21.30 (21.30); Oest. Credit-Anstalt, 51 (51); Ungar. Allg. Credit-Bank, 94 (93.25); Niederoest. Eskompte, 170 (170); Donau-Dampfschiffahrts, 31 (32.25); Oest. Brown-Boveri, 160.25 (160.25); Oest. Siemens Schuckert, 179.50 (179.50); Saigo Tarjaner Steinkohlen, 54.75 (54.75); Oest. Alpine-Montan, 32.50 (32.90); Felten and Guilleanme, 54 (53.90); Berndorfer Metallwarenfabrik, Arthur Krupp, 10.50 (10.50); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 4.00 (4.20). Exchange on Amsterdam, 286.56 (286.46); London, 34.66 (34.66); New York, 701 (699); Paris, 27.98 (27.96).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, Jan. 2.—Closing quotations:—Exchange on London, 93.24 (previous, 93.24); Consolidato 5%, 78.55 (81.90); Banca d'Italia, 1,950 (1,940); Banca Commerciale, 1,362 (1,363); Banca Nationale di Credito, 551 (550); Banco di Roma, 117 (117); Credito Italiano, 776 (783); Cesulich Navigazione, 84½ (88); Meridionali, 1,200 (1,220); Navigazione Generale, 525 (527); Cantoni Coats, 890 (900); Soie Chatillon, 194½ (197); Snia Viscosa, 57 (60); Riva, 222 (226); Monte Amiata, 245 (262); Montecatini, 235½ (246); Fiat, 336½ (352); Adriatica, 240 (240½); Edison, 778 (788); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 104 (103½); Terni, 398 (401); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 802 (803); Adamello, 335 (337).

UNITED REALIZATION COMPANY

LIQUIDATION TO FOLLOW SALE OF HOTEL CECIL

The main asset of the United Realization Company, which was formed in 1895 after the failure of the group of Balfour companies, is its holding of 200,000 Ordinary shares in Hotel Cecil. A circular has now been issued to shareholders explaining the position which arises now that the Hotel Cecil site is being sold to Shell Mex, Limited. While it is not possible to say what the ultimate realization of the assets of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, will produce, it is expected that after satisfying the claims of the debenture holders and Preference shareholders, there should be a considerable equity to the Ordinary shareholders.

It is anticipated that the completion of the sale on June 30, 1930, will be followed by the liquidation of the hotel company. Until this event takes place, and it is known what return of capital can be made on the Ordinary shares which the United company holds in the Hotel Cecil, Limited, it will not be possible to say definitely what return of capital can be made to the shareholders of the United company. When the liquidation of the affairs of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, has been completed, it will naturally be followed by a liquidation of the United company, and by that time the interests of its shareholders can be ascertained.

The liquidation of the two companies, continues the circular, will necessarily occupy some considerable time, and in the meantime the shareholders of the United company are recommended not to part with their holdings, but to await the result of the liquidation of the United company.

It is made clear in the circular that shares of all classes in the Liberator Building Society and the House and Land Investment Trust, Limited, and Ordinary shares in the Lands Allotment Company, Limited, became valueless at the date of the failure of those companies. The only persons who were entitled to benefit under the scheme of arrangement for the formation of the United company were the depositors and creditors of the Liberator Building Society and the House and Land Investment Trust, Limited, and the Preference shareholders of the Lands Allotment Company, Limited. These persons were interested to the extent of the dividends declared in the liquidation of the three companies above mentioned which varied in amount, and were satisfied by the allotment of fully-paid shares in the United company.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

PROPOSED RECEIVERSHIP

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 2

A committee representing Class A stockholders of the Fox Film Corporation announced to-day that they were considering a proposal to ask for a receivership for the corporation provided the creditors do not immediately take such action. It was essential, they said, that the liabilities of the Fox Film Corporation and the Fox Theatres Corporation be segregated and made public at once, so that the assets of each corporation might be properly allocated and maintained in the position occupied by them before the appointment of trustees.

City News in Brief

Mr. William Simons, general manager of the Cardiff and Dowlais Works of Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Limited, has been elected a director of the company.

Lord Brabourne and Mr. Oliver Hoare have been elected directors of Ex-Lands Nigeria, Limited, in place of Mr. R. Simpson and Mr. A. Burt, who have resigned.

In a Bill deposited in Parliament by the Liverpool Exchange it is proposed to subdivide the capital of £400,000 in shares of £20 each into 400,000 shares of £1 each.

The Administrator of Hungarian Property announces that a 10th dividend of 1s. 4d. in the pound will be paid to all creditors who are entitled to participate. The first distribution of the dividend will be made on January 11.

The directors of the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company have decided to raise additional capital to the extent of £100,000. It is also proposed to raise a further £91,920 by the issue of debenture stock.

Important increases in Finnish Customs duties on a number of articles, are officially announced, to take effect as from January 1, 1930. The goods affected are textiles, motor-cars, gramophones, boots and shoes, rubber goods, and bicycle tyres.—*Reuter.*

Bearer and registered Debenture holders of the Lagunas Syndicate who are in favour of the scheme for amalgamation with the Lagunas Nitrate Company are reminded that they should post their proxies immediately in order to provide the clear majority requisite for the passing of the extraordinary resolution to be submitted to the meeting called for January 6.

The British and European Timber Trust Limited has entered into an arrangement with the Ofa Holzindustrie A.G., whereby the Ofa company will undertake the commercial and technical management of the Trust, and all its subsidiary companies as from January 1 last. Mr. J. Sonnenfeld, managing director of the Ofa company, will also be the managing director of the Trust.

COMPANY RESULTS

BARCLAYS BANK DIVIDEND

Associated London Properties.—Interim dividend of 2½ per cent. (unchanged), payable on January 9.

Gerrard Wire Tying Machines.—Third interim dividend on account of the year ending March 31, 1930, of 5 per cent., payable on January 10.

Poderosa Mining.—Interim dividend, payable on January 9, of 5 per cent. (1s. per share) on account of the profits for the year ended December 31 last.

Java United Plantations.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent. on account of the year 1929, payable on January 15. The interim dividend for 1928 was 7 per cent.

Besoeki Plantations.—Interim dividend of 3 per cent., less tax, on account of the year 1929, payable on January 15. The interim dividend for 1928 was 7 per cent.

Cardinal Investmest Trust.—Final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Deferred stock making a total of 16 per cent. for the year 1929 (the same); £5,000 to reserve account (the same).

Hydro Electric Securities Corporation.—Regular half-yearly dividend of 2½ per cent., being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, on the shares of "B" Preferred stock, payable on February 1.

Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries.—Final dividend of 1s. 9d. per share free of tax, making 15 per cent., free of tax, for the year. This is the same as for 1927-28, but a bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, was also paid for that year.

Central Bahia Railway Trust.—Dividends for the half-year, payable on February 1 next, on the "A" Certificates at £4 per cent. per annum and on the "B" Certificates at £1 10s. per cent. per annum, being the same as a year ago.

Moabund Tea.—The directors announce that the margin between cost of production and the average realized to date is so small that under present market conditions they do not consider the payment of an interim dividend on the ordinary shares is justified. No interim dividend was paid a year ago.

Barclays Bank.—Final dividend of 5 per cent. on the "A" shares (making 10 per cent. for the year 1929—the same as for previous years), and 7 per cent. on the "B" and "C" shares respectively (making 14 per cent. for the year, which also shows no change). The dividends are payable on February 1.

Union Discount Company of London.—Final dividend of 7½ per cent., less tax, for the half-year ended December 31 last and a bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, for the year 1929, carrying forward about £269,000 (against about £241,000 brought in), after placing £10,000 (against £20,000) to the premises account and £10,000 (the same) to the staff provident fund. The present dividend and bonus are the same as for the year 1928 and will be paid on or after January 25.

BRITISH INDIAN TEA

An interim report issued by the British Indian Tea Company states that the total out-turn for 1929 amounted to 1,719,440lb., as compared with 1,573,666lb. for 1928 and 1,610,334lb. for 1927. Sales to January 1, 1930, amount to 723,963lb. at 12.26d. per lb., as against 619,142lb. at 15.28d. per lb. to January 1, 1929, and 630,849lb. at 20.00d. per lb. to January 1, 1928. The directors, as previously announced, have declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent., or 6d. per share, on the Ordinary shares.

UNITED TOBACCO (SOUTH)

The net profits of the United Tobacco Companies (South) for the year ended September 30 amounted to £552,315 (against £507,005 for 1927-28). As usual these net profits do not include the undivided profits of the associated companies which they have not thought fit to declare as dividends. The Preference dividend takes £24,000 and the four interim dividends paid during the year on the Ordinary and Deferred shares account for £240,000. The proposed final dividend of 5 per cent. and bonus of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary and Deferred Ordinary shares, making a total distribution for the year on those shares of 20 per cent. (the same), requires £240,000, and the balance forward is increased from £244,077 to £292,392. Owing to a further decline in the market price of South African leaf tobacco since the last balance-sheet the directors have further written down leaf stocks, and this adversely affected the profits for the year.

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MONEY MARKET

FALL IN NEW YORK EXCHANGE

RECOVERY IN SILVER

Although very easy conditions again prevailed in the short loan market there were signs towards the close of business yesterday that supplies of cheap money were dwindling and that borrowers were having to resort to a greater extent to the clearing banks, where 4 per cent. was charged for night money. For the greater part of the day, however, there were ample supplies available at 3 per cent., and as a rule advances carried at variable rates were again renewed at 3 per cent. A large amount was repaid at the Bank of England. Discount quotations declined further under the influence of large purchases of bills by the clearing banks, which bought February maturities at 4¼ per cent. and March at 4 3-16 per cent. There was also a little French buying of April bills at 4¼ per cent. The market's buying rate for three months fine bank bills was lowered to from 4 5-16 to 4¼ per cent., but at the lower rate the tendency appeared steadier than of late. This was due partly to an adverse movement in the dollar exchange, which closed at only $4.87 13-16.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to Day.	For short periods.	30 days.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½—4	3⅛—4	4⅛—4⅜	4⅛—4⅜	4¼	4⅛—4⅜	4⅛—4⅜

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	2 months.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—4⅜	4⅛—4⅜	4⅛—4⅜	4⅛—4⅜

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	Dec. 27	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin and ingots	41,668,420	+ 280,754
Silver and copper coin	221,503	— 140
Current postal accounts	886,792	— 60,292
Available at sight abroad	7,349,141	— 67,089
Advances on gold coin	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	8,811,951	+ 1,372,606
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,700,267	— 84,176
Advances on securities	3,521,380	— 21,784
Negotiable bills of the sinking fund dept.	3,611,532	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,460,772	461,770
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	68,570,805	+ 1,421,411
Treasury current account	7,582,227	+ 209,456
Sinking fund current account	4,135,183	+ 449,426
Current and deposit account	4,295,726	+ 1,440,400
Other sight liabilities	554,642	+ 297,076
Various liabilities	1,330,451	— 788,747
Total liabilities	88,158,586	+ 1,886,934

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 47·26 per cent. (previous week, 47·86 per cent.).—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The feature in the Foreign Exchange market was a sharp decline in the New York rate, which closed at the lowest point of the day—namely, $4.87½—a fall of 2-32nd. The premium on forward dollars was narrower at ⅛c. one month and ¼c. three months. Falling money rates in the London market have contributed to the downward movement, but it appeared also to be caused by the technical position of the market, arising out of end-of-the-year demands, dealers having apparently gone short of dollars for many of the short dates and being now desirous of covering such positions. The Paris rate was more favourable to sterling, being finally 2¼c. higher at 123.90½f., and the Belgian exchange was also higher at 34.89b. German marks were cheaper, the Berlin rate closing at 20.43½m., against 20.41½m. The Japanese exchange was firm at 2s. 0¼d. A further reaction occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, which declined to 45⅞d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par	Jan. 2	Jan. 1
New York	$ to £	4.863	4.87⅛–4.87⅜	4.88–4.88⅛
Montreal	$ to £	4.863	4.93⅞–93¾	4.93¼–94
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	122.87–123.91	123.56–123.89
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.84½–34.89	34.86½–34.87
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	90.19–90.52	90.36–90.42
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½–15½	25.12½–15½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374⅞–375½	374⅞–375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	190.23	194.10–194.30	194–194½
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.60–36.75	36.30–36.45
Berlin	Rm. to £	20.43	20.41½–43½	20.41½–43½
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.09⅛–09½	12.09⅛–09⅜
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.41½–43½	20.41½–43½
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58⅓	34.64–34.68	34.64–34.67
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84–27.88	27.84–27.88
Prague	Kr. to £	164.87½	164½–164¾	164½–164¾
Warsaw	Zlotys to £	43.38	43.41–43.47	43.45–43.50
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.23	25.17–25.22
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	816–819½	817–819
Constantinople	Pst. to £	110	1,030–1,050	1,025–1,045
Belgrade	Dns. to £	275.2215	275–275½	275–275½
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½–48¾	48½–48¾
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	675–676	675–676
Reval	U.Kr.to£	18.159	18.17–18.22	18.17–18.21
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–18.20½	18.20–18.20½
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13–18.14	18.13–18.13½
Copenhagen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20–20¼	18.20–20¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97⅛	97⅛–97⅜	97⅛–97⅜
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 5/16–5/32	1/3 5/16–5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 5/16–5/32	1/3 5/16–5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/3 5/16–5/32	1/3 5/16–5/32
Hong Kong	Per dol.	1/-	1/1 7/16–1/1½	Holiday
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0½–2/0⅝	Holiday
Shanghai	Per tael	—	2/11½–2/11¾	Holiday
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3 15/16–3/0⅛	Holiday
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12⅞–13⅛	12.12⅞–13⅛
Manila	Per dol.	4s. 0d.	2/0½	Holiday
E. de Janeiro	Per mil.	5.899d.	5⅝–5⅞	5⅝–5⅞
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	45⅝–46	45⅛–46⅛
Valparaiso	d. to £	40	Holiday	39.80
Montevideo	Per dol.	116.	46–46⅛	46–46⅛
Lima†	d. to £p	Par	Holiday	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	9.95–10.25	9.95–10.25

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at 92.90-5.05 to 100£.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days' bills	60 days' bills	90 days' bills
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	97 5 0
New Zealand	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	97 5 0
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 8 9	99 17 6	100 5 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 12 6	99 5 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 10 0

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	—	Par	Latest rate sight	Previous rate sight
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.56	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.25	25.52	25.40
Colombia				
(Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.04	5.05
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	10.10	9.98
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

No GOLD movements were reported at the Bank of England yesterday, the first day of the Bank's week.

Efflux for 1930, £2,000. Efflux for 1929 (succeeding to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard), to January 1, 1930, there has been a decrease in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £9,626,318.

In the bullion market BAR GOLD was again quoted 84s. 14½d. per oz.

SILVER recovered further on Indian support, the price rising ½d. to 21½d. per oz. for both cash and forward delivery.

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Further Liability of Proprietors	2,000,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	3,000,000 0 0

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

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Reserve Fund £4,850,000		
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FIRST PHOTOMATON REPORT

TRADING AND CAPITAL LOSSES

The first report of the Photomaton Parent Corporation, covering the period from its incorporation on March 16, 1928, to November 15, 1929, states that Austin Friars Trust, Limited, which was responsible for the formation of the company and provided almost the whole of the working capital which has been received by the company for the purpose of exploitation and development, went into liquidation in September last, and has been unable to fulfil obligations which it had entered into with regard to certain further developments of the company's operations.

The failure of Austin Friars Trust, Limited, which owned about 90 per cent. of the share capital of the company, has necessitated a complete change in the company's organization and, in consultation with the auditors of the company and with Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., the directors have prepared certain schemes which they hope will lead to the development of the business throughout the world. Particulars of these schemes will be given to the shareholders at the annual meeting. The schemes involve:—(i) The formation of a new company, British Photomaton Trading Company, which will absorb the existing companies trading under the company's patents in this country and the studios and certain other trading assets of the parent company; and (ii) the re-purchase from Far Eastern Photomaton Corporation, Limited, of the rights and property of that company in exchange for Income Debentures and profit-sharing certificates.

The directors have caused an investigation of the financial position of the company to be made, and the accounts are based thereon. They are at present not able to place a value upon the patent rights and investments, but the balance at credit of the assets adjustment account, amounting to £360,968, is available towards reduction of the book value of these assets.

The assets adjustment account is credited with the following items: Premium on shares issued, £175,000; surplus on book entries arising from transaction in shares of Multipose Portable Cameras, Limited, with Austin Friars Trust, £459,375; credit balances written off, £6,807; compensation for cancellation of agreements, £151,200. Against the total of £792,382 thus given are charged losses and debits (including preliminary expenses and development expenditure) aggregating £333,857, leaving a credit balance of £458,525.

The profit and loss account shows: Sales of machines, £613,431, and cost of machine sales, £443,104; sales of sensitized paper, £127,538, and cost of sensitized paper sales, £146,096; studio receipts, £119,424, and studio expenditure, £107,676. The total expenditure shown in the account is £966,764, and the total receipts £869,206, the result being a loss of £97,558. In the accounts this loss is charged against the credit in the "assets adjustment account," which is reduced thereby to £360,968.

The balance-sheet shows that out of a total of £2,462,207 "patent rights and trade marks at cost less sales" amount to no less than £1,339,368. Investments, at cost, total £857,044, of which £687,121 represents shares in Photomaton Inc., and £136,144 shares and Debentures in Far Eastern Photomaton Corporation. The value of the 1,750,000 shares of no par value in the latter company is included in the patent rights item. Stock of machines, &c., stands at £104,836. Cash amounts to £11,704.

On the debtor side, the balance-sheet shows a liability of £353,254 to Austin Friars Trust (in liquidation) and a loan from bankers at £47,100. The issued capital of the company amounts to £1,578,500 in 5s. shares.

The auditors, Messrs. Josolyne, Miles, Page and Co., make a number of qualifications in their certification of the accounts. They state that the liability to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, cannot be agreed pending the appointment of the liquidator of that company and may be subject to considerable adjustment. The investment in Photomaton Inc. includes 80,000 shares of class "B" Common stock to be issued to the company under an agreement against advances; the certificate for these shares has not yet been received. Debentures amounting to £63,100 of Far Eastern Photomaton Corporation, Limited, pledged by Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to third parties, have not been produced to the auditors, while they have had produced to them share certificates or letters verifying the existence of the remaining investments, some of which are in the names of nominees. The usual certification is added subject to the value of the patent rights and investments.

THE BANK RETURN

The weekly Bank of England statement, made up to January 1, shows that currency has returned in large volume from circulation following the Christmas holidays, the note circulation showing a contraction of £9,791,960. Only a trifling movement took place in the gold holding, and the reserve, at £36,333,165, shows an increase of £9,679,419. Owing, however, to the great increase in bankers' deposits, resulting from borrowings at the end of the year, the "proportion" has declined from 22⅞ per cent. to 22 11-16 per cent. In addition to an advance of £19,871,000 in the discounts and advances, Government securities have risen by £14,535,000. The effect of these movements and of the increase in the reserve on the Bank's deposit liabilities is seen in an expansion of £39,248,000 in the bankers' deposits, £3,521,000 in the Public deposits, and of £1,734,000 in the "other accounts." The figures are appended :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued :—		
In circulation	£369,782,581	Govt. debt £11,015,100
In banking department	36,177,503	Other Govt. securities 223,818,394
		Other securities 30,995,337
		Silver coin 3,473,184
		Amount of indiary issue 260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion 145,960,084
	£405,960,084	£405,960,084

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£81,658,618
Rest	3,450,561	Other securities	
Public deposits*	12,350,138	Discounts and advances	42,170,602
Other deposits :		Securities	18,013,503
Bankers	110,297,026	Notes	36,177,503
Other accounts	37,522,803	Gold and silver coin	155,862
	£178,175,888		£178,175,888

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,450,561	+ 59,723	+ 9,778
Public deposits	12,350,138	+ 3,520,870	+ 9,086,247
Other deposits—			
Bankers	110,297,026	+ 30,248,495	+ 28,280,984
Other accounts	37,522,803	+ 1,733,884	+ 507,503
Govt. securities	81,658,618	+ 14,535,000	+ 19,021,765
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances	42,170,602	+ 19,870,528	+ 5,574,560
Securities	18,013,503	+ 278,383	+ 1,050,949
Reserve	36,333,165	+ 9,679,419	+ 1,998,115
Note circulation	369,782,581	— 9,791,960	+ 6,611,903
Coin and bullion	146,115,746	+ 88,159	+ 7,218,787
Proportion	22 11/16%	— 5/16	— 9/16

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

For the week ended January 1 last (five working days) the amount of paid clearing passing through the London Bankers' Clearing House totalled £794,077,000—a decrease of £279,457,000 compared with the week ended January 3, 1929 (a full working week). The details for each day during the week to Wednesday last and also during the corresponding week a year ago are shown in the following tables :—

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Dec. 26		Bank Holiday		
" 27	£117,274,000	£8,843,000	£9,140,000	£136,256,000
" 28	85,085,000	7,080,000	10,041,000	102,156,000
" 30	142,141,000	5,471,000	9,488,000	157,098,000
" 31	225,909,000	4,126,000	9,023,000	239,060,000
1930				
Jan.	144,957,000	5,769,000	8,781,000	159,507,000
Week	£715,366,000	£39,288,000	£46,473,000	£794,077,000
1928	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Dec. 27	£147,569,000	£7,018,000	£9,929,000	£163,846,000
" 28	124,402,000	6,088,000	11,578,000	142,068,000
" 29	120,800,000	4,827,000	9,951,000	135,087,000	
		Barred Day		
" 31	258,948,000	8,607,000	8,259,000	275,764,000
1929				
Jan. 1	165,652,000	6,135,000	9,808,000	181,595,000
" 2	159,180,000	7,784,000	10,510,000	177,474,000
Week	£975,040,000	£39,409,000	£59,085,000	£1,073,534,000

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 2.—The market opened steady at an advance of ½ to ¾, and closed at the initial level. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos) :—March, 34½ (previous 34½); May, 34¾ (34¼); Sept., 34¾ (34½); Dec., 34½ (unquoted). Tuesday's sales amounted to 2,000 bags.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

RENEWED SELLING

NEW YORK, JAN. 2.—Although trading was only moderately active in to-day's session the market showed wide variations, early firmness being followed by a sharp set-back. Sales were returned at 2,927,000 shares.

The opening was firm, with a good volume of buying orders attracted by the trade news over the holiday encouraging many optimistic forecasts of business conditions in the current year. This, together with a reduction in the rate for open market acceptances, which was taken as an indication of a rapid ease in the money situation, promoted a more favourable speculative sentiment. Among the market leaders showing advances Steel Common and public utility stocks were prominent, a feature among the latter being American and Foreign Power, in which the "bull" pool was reported to be operating. The market failed to maintain its early strength, however, the appearance of scattered realizing orders subsequently encouraging a resumption of "bearish" operations by professionals. Outbreaks of selling in merchandising issues based on the unfavourable outlook for profits in the coming months had an unsettling effect upon the general market and prompted drives in other sections.

Professionals continued to sell freely in the early afternoon, chiefly on the theory that the market position was technically weaker. Steel Common was the centre of the selling pressure, and after a temporary lull in the selling movement, fresh attacks were prompted in the late trading by a sharp break in Fox Film, which added to the general unsettlement. The close was barely steady.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
MONTREAL on—			$	$
London, cables	£1	4.863	4.95¼	4.92⅞
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.87⅜	4.87⅝
Cables	£1	4.863	4.87⅛	4.88⅛
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82⅛	4.83⅛
Gram bills, sight	£1	—	4.87⅛	4.87⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.913	3.94	3.94
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.25⅜	5.25¾
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.29½	40.30½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.81½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.82	26.82
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.81	26.81½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96⅛	2.96⅛
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.88	23.89¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.99¾	14.00
Berne, cables	100fr.	19.30	19.42½	19.42¾
Madrid, cables	100pes.	19.30	13.34½	13.39
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.06¾	14.09¼
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.52¾	17.52¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77⅛	1.77¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.50	1.80¼	1.80¼
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires, cables	1 peso	42.54	41.04	41.41
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	10.90	11.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices			Closing Prices	
	Jan. 2	Dec. 31	—	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Atchison	220	221	Int.C.Amer	26⅛	25⅞
Atl. Coast	169	167	Kansas C.S.	82	81*
Balt. & O	116	115	Louisville	160	159
Do. Pref.	79¾	79½	Minn. S.P.	25	31
Brooklyn			Mis. Pac.	87	86½
M. Trait	63*	63*	Do. Pref.	134	135½
Can. Pac.	199	190	N.Mex.1 Pf	3	3
Cent. N.J.	260	275*	Do. 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	204	203	N.Y. Cent.	170	170¼
Ch. G. W.	14½	14	N&k. & W.	226	226¼
Do., Pref.	37½	37½	N. Pacific	86	85*
Ch. Mil.	85	84¼	Pennsyl'a	75¾	74⅞
Ch.Mil.St.P	24⅝	24⅝	Reading	123	123½
Ch.Rock Is.	115¼	114	S.L. & S.F.	108¾	107⅞
Del.& Hud.	161½	161½	S.L.&S.W.	60	60
Del., Lack.	140	141	S. Pacific	121	123¼
Erie	57	56¼	Southern	131*	136
Do.,1st Pf.	61¼	61½	Do., Pref.	96	96⅛
G. N., Pf.	97	95	Un. Pacific	215	215
Ill. Cent.	129½	129	Do., Pref.	82½	82½
Interboro' Rapid Tr	20⅝	21	Wabash Do., Pf., A	51 86½	53 86½

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	126½	124*	Int. Nickel	31¼	32⅝
Allied Chem.	257	262	Int. Paper	27⅛	27½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	29	26	Int. Tele.	72	74½
Am. and F. Pwr.	93	95¼	Kennecott	56⅞	58½
Am. Can.	119½	122¼	Kresge (S. S.)	37	38½
Am. Loco.	101	101	K'gett. 5%	23⅞	24⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	81¼	82*	Liggett & M.	96	96
Am. Smelt.	71⅝	72⅛	Loose-Wile	46½	50
Am. Sug. R.	60	60	Mack Tck.	70¼	69¾
Am. Tel.	219	222½	Maytag W.	47⅞	48⅝
Am. Tob.,	199	200	Nash M'trs	55¼	55⅞
Am. Woolen	7	7	Nat. Acet.	175	179*
Anaconda	72¼	75	Nat. Cash R.	75	76
Armour D.	80	80	Nat. Dairy	47⅜	48¼
At. Dry Gds.	29	28½	Nat. Amer.	37	39
At'tic R'f	37⅞	37⅝	Packard	16⅜	16⅝
Baldwin	51	51	Pan.A.Pet.	59	59⅜
Barnsdall A	23½	23⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J.	84	83¾
Beth. Steel	92½	94½	Pullman	54	54
Cde Pascoe	63	63⅝	Radio Corp.	43¾	45⅞
Chile Cop.	35⅝	35⅝	Ry. Steel Sp.	90	90
Chrysler	35⅞	36⅜	Reming'n	25⅞	26⅜
Col. Fuel	35	36¾	Ryl. Dutch	53	52¾
Colum. Gas	72¼	74⅞	Shell Trans.	45¼	43
Col. Grafo.	28	28¼	Shell Un.	25¼	23¼
Com. Sol.	98	100	Sinclair	26⅜	26
Cont. Can.	50	51¼	Std. Brands	27⅛	27
Cont. Oil	23⅝	23¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	60½	61
Corn Prod.	90	92	Do., N.J.	65¼	66⅛
Crucible	87	90	Do., N.Y.	35¼	35¼
Du Pont	116½	116½	Studebaker	42⅝	42⅝
Eastman K.	176	176	Texas Corp.	55¼	55¼
Elec. P.&L.	51	52½	Tex. G. Sul.	54⅝	54⅝
Electric Storage	69¾	71½	Tidewater	12⅞	12
Fox Film	17¼	22*	Un. Carbide	78	78¼
Gen. Elec.	241½	243¼	Un. Fruit	102	103
Gen. Foods	47¾	47⅞	U.S. Ind. Al.	42⅛	43½
Gen. Motors	40⅞	40½	U.S. Steel	167	171
Gillette	101⅞	102¾	Do., Pref.	141½	141¼
Goodrich	40¾	42	W. Un. Tel.	190	196
Goody'r T.	62	61½*	Whse. Mfg.	141	144*
Hou. Oil "A"	55	57	Woolworth	69¼	70½
Hud. M'tr.	48	48¼	Wrth'n Pump	58	69
Hupp Motor	15½	15½	Youngst'n Sheet	110	110
Int. Harv'r	79	79			
Int. Match	65½	66½			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am. Oil	17	16⅞	Mid. West Utilities	26	26½
Assoc. Gas	37⅝	36¾	Pennroad	15¼	15¼
Brit. Amer. Tobacco	27½	27½	Silica Gel.	18½	18½
Celanese	32	35¾	Stand. Oil of Indiana	53¾	53¾
Elec. Bond	82¾	84⅝	Swift Int.	35	35¼
Gulf Oil	135	137½	VacuumOil	94⅝	94⅝
Int. Pet.	21	21⅝			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	99⅛₂	99⅛₂	Fin. 6% 1945	91¼	92
Do., 4½%	101	101⅛₂	Fren.7½% 1941	118⅝	118⅞
Do. (4th) 4¼%	101₂₃	101¹⁴₃₂	Do.,7 4%	112¼	113¼
U.K. 5½% 1937	103	103	Ger., 7, 4%	106½	106¼
Do. 4% 1960-90	83½	83½	Greek, 7% 1964	98¼	98
Arg. 6% 1959	96	95	Hamb'g. 6% 1946	92	92½
Aust. 5% 1957	93¼	93¼	Hungary, 7½%	99	99
A'tria. 7% 1943	103½	103¼	Ital. 7% 1951	94¼	94⅛
Belg. 6% 1955	101½	101	Jap. 6½% 1954	102	102
Do. 7% 1955	110	109¾	Norway 6% 1952	103	102⅝
Bordeaux, 6% '34	102½	102½	P.L.M. 6% 1958	102	101¾
Brazil, 7½ 1952	100	100	Do. 7% 1958	104¾	104¾
Bulg. 7, 67	76⅞	75¾	Poland, 7%	79	77¼
Canada, 5% 1951	100¼	100	Do. 8% 1950	94¼	93
Chile, 7, 42	99½	99½	Rio de Sul, 8% '46	90	91
Do., 6, 60	89¼	89¼	San P., 8% 1950	99¾	99
Czech. 8% 1951	109¾	109¾	Seine, 7% 1942	104	103¾
Denm'k 6% 1942	104	103¾	Dutch E.I. 6% '52	101½	101½
Do. 5½% 1953	101	101	Swed. 5½% 1954	105¾	105¾
Est. Rlys. 7% '54/105	104¼	104¼	Tokio City, 5½% '61	88	87¼

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Atchison, Pref.	102¾	102½
Lehigh Valley	72	74
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	27⅞	29¾
New York, Ontario and Western	13½	13½
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	117	117
National Lead	135	136½

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 6 per cent. throughout the session. Commercial Paper was quoted 5 to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. for 90 day bank bills, and 4¼ to 4¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was weaker, cable transfers declining to 4.87⅜.

Silver was quoted ⅛c. higher at 46⅛c. for foreign bullion.

The week's gold movement included exports of $11,255,000, all of which were to France, and imports of $99,000, while the earmarked stocks of gold increased $2,000,000.

According to the weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, brokers' loans increased $98,000,000 during the period, bringing the total to $3,434,000,000, against $3,328,000,000 in the previous week and $5,330,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

BONDS.—The market was quiet and easier. Sales reached $7,987,000.

The Moabund Tea Company reports a crop of 1,902,080lb. of tea for 1929, compared with 1,870,021lb. for 1928. Sales for 1929 amounted to 1,046,295lb. at 12.96d. per lb., which compares with 774,463lb. sold for 1928 at 17.97d. per lb.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed easy, 3½c. to 1½c. lower. No. 2 red winter 144½c.; No. 2 amber durum 136½c.; No. 2 hard winter 137½c.; No. 2 Manitoba 155½c. MAIZE steady at ⅛c. decline. No. 2 mixed 99½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS steady at ⅛c. loss. White clipped 54½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy and 1½c. down. No. 2 Western 112½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY firm and 1c. higher for No. 2 malting at 75c., f.o.b.

FLOUR was barely steady. Spring clears 5c. down at $6.10 and Kansas straights 10c. lower at $6.45. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unchanged at $6.55 and $5.40 respectively. Rye flour quoted $6.50 to $6.75.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	1,081	200	2,846	322,102	580,481
Do., Atlantic	135	285	261	58,542	81,214
*Exports, ditto	325	325	955	45,581	58,158
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	2,915	1,383	5,918	122,838	147,797
Do., Atlantic	24	511	54	2,502	9,873
*Exports, ditto	—	324	—	9	3,979
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn	95	105	251	13,596	14,435
Receipts, Atlantic	95	64	246	10,807	11,905
*Exports, ditto	5	41	46	1,792	2,706
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	488	287	1,127	88,531	81,885
Do., Atlantic	19	36	42	3,910	7,600
*Exports, ditto	—	—	—	80	3,223

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans.

LARD was firm at 25c. advance. Prime Western steam, $10.70; Middle West, spot, $10.60.

COFFEE.—Rio futures closed firm, 20 to 14 points higher. Closing prices :—Jan., 7.68c.; March, 7.66c.; May, 7.50c.; July, 7.49c.; Sept., 7.47c.; Dec., 7.47c. Sales, 36,000 bags. Santos No. 4 futures closed firm, 65 to 30 points up. Jan., 12.75c.; March, 11.76c.; May, 10.95c.; July, 10.73c.; Sept., 10.65c. Sales, 31,000

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	Jan. 7	Jan. 21	Feb. 4
Pay-day ..	Jan. 9	Jan. 23	Feb. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	52⅞ 53⅛	+⅛
88⅛ 81⅜	Do., 4% ..	82⅜ 85*	..
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	100⅛ 100⅜	+⅛
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100¾ 101	+⅛
91⅜ 85	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	85⅜ 85⅝	+⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4% ..	91½ 91¾	+⅛
95¾ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	91¼ 92	+⅛
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	74⅛ 74⅜	..
100 95	Do., 4½% ..	93⅝ 93⅞	..
100½ 99⅝	Treas., 5½% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
101 97⅜	Do., 5% '39-45	100⅛ 101⅛	+⅛
100 96½	Do., 4½% '39-42	99⅜ 99¾	+⅛
98⅝ 94⅞	Do., 4% '40-50	97⅜ 99	+⅛
97½ 93⅝	Do., 4% '31-33	97⅝ 97⅝	+⅛
100 98	Exch. 3% (J.Iy)	99¾ 100	..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	55¼ 56¼	..
65 60¼	Do., 3% ..	60⅝ 61½	..
65⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	61¾ 62	+⅛
85 80	Tr'sual 3% '23-53	82 84	+1
256 239	Bank of England	247 250	+1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 3% ..	80 82	..
71¾ 60	India, 3½% ..	58 60	−1¼
61¾ 50	Do., 4% ..	56⅛ 58	−9d
51½ 45	Do. 2½% ..	40 44	−2½
101⅞ 98¼	Do., 5% ..	96½ 97½*	−1½
92¾ 80	Do.,4½% '50-55	77 79	−2¾
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	105¼ 106¼	..
66⅜ 60	Ldn. City, 3% ..	60⅜ 61¾	..
76¼ 70	Do., 3½% ..	70¼ 71¼	..
104⅝ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100 101	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	99 100*	..
63¾ 59	Met. Water 'B'	62 63	..
69 58¼	Do., 'A' ..	59¾ 60¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	80⅝ 81⅝*	..
75⅜ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68 69	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%	..	..
	'A' ..	58¼ 59¼	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	77 78*	−⅛
100⅝ 93	Do., 4½% ..	93 94	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99 99½	..
99¼ 90⅝	Do., 5% '45-75	91 91½	+⅛
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	87⅜ 88¼	+¼
85¾ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '50-60	80½ 81	+¼
95¼ 91⅛	Cape 3½% '36-59	92¾ 93¼	..
97¼ 78¾	Do., 5½% '29-49	80¼ 80¼	..
81⅜ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	78¾ 79¼*	..
113¾ 108½	G'Cst., 6% '45-70	111½ 112	..
104¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99½ 100*	..
85⅛ 81⅜	Natal, 5½% '29-49	81¾ 82	+⅛
78½ 72	Do., 5% '45-65	74¾ 74¼	..
88 85⅛	N.S.W., 3% '35	84 84½	..
77 69¼	Do., 5½% '30-70	70 70½	..
94¾ 90½	Do., 4% 1933	91¼ 91¾	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 5% '45-75	90 90½	..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	92¼ 92¾	+¼
104 98¼	N. Zeal., 5% '46	99½ 100	+¼
97⅞ 91⅞	Do., 4½% '45	93½ 94	..
89⅛ 82⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	82¾ 83¼*	+⅛
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 3½% '40	85½ 86	+¼
82 75	Do., 3% '44-64	75 77¼	..
104⅜ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	101 101½	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	90 90½	..
84 74	Do., 4% '40-50	75 75½	..
104¾ 99¼	S. Af., 5% '45-75	100 100¼	..
91 81⅞	S.Aust.4½% '43-63	85¾ 86¼	..
99⅜ 89½	S.Aust.5% '45-75	90 90½	..
102¾ 97⅞	S. Rd., 5% '24-49	99¼ 100¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a,3½% '40	81 81½	..
99½ 89½	Vict., 5% '45-75	90 90½	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3½% '24-64	71½ 72	..
99⅝ 91	W.Aus.5% '45-75	89¼ 89¾*	..
90⅜ 86	Do.,3½% '20-55	87¼ 87¾	..
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	72¾ 73¼	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices, Dec. 16	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
86¼	Arg., 4% Rescision ..	83½ 84½*	+⅛
81¼	Do., 4% 1900	79½ 80½	+⅛
94⅜	Do., Port Cap., 5%	91½ 92½*	..
101¼	Austrian, 6% ..	101½ 102½	..
107	Belgian, 7% ..	108½ 109½	..
94	Berlin (City of), 6%	90 91	..
47	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	46 47	+½
56	Do., 4% Rescision ..	51 52*	−⅜
60¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	59½ 60½	..
73½	Do., 5% Fdg.,1914 ..	71½ 72½	+½
80¾	Do., 5% 1927 ..	79½ 80½	..
56¾	Buenos Aires, 3½%	53 54*	−⅛
78½	Bulgaria, 7% ..	75 77*	−¼
96	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96½ 97½	..
85½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	86 88	..
105¾	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	102 104*	..
96	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	96½ 97½	..
77	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	77 79	..
41¾	Do., 5% 1912 ..	43 44	+½
62	Do., 5% 1913 ..	59½ 60½*	..
60½	Do., Shanghai-R., 5%	59 61	..
22	Do., Tientsin-F., 5%	20 25	..
29	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	25 29	..
110½	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110 111	..
79½	Egyptian Unified ..	78 80	..
21¼	French, 5% ..	21½ 22	..
20	Do., 4% ..	19¾ 20¼	..
102¾	Midl, 6%	102½ 103½	..
103¼	Nord, 6%	103½ 104½	+¼
102¼	Orleans, 6%	102½ 103½	..
104¼	P.L.M., 6%	102¾ 103¾	..
107	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	105 106*	−⅛
102¾	German, 7%	104 104½	..
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	55 58*	+⅝
74	Do., 5% 1914 ..	75 75	..
100	Do., 7% Refugee ..	100¾ 101¼	..
89	Do., 6% Stabilization	89 90	..
107	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102 103	..
18	Italian, 3½%	17¼ 18¼*	..
99½	Do., Cdt. Consort,"B"	99½ 100½	..
74½	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	72 73*	..
89¼	Do., 5% 1907 ..	88 89	..
100	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99½ 100½	..
92	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	89 90*	..
20	Mexican, 5%	17 20	..
85	Peru, 6% 1928	77 80	..
84	Polish, 7%	82 84	..
42¼	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	41½ 42½*	..
44½	Roumania, 4% Cons.	45½ 46	+¼
4	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	3 4	..
5	Do., 5% 1906	4 5	..
101	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	101 102	..
18	Turkish, 4% Unified.	18 19	+¼
67	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 66	..
12¼	Peruvian Corp. ..	11½ 12	..
60¼	Do., Pref	54½ 55½*	..
103¾	German Potash, 7%	103 104	..
84	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	79½ 80½*	−½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88	Great Western ..	90½ 91¼	+⅛
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	79½ 80⅛	+⅛
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95¾ 96¾	+⅛
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	91½ 92½	+⅛
53	L. Mid. and Scottish	54½ 55¼	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼ 77¼*	+¼
—	Do., 4% Gtd. ..	75 76	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	70¾ 71¾	+¼
12⅜	L. and N. East., Def.	12½ 13	..
37	Do., Pref.	37½ 38¼	..
—	Do., 3% Deb. ..	56 57*	+½
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	73¼ 74¼	+½
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	66 67	+½
—	Do., 4% 2nd. Pref.	61 62	+½
62½	Metropolitan	62 63	..
72	Met. Dist.	71½ 72½	..
29¼	Southern, Deld. ..	29½ 30	+⅜
71¼	Do., Pref.	71¾ 72¾	..
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	76¼ 77¼*	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	95 96	+¼
—	Do., 5% Pref. ..	87¾ 88¾	+¼
21/3	Underground, £1 ..	21/0 21/6	..
102	Do., Income	101 103	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

89	Antofagasta Cons. ..	87 88	−½
—	Argentine Gt. Western	80 82	..
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28½ 29½	..
100	B.A. Gt. Southern ..	96¼ 97¼	+¼
90	B.A. and Pacific ..	84½ 85½	..
84	B.A. Western	79½ 80½	..
201	Canadian Pacific ..	194 196	+3
86	Central Argentine ..	84½ 85½	..
79	Central Uruguay ..	76½ 78½	..
24½	Cordoba Central ..	21 22	+½
46	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	41½ 43½	−½
29	Costa Rica	28 30	..
84	Entre Rios	83 84	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	25 29	..
55	Leopoldina	49 50	..
6½	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	7 9	..
5¼	Nitrate (Bearer) ..	4¾ 5	..
193	San Paulo	188 193	..
24	United of Havana ..	22¼ 23¼	−¼

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅞	..	Lloyds, A ..	60/0	..
Alexanders	2½	..	Martins	7⅛	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6¼	−⅛	Merc. Ind., C	12¾	−⅛
Bk. of Aust.	12	..	Midland, £1	76/3	+6d
B. Ld.& S.A.	9⅝*	−⅛	Do., £12	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	64	..	(£3 10s. pd.)	61⅝	+⅛
Bk.of N.S.W.	37½	−½	National	2¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	56/6*	..	Nat. Dist., B	9⅜	+⅛
Barclays, A	71⅝	..	Nat. Egypt	3⅛	+¼
Do., B	54/0	..	Nat. India ..	44	−1
Do., D.C.O.	26/9	−3d	Nat. Prov. £4	13⅛	+⅛
B. Overseas	5¾	..	Nat. of Can.	61	..
Can. Com.	51	..	Ottoman, £1	14½	−⅛
Char. India	16¾	−⅛	Us. of Aust.	11¾	..
District ..	3¼	..	Us. Discount	8⅞	..
Eng. S. & A.	6⅛	..	Westminster	76.0	..
Hambros ..	9¼	..	Do., £1 ..	48/6	..
Hongkong ..	118½	−1	Wms.Den's.A	46/0	..

INSURANCE

Alliance,New	187s	Nthn. Assur.	155s
Atlas Assur.	121s	Phoenix, Lp.	153s
Britannic ..	125s	Prudential ..	29⅛
Com. Union	22¾	Do., "B" ..	36/3
Eagle Star ..	111s	Royal	71⅜
Empire Liab.	72/0	R. Exchange	61⅛
Gen. Accdt.	153s	Scottish."A"	153s
Guardian ..	99s	Sun	74/6
Ldn. & L. ..	26⅛	Sun Insur. ..	353s
Ldn. Assur.	93s	Sun Life ..	511s
N. Brit. & M.	311s	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	9d.	Engl. Cotton	2⅜
Bleachers ..	22/9	Fine Spinners	25/9
Borax Def. ..	13/1⅜	Hoyle, J. ..	5/0
Brad. Dyers	31/9	Imp. Chem. ..	26/6
Brit. Celanese	37s	Lan. Cotton ..	8/10½
Do.,2nd Pf.	12/0	Jute Ind., Pf.	4/0
B. Cot. Dyers	6/0	Lister Thread	1⅜
Brit. Enka ..	2	Lister	19/9
Calico Print.	15/0	Nobels & B. ..	1¼
Can. Celanese	2¾	Ryland's	22/0
Cel'n'se Amer	7¼	Salt Union. ..	1⅜
Coats	65/6	Salts (S'ft're)	3½
Cook, Son ..	9/0	Sam Viscose ..	1⅞
Courtaulds ..	23⅛	Wardle&Dev.	21s

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Asse.Elec. In	25⅜	Hydro Elec. ..	40
Atlas	27⅝	Johnson&Ph.	35/6
Barcelona Tr'a	53½	Metro. Elec.	36/6
Byrom'th&Pl.	56/0	Mer. Lt. Com.	76
Can. Power	40	Do., 1st Pf.	74½
Brit. Insul'd	75/0	Mid Counties	27/0
Brush Elec.	127	Newc'le Elec.	23/0
Callender's ..	71/0	Perak River	9/6
City of Lond.	51/9	Siemens	24/6
County Lond.	43/0	Teleg. Const.	23
Englsh Elec.	4/0	Vic. Falls ..	27s
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	Whitehall, Pr.	23/6
Henley's Tel.	5⅞	Yorkshire ..	31/6

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/6	Imp. Smelt.	20/0
Am.Dentl.Df.	4/3	Imperial Tob.	41½
Apollinaris.	10/0	Imp.Tob.Can	41
Assd. Cement	24/11½	Int. Nickel	33⅝
Austin, B.Pf.	14/10½	Kreuger & T.	23½
Bovril, Def.	37/6	Lever,7% Pf.	22/10½
Brit. Alum.	46/0	Leyland, M.	22½
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅛	London Brick	36/6
Brit. Match	24/9	Manbre&G.Df.	14/4½
Brit.Oil Cake	32/0	Marconi Mar.	2¼
Brit.Port. Cm	2⅛	Do., Can.	⅞
Brit. Ropes	3/9	Marg. Union	3¼
Cab.&W. "B"	35	Mather & P.	2⅛
Do.,7½% 'A'	74	Nairn, M.&G.	2⅛
Do.,5½% Pf.	96½	Napier ..	2
Carreras,"A'	135⅛	P. & O., Def.	52/0*
Col. Graph ..	5⅞	Phillips (G.)	17s
Crittall ..	19/6*	Pinchin,J'son	44/9
Cr.&Bl., 1Pf.	11/1½	Prim. Hldgs.	27/0
Cunard Stm.	22⅜	Rolls-Royce	24
Denby Bros.	2½	Royal Mail ..	29½
Dunlop Rbr.	14 3	Singer ..	17s
E.Ready G.B.	18/10½	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	7/6
Finlay, Jas.	41s*	Sth. Met. Gas	100
Furness, W.	35.0*	Spillers ..	25/0
Gaumont Br.	10/9	S.T.D., Pref.	10/9
Globe Tel. ..	221s*	Swed.Match B.	15¼
Gramophone	49⅛	Turner & N'l	41¼
Guy Motors	17/0	Utd. Dairies	31/0
Harrison&C.	7 6½	Un. Molasses	3⅛
Imp. Airways	20/7½	Utd. Tob.(S.)	41⅛
Imp.Con.Gas	335	Wall Paper D	45/3

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6/9	Howard & B.	16/9
Armstrong..	0/9	Lambert ..	35/9
Babcock&W.	58/0	Pease & Ptns.	4/0
Baldwins ..	5/5	Platt Bros.	6/6
Bengal	12/0	Powell, Duff.	12/0
B.S.A.	9/7½	Rlands,West.	6/9
Bolsover ..	17/0	Ruston & H.	7/0
Brown,John&	3 4½	Spenkman	11/9
Cammell Ld.	2/9	Staveley ..	21/0
Consett ..	8/9	Stew & L. Dct.	24/6
Cory (Wm.)	57/6	S. Durham	1/6
Dorman Long	6/9	Swan, Hunter	21/9
Ebbw Vale ..	1/3	Tata Deb. ..	97
Guest, Keen	35/3	Thomas, R. ..	3/0
Hadfields ..	9/0	Vickers	7/9
Harld.& W.P.	9/9*	Weardale, Dt.	20/6
Hopkinson ..	36/3	Y'k.Am.A.&D.	6/6

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	24/0	Ind. Coope ..	64/0
Bass, Ratcl.	65/3	Mann's ..	35/0
Bersskin's ..	66/6*	Mitch'ls & B.	55/0*
Col.Lon.Def.	11/3	S. Africa ..	56/6
Comrage ..	64/0	Taylor Wlkr.	30/9
Distillers ..	68/0	Threlfall's ..	54/0
Guinness ..	96/6	Walker P.&C.	17/3
Hoare	63/0	Watney, Def.	55/6

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/3	Lewis'Pig.Pf.	47/6
Army & N. ..	37/0	Lipton	4/3
Barker	64/6	Lyons, "A" ..	41½
Boots Pure D	61s*	Maple	40/0
Carlton	35/0	Map. & Webb	14/6
Debenhams ..	8/3	Maypole, Def.	5/1½
Gordon Hts.	14/6	Savoy Hotel	36/6
Harrods	69/6	Selfridge Pf.	25/3
Harrds(R.A.)	18/3*	Spiers&P.10/0	18/3
Home&C.4/0	16/0	Waring & G.	24/7½
Internat. Tea	20/4	Whiteley	3

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	Dalgety	12
Arg.Sthn.Ld.	23/0	Forestal	17/6
Aust. Est. M.	53	Goldstr., Mt.	35/0
Aust.Mrch.L.	8	Kafulo	3/6
Brit. N. Born	6/9	Kassala Cot.	7/6
Cty. Ld.Real	18/3	N.Z.L. & M.	112
Cordova ..	1/9	Sudan Plants	3⅝

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	13/3	L. Asiatic ..	4/0
An.-Dutch ..	31/0	Lumut	2⅛
An.-Java ..	2/9	Malacca	1¾
An.-Malay ..	23½	Malayalam ..	24/0
Bah Lias ..	23/4½	Mendaris ..	1⅜
Bajoe Kidoel	11⅛	Merlimau ..	2/4½
Batu Tiga ..	23/9	Pataling ..	1⅝
Bertam Cons.	4/1½	Perak	3/1½
BukitMert'm	2/10½	RembauJelei	23/9
Castlefield ..	4/6	Rubber Tst.	35/0
Cons. Malay	4/3	Sarawak ..	2/0
Duff Devl. ..	9½	Selangor Un.	2/0
D. Asiatic ..	2/1½	Sennah	1⅜
Grand Cent. ..	1⅝	Sialang	1⅝
Gula Kalumpg	1⅛	Straits Rbr. ..	7½
Highlands ..	1⅜	Sum. Para ..	3/0
Java Invest. ..	31/3*	Tandjong ..	1⅝
Java United ..	7½	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛
Jugra&Carey	13/9*	Telogoredjo ..	1⅛
Kapar Para ..	1¼	U. Serdang ..	3/9
Kuala Lump. ..	1¼	U. Sua B't'g ..	2½
Labu	30/0	U. Sumatra ..	1/9
Lanadron	15/0	U. Temiang ..	2/3
Linggi	1⅝	Vallambrosa ..	11/6

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	20¾	East Prod. ..	4⅛
Ah.-Ceylon. ..	13½	Empire	13½
Assam Co. ..	13¼	Imperial Tea	17s
Assam Front.	20/6	Jhanzie	2⅛
Bogaw't'awa	3½	Jokai	3⅝
Brahmap'tra	29¼*	Jorehaut ..	3½
Brit. Indian	21½	Lanka Plant.	1⅞
Bndia Beta	3⅝	Lebong	3½
Carolina ..	3½	Lungla	14/9
CeylonPlant.	4½	Makum	17s
Chargola ..	10/9	Nedeem	2⅛
Chutwa	5s	New Dimbula	6½
Cons. T. & L.	22½	Nuwara Eliya	5⅝
Darjeeling ..	27s	Pabbojan ..	4¾
Darj. Cons. ..	5½	Scot.Tea &L.	3
Deundi	17/6	Singlo	2½
Dooars	2⅜	Travancore ..	2⅜
Doom Dooma	3⅝	Upper Assam	2⅛
East Assam ..	3½		

OIL

A.-American	31½	Lobitos	12⅜
A.-Ecuador ..	2⅞	Mex. Eagle ..	14/7½
A.-Egypt. B	29½	Do., 7% Pf.	6/0
A.-Persian ..	23½	Phenix Pet.	9/0
Apex. Trin. ..	1¼	R. Dutch ..	33
Attock	1¼	Shell	42⅜
Brit. Burmah	6/9	Spies (2/-)..	0/6
Brit.Contl.Pf	6/9	Steaua Rom.	8/9
Burmah ..	5⅜	Trinidad L.	4/5
Canad. Eagle	11/9	Trinidad L.	3⅛
Do., 7% Pf.	12/1½	U. Brit. Trin.	6/7½
Creole	1⅜	Ural Caspian	2/6
Kern River ..	6/1½	V.O.C., Ord.	2⅛

NITRATE

Aguas Blancs.	0/6	Liverpool ..	13/0
Alianza	5	New Tamgi.	20/0
Brit.A.S.Pac.	15⅛	Pan d'Azucar	1⅛
Lautaro, Pf.	21⅜	Rosario ..	4/0
Do.Delaware	6¼	Tarapaca ..	7/0

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	15/6	Modder, B.	15/6
Anglo-Amer.	1⅞	Modder,Deep	1⅜
Ah.-French ..	1	Modder, East	1⅜
Brakpan ..	3⅛	Mozambique	10/9
C.Mining,Br.	17¼	New Jagersf.	2⅛
City Deep ..	6/6	New Modder.	4½
Cons. Diads.	11/3	New State A.	1⅝
Cons.G. Flds.	2⅞	Nourse	9/0
Cons. M. R.	17/3	Randf'n E.	5/3
Cons. M. Sel.	17/3	Rand Mines	1⅝
Crown ..	3½	Rand. Select.	13/9
Daggafontein	20/0	Rob. Deep, B	7/6
De Beers, D.	10	S.A. Town. ..	9/9
Durban Deep	17s	S.W. Africa	16/0
East Geduld	1⅞	Springs	3½
East Rand. ..	11/3	Sub Nigel ..	12½
Geduld	3⅝	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅜
Gen. Mining	1⅛	Union Corp.	3⅜
Govt. Areas	12s	V. Ryn Deep	1¼
J'b'gC'nalInv	43/6	Vereen'g Eld.	1⅛
Knights ..	8/0	Village Deep	7/7½
Langlaagte ..	21/9	W. Rd. Cons.	5/6
Meyer & C. ..	15½	West Springs	17/3

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'Kb	21/3	Rho. Cong.B.	7¼
Cam & Motor	1½	Rhod.G. Ass.	8⅜
Chartererd ..	38/3	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	2⅜
Gd. F. Rhod.	9/9	Roan Antel.	17⅛
Lbangwa ..	5/9	Selukwe ..	4/3
Lonely Reef ..	4	Shamva	1/6
N'Changa ..	11⅛	Tang'ikaCon.	2½
Rhod. Ang.A	17⅜	Wankie Coll.	1⅛
Rhod. B.H.	3/3	Zambesia Ex.	2

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	10/0	Fanti Cons.	13/9
Ashanti	27/0	Mongu	6/0
Assoc.Nigeria	6/4½	Naraguta ..	9⅛
Bisichi	8.0		

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/3	Pahang	9/6
Bangrin	1½	Petaling ..	12/7½
Gopeng	23⅞	Renong	1½
Hongkong ..	20/3	Siamese	12/0*
Idris	11/3	Sthn. Mala'n	16/0*
Ipoh	1½	Sthn. Perak	2⅛
Kampar Mal.	16/6	Sungei Best	11/0
Kamunting ..	10/6	Tekka Taip.	22/0
London Mal.	12/0	Tavoy	6/6
London Tin	17s	Tin Selection	15/3
Malayan ..	25/3*	Tronoh	20/9

MISCELLANEOUS

Amal. Mining	21/6	Mt. Lyell ..	36/6*
Aramayo ..	2	Mysore	13/9
Balaghat ..	4/3	Nat. Mining	1/9
Base Met. Min	13/9	Nundydroog	15/6
Bkn.H. Prop.	23/6	Oonregum ..	7/0
Do., North	4¼*	Pathfo	6½
Do., South	3¼	Rio Tinto ..	44¼
Burma Corp.	15/0	Rus. A. Cons.	0/6
Cent. P.Mang	3½	S'ta G'tradis	10/6
Champion R.	9/6	St.J. Del Rey	17/0*
East Pool,Pf.	2/6	SanFrancisco	1⅛
Edle Devt. ..	1⅛	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/6
Elec. Zinc. P.	19½	Sulphids ..	18/9
L. Vw.& Star	11/9	Tharsis	4⅞
Min. Sepn. ..	4¼	Vipond	2/7½
Mining Corp.	12/6*	Wiluna	15/3
Mining Trust	10/6	Zinc. Corp. ..	11½
Mount Isa ..	1¼	Do., Pref. ..	5⅞

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Ang.-S. Amer. Bank, "B"	25/0	1/6 prem.	−6d.
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref. ..	20/0	3d. dis.	−3d.
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref. ..	20/0	22 1½	+1½d.
B.A. & Pacific Ry., 6% Pf.	£10	5/6 dis.	—
B.A.G.S. Rly., 6% Pref. ..	£10	10	—
Conversion, "A" 5% ..	100	99⅞	+⅛
1944-64	100	¼ prem.	—
Do., £10 paid	—	100½	—
Do., "B"	—	2 dis.	—
Crosse & Blackwell, 6% Pf.	98	98	+¼
Gateshead, 5% 1945-55 ..	98	99¼	..
Killingball Tin (5/0) ..	6/0	5/6 prem.	—
New Zealand, 5% 1935-45	99	99¼	+¼
Trepca Mines	5/0	7/6	..

OILFIELDS NEWS

LOBITOS OILFIELDS.—The production of the Peruvian company for December was 29,547 tons.

VIKING WHALING.—The production of whale oil to December 31 was 41,500 barrels.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS.—Whale catch for 10 weeks to December 29 amounted to 122,925 barrels of oil valued at over £512,000, and 19,990 bags of guano. During the same period of the previous year, 91,080 barrels of oil valued at £378,000 were produced, and 19,000 bags of guano.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—*, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡1, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡2, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the p

Westinghouse Brake and Saxby, 28/- &/-
White, 7½% Pref., 22/1½
Do., Def., 2/10 -/8½ -/10½ -/9½ -/10½
Wiggins (Hammersmith), 7½% Pref., 2/10½
Do., Def., 1/4½
Wiggins, Teape, 26/10½
Willys Overland Crossley, Pref., 3/9
Winterbotham Book Cloth, 7½%
Wyndham's Marine Patents, 38/- 40/- 40/- 40/-
Yeoman, 1/9 -/8 -/8½ -/8½ -/8
Do., New, 1/4½
Yorkshire, 5% Pfd. Pref., 15/-
Zeppelin, 1/-
Zest Vite, Def., 2/4½ -/4½
Zinc Manuf., "A," 5/6

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 6% Pref., 21/- 20/10½ 1/-
Andhra Valley, 7½% Notes, 96½
Barcelona Tract., 6% Bds., 100½
Do., 5½% Bds., 96½
Bournemouth and Poole, 53/9
Calcutta, 4½ -/6 -/6 -/6 9/9 9/- -/3 8/6 -/9 9/3 9/- 8/9
9/10½ -/10½ 9/5 -/3 8/- 7/3 -/6 9/3
Do., 5% Pref. (1921), 20/-
Cawnpore, 5% Debs. (Reg.) (free of tax), 96½ 6
Charing Cross, 23/9
Do., City Undertaking " 4½% Pref., 16/10½
City of Lond., 32/6 1/10½ 2/6 1/10½ 2/6 2/-
Clyde Valley, 35/6
Co. of Ballarat, 91½
Co. of Lond., 43/10½ 3/- -/6 3/- 2/10½ 3/- -/3 -/6 -/3
-/6 -/3
Do., Pref., 22/6 -/3 -/7½ -/3 -/7½
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ 9 9 8½ 9½
Delhi, 38/3 8/-
Elect. Supply Corp., 46/-
Elect. Distrib. of Yorkshire, 32/-
Edm. Pref., 16/-
Falr of Thames, 6% Pref., 22/7½
Lond. Supply, 26/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Do., 5% Deb., 99 ½ ¼ ¼
Madras, 36/6½
Melbourne, 109
Mersey, Pref., 21/3
Metrop. Supply, 36/3 -/9 -/9 -/9½
Do., 4½% Deb., 88
Do., 4% Deb., 79½
Mexican Light and Power, 6% Bds., 1940, 74½
Midd. Counties, 26/7½ -/9 7/3 -/10½ -/3
Do., C" Deb., 19 19
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 23/3 -/6
Do., 4½% Deb., 92½ 3
Nth. Metrop. Supply, 44/-
Nth. Stock Deb., 101¼
Northampton, 44/- 4/- 4/-
Nottingham, 24/- 24/-
Notting Hill, Pref., 10½
Prussian, 6% Bds., 87½
Do., 5% Bds., 82½ x.d.
Rangoon, 5% Bds., 82½ x.d.
Scottish, 28/7½
Shawinigan, 80½ ½
Shropsh., Worcs., and Stafford., 5½% Deb., 102½
Tata, 7½% Deb., 99½ 9 9 8½ 9½
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 99½ ½ ¼
Vancouver, 41½ Deb., 74½ ½
Victoria Falls, 38/6
Do., Pref., 33/3 -/9 -/6 -/10½ -/3 -/10½
Do., 5½% Deb., (free of inc.-tax), 111½ x.d.
Do., 5½% Deb., (free of inc-tax), 103½ x.d.
Westminster, 24/-
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 23/4½
Do., 6% Pref., 20/6
Yorkshire, 31/3 -/6 -/6 -/3 -/3
Do., 4% Pref., 22/3 -/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 100½ ½ ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

City of London 5% Deb., 98 8
Do., 4% Deb., 2/10½ -/7½ -/7½ ¼ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/9
-/8 -/10½ 9/- 9/-7½ -/6½ -/6½ -/6½ -/9¼ -/10½ ¼ -/8¼ -/10½
Do., fully pd., 29/6
Highland Railway, 31½
Holland Counties, New, 88.7½ -/3 -/3 -/7½ -/6
Do., 5% Deb., 99½ ¼
North American, 8/10½
Sec. Debenture, Belge d'Elec., 51½ Bds., 94¼ ¼

FINANCIAL, LAND, AND INVESTMENT

Anglo-French Explr., 19/6
Anglo-Persian Devl., 9% Bds., 108½ x.d.
Ass. Rets. of Bengal, 6% Pref., 18/-
Argentine Ld. and Invest., 29/9
Argentine Nths., 4/-
Assd. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/- -/3 -/3 -/11½ 1/- -/6 -/11½ -/11½
-/11½
Do., Def., -/11½
Assd. London Props., 17/- 16/3 17/11½
Australian Estates, 6½% Pref., 20/3
Aust. Nth. Borneo Co., 6-7½ -/6½ -/7½ -/9
Do., 5% Deb., 81½ x.d.
Bath. Sth. Africa Co., Reg., 37/11¼ 8/- 8/- -/4½ -/11½ 8/-
7/10½ -/10½
City of London Real, 13/6½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ 18/-
Covent Garden Prop., 8% Pref., 9/6
Do., Pref., 9/3 -/9 -/6 -/4½ -/9
Do., Def., 20/3 19/9
Egyptian Delta Land Corp., 90½ 3½ x.d.
Exploration Co., 7/6 -/7½ -/4½
General Land, 17/1½ -/3
Gold Coast Selection, 8/- 8/1 80½
Hudson's Bay, 91/3 3/- 1/3 -/10½ 3/11½ 2/6
Do., 5% Pref., 86/9 -/11½
Himalayan Ld. Mort. Inst., 7½% Bds., 94 x.d.
Home Invest. Agency, 31/10½
Latin Amer. Invest. Trust, 13/6 -/6
London County F. and Property, 38/9 7/3
Mortgage of Egypt, 4½% Debs., 80 ¼ x.d.
Mortgage Co. (Bearer), 10/6
N. Zealand and Australian Land Co., 22/6
Peruvian Corpn., 11¼ ½ ¼ ¼ ¼

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

INTERNATIONAL CONCERT

An international concert will be broadcast from 2LO at 8 o'clock this evening. First a concert will be relayed from Cologne, then one from Brussels. Following the Belgian concert there will be a British performance, Act IV. of Purcell's *Fairy Queen* being given.

DAVENTRY 5GB

CHANGES IN PROGRAMMES AND HOURS

The B.B.C. announces important changes in the programmes and programme hours of Daventry 5GB from Sunday, January 5.

The hours of transmission on Sundays will be 4.30 to 10.30 p.m. A new departure will be a series of talks from 5.45 to 6.15 p.m. by Dr. E. S. Waterhouse, Lecturer in Psychology and the Philosophy of Religion at the Wesleyan College, Richmond, and a member of the Senate of the University of London. Dr. Waterhouse is undertaking a series of 13 lectures on religion in the light of psychology.

5GB has hitherto broadcast the week-day programmes from 3 to 11.15 p.m. As from January 6 a programme will be radiated from 12 noon until 3 p'clock, when the station will close down. The evening programme will start at 5.15 and end at 10.30. No transmission will take place between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on Saturdays, the programme hours on that day being 3.30 to 10.30 p.m. The first news bulletin will continue to be broadcast each week-day at 6.15 p.m. The second news bulletin will be changed from 10 to 10.15 p.m., and, as the station is to close down after the reading of the bulletin, no late dance music will be radiated for the future. 5GB listeners who desire late dance music will get it by switching over to Daventry 5XX.

A talk is to be broadcast from 5GB on Mondays and Wednesdays from 8 to 8.30 p.m., on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 8.30 to 9 p.m., and on Thursdays from 6.40 to 7 p.m. The regional news invariably follows the talk, except on Thursdays, when it will take place at a time between 8 and 9 o'clock which suits particular programme requirements for the evening in question.

DAILY STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

The B.B.C. announces that a brief summary of the day's business on the London Stock Exchange will be broadcast each day, from Monday to Friday, beginning on Monday, January 6. The Stock Exchange Report will outline movements and closing prices in the most important markets, and will be transmitted from Daventry 5XX immediately after the Shipping Forecast, which is normally timed for 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 3, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 11.30 a.m. and 1 p.m., 10.50 p.m. and 11.55 p.m. the London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—New Programme of Morning Talks. **11 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird process. **11.30** :—Gramophone Records. **12** :—Helen Luard (violoncello); Reginald Paul (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Music, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow Church. **1-2** :—Recital of Gramophone Records, by Christopher Stone. **3** :—Phyllis Wells (soprano); Trevor Owen (tenor); Audrie Ford (violin). **4** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children—A King in Hiding, the story of how Charles II. fled to Abbot's Leigh, arranged as a play for the microphone by Dorothy Howard. **6** :—A Day in a Film Studio, by Mr. Basil Maine. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **6.30** :—Music. **6.45** :—Schubert's Pianoforte Sonatas, played by Dorothy Moggridge. **7** :—The Waltz, by Mr. Peter Lathom. **7.15** :—Music. **7.25** :—The Epigram, by Mr. Arundell Esdaile. **7.45** :—Berkeley Mason (pianoforte).

8 :—An International Concert—Germany, a Concert relayed from Cologne, conducted by Dr. Wilhelm Buschkoetter; Belgium, a Concert relayed from Brussels; Great Britain, The Fairy Queen, by Henry Purcell, Act 4, with Elsie Suddaby, Astra Desmond, Frank Titterton, Foster Richardson, the Wireless Chorus, chorus master Stanford Robinson, the Wireless Symphony Orchestra (leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Percy Pitt. **9.15** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only): **9.35** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.50** :—Clothes Props, written and produced by Gordon McConnel, with Stuart Robertson, Olive Groves, Dora Gregory, Ann Stephenson, the Revue Chorus, the Gershom Parkington Quintet. **10.50** :—Band, from the Café de Paris. **11-11.55** :—Band, from the Kit Cat Restaurant.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3 :—Organ Music: Meta Murray (soprano), relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow Church. **4** :—Herbert Flint (tenor); Stanley Adams (pianoforte); Joan Whitehouse (contralto), from Birmingham. **4.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra: Marcia Bourne and Lena Copping (entertainers). **5.30** :—Children: Ray the Reindeer, by Mary Haras; Songs and Concerted Items by Lilian Keyes (soprano); Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Herbert Simmonds (baritone); Winter Nights, and other short verses by Marjorie Crosbie, from Birmingham. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich: Weather; News. **6.30** :—Birmingham Studio Orchestra conducted by Joseph Lewis; Jan Berenska (violin); The Olef Trio, from Birmingham. **8** :—Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis, with Lilian Keyes (soprano); Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Herbert Simmonds (baritone), from the Birmingham Studio Chorus, from Birmingham. **9** :—Wireless Military Band; Margaret Wilkinson (soprano). **10** :—Weather; News. **10.15** :—Band, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Aberdeen and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Glasgow. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12** :—Organ Music relayed from the Grosvenor Hall. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—Dance Band. **4.15** :—The Orchestra. **5** :—Thomas Anderson (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London (9.30 Regional News). **9.35-10.30** :—Dance Music, a pot-pourri of song, sketch, and story, written and arranged by Chas. K. Ayre, including sketches by Harry Gibson and Irene McAtery, with W. R. Riordan, A. S. Loxton, Norah Campbell, Harry Wilson, Jack Murphy, J. J. Mageean, Chas. K. Ayre; Interludes by the Radio Quartet.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **6.15-10.50** :—See London (9.30 Local News).

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Isaac Williams: "The Life of Henry Richard, Apostle of Peace and Nonconformity." **6.30** :—Mr. Tom Webber: "Welsh Bohemian, taken from the illustrated journals of J. Orlando Parry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—Mr. T. C. Jones: Highways and Byways of Old Bristol. **9** :—See London. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35** :—See London. **9.50-10.50** :—National Orchestra of Wales conducted by Reginald Redman; Hilda Blake (soprano).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), (1kw.).

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations, Gramophone Records. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Talk on Gardening, by G. O. Sherrard. **7.45** :—Talk: The Traffic Problem, by Deputy Commander Murphy, Garda Siochana. **8** :—The Enchanted Forest (Drigo), by the Station Orchestra. **8.20** :—In a Persian Garden, by Nora Finn and Company. **8.5** :—Violin Recital, by Raz Jellett. **9.20** :—Recital of Songs, by Elly Murnaghan (soprano). **9.30** :—Selections by the Station String Quartet. **9.50** :—Programme by the Choir of the Model Schools, Inchicore. **10** :—Recital of Songs from Opera. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc). (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Aberdeen and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Glasgow. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—The Octet, from Glasgow; Lewis Cowie (baritone); Alex. Sicol (violin), from Aberdeen. **4** :—Orchestra relayed from the Plaza Ballroom. **5.30** :—The Octet; Robert Marshall (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Music. **6.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—Scottish News. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Annie Gregory (soprano); from Manchester; Bertram Stasle (baritone), from Leeds. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Cyril Shingler: Christmas Stories of the North—A Shrimp for Christmas Story. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—North Regional News. **9.35** :—See London. **9.50-10.50** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040 kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15-10.50** :—See London (9.30 Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Cardiff. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Leeds and Manchester (see Manchester). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Manchester. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—5.30 :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—International Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. **6.5** :—Talk for Women. **6.30** :—News, followed by Concert of Trio Music. **7-8.30** :—No transmission. **8.30** :—Elementary French Lesson. **9** :—Chimes, Weather, and Exchange Quotations. **9.5** :—Quartet Selections. **10** :—News. **10.5** :—Reading by Ramon Portusach from his own works. **10.20** :—Concert by the Station Orchestra, followed by Exhibition Notes.

BERLIN Königswusterhausen (1,635m.), 45kw.—3.30 :—Programme from Leipzig. **4.30** :—Dialogue on Music. **5** :—Talk—The Financial Year, 1929. **5.30** :—Advanced English Lesson. **5.55** :—Technical Talk on the Textile Industry—Weaving. **6.20** :—Talk for Doctors. **7** :—Topical Programme. **7.30** :—Programme of Light Music. **8** :—Hermann Kasack, Recital. **8.10** :—King David, Symphonic Psalm in Three Parts after the Drama by Rene Morax (Honegger; followed by News, Ski-ing Exercises, and Concert from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—Flute Recital for Young People. **5** :—Reading of Berlin Legends. **5.30** :—Talk (The Foundation of Geo-Politics. **6** :—Concert—From the Mountains. **6.30** :—Talk—New Books. **6.40** :—Interview of the Week. **7** :—International Inter-Relay between Germany, Belgium, and England (2LO). **7** :—See Langenberg Programme. **7.28** :—Programme from London. The Fourth Act of The Fairy Queen (Purcell). **7.56** :—Programme from Brussels. **8.15** :—Light Pianoforte Recital, followed by Time, Weather, News, Ski-ing Exercises, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Orchestral Concert.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—3 :—Orchestral Concert. **5.15** :—Gramophone Records. **6** :—Sports Review—Ice Sports. **6.20** :—Tourist Report of the Swiss Automobile Club and Winter Sports Bulletin. **6.28** :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk—Films, Architecture and How it is Built. **7** :—(from Basle, **1,010m.**) Concert of Works by Brahms. **8.20** :—Variety Concert. **9** :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m., 12.5kw.—5 :—Talk—Modern Dwellings. **5.20** :—French Lesson, relayed from Brunn (342m.). **6** :—Programme from Prague. **7.5** :—Hungarian transmission. **7** :—Programme from Prague.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—3 :—Programme for Women. Talk—Margarete Behm, the Pioneer of the Protection of Women Homeworkers. **4.30** :—Concert from the Works of Oskar Mosc. **4.30** :—(from Gleiwitz) Talk—Agriculture in Upper Silesia in 1929 and its Prospects in "the near Future." **5** :—Talk arranged by the Silesian Workers' Union. **5.15** :—Talk—Ski-ing. **5.40** :—Talk—The Fire Brigade. **6.5** :—Weather for Farmers. **6.10** (approx.) :—Gramophone Concert of Russian Folk Music. **7.5** :—Talk—Forms of Life in Farmishment. **7.20** :—The Admiral, play of Men and the Sea (Wessel). **8** :—King David, oratorio (Honegger), relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **9.10** :—News. **9.25** :—Short-hand Lesson.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.4kw.—5.35 :—Children. **6** :—Time and News from Prague. **6.5** :—Recital of French Overtures. **6.40** :—Talk—The Brain. **7** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—News and Theatre Review. **9.20** :—Programme from Prague.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Chamber Music by the Station Trio. **6** :—Architectural Talk in Flemish. **6.15** :—Talk—Bookkeeping and Commercial Law. **6.30** :—Flemish Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal rural. **8.15** :—International Concert—Germany-England-Belgium: First Part, Programme from Langenberg, relayed by England and Belgium; Second Part, Belgian Programme: Concert from the Waux-Hall of Gretry—Overture, L'epreuve villageoise; Aria from Le jugement de Midas; Serenade from L'Amant jaloux; Danses villageoises. Third Part, English Programme, relayed by Germany and Belgium. After the Concert, Dance Music relayed from the St. Sauveur Palais de Danse. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 20kw.—3.15 :—Programme of Talks. **4.40** :—Orchestral Concert. **6** :—Programme of Readings. **6.30** :—Humorous Programme by Lazlo Bekeffy. **7.30** :—Orchestral Concert—Light Music. **9** :—Concert by the Jeno Farkas Tzigane Orchestra, relayed from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m., 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—1.40 :—Concert by the Nogen Hansens Instrumental Ensemble. **2.25** :—Reading from Vra Od og Vest or Ingemseler (Svedstrup). **3.40**:—Children. **4.40**:—Exchange Quotations. **4.50** :—Swedish Reading—Gudefreden (Selma Lagerlof). **5.20** :—Talk (to be announced). **5.50** :—Weather. **6** :—News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk—A Danish Saga. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Choral and Recital Concert of Danish Music. **8.15** :—Talk—Sunday in Uzen. **8.25** :—Concert of Danish Music for Strings from the works of Hamerik. **9.10** :—News. **9.25** :—Mandoline Recital.

CRACOW (313m.), 1kw.—3.25 :—Gramophone Records. **4.15** :—Talk by Mr. Adam Bar—New Publications. **4.45** :—Programme from Warsaw (1,411m.). **5.45** :—Press Review, News, and Weather. **6.5** :—Concert—From the Mountains. **6.30** :—Talk—New Books. **6.40** :—Interview of the Week. **7** :—International Inter-Relay between Germany, Belgium, and England (2LO). **7** :—See Langenberg Programme. **7.28** :—Programme from London. The Fourth Act of The Fairy Queen (Purcell). **7.56** :—Programme from Brussels. **8.15** :—Light Pianoforte Recital, followed by Time, Weather, News, Ski-ing Exercises, and Sports Notes. **9.30** :—Orchestral Concert.

DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (1,554.4m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Leeds and Manchester (see Manchester). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Manchester. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

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DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

3 :—Organ Music: Meta Murray (soprano), relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow Church. **4** :—Herbert Flint (tenor); Stanley Adams (pianoforte); Joan Whitehouse (contralto), from Birmingham. **4.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra: Marcia Bourne and Lena Copping (entertainers). **5.30** :—Children: Ray the Reindeer, by Mary Haras; Songs and Concerted Items by Lilian Keyes (soprano); Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Herbert Simmonds (baritone); Winter Nights, and other short verses by Marjorie Crosbie, from Birmingham. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **6.30** :—Birmingham Studio Orchestra conducted by Joseph Lewis; Jan Berenska (violin); The Olef Trio, from Birmingham. **8** :—Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis, with Lilian Keyes (soprano); Herbert Thorpe (tenor); Herbert Simmonds (baritone), from the Birmingham Studio Chorus, from Birmingham. **9** :—Wireless Military Band; Margaret Wilkinson (soprano). **10** :—Weather; News. **10.15** :—Band, from the Café de Paris. **11-11.15** :—Band, from the Kit-Cat Restaurant.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Aberdeen and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Glasgow. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12** :—Organ Music relayed from the Grosvenor Hall. **12.30-1** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—Dance Band. **4.15** :—The Orchestra. **5** :—Thomas Anderson (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London (9.30 Regional News). **9.35-10.30** :—Dance Music, a pot-pourri of song, sketch, and story, written and arranged by Chas. K. Ayre, including sketches by Harry Gibson and Irene McAtery, with W. R. Riordan, A. S. Loxton, Norah Campbell, Harry Wilson, Jack Murphy, J. J. Mageean, Chas. K. Ayre; Interludes by the Radio Quartet.

BOURNEMOUTH — Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **6.15-10.50** :—See London (9.30 Local News).

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Isaac Williams: "The Life of Henry Richard, Apostle of Peace and Nonconformity." **6.30** :—Mr. T. C. Jones: Highways and Byways of Old Bristol. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—West Regional News. **9.35** :—See London. **9.50-10.50** :—National Orchestra of Wales conducted by Reginald Redman; Hilda Blake (soprano).

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), (1kw.).

1.30 :—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations, Gramophone Records. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Children. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Talk on Gardening, by G. O. Sherrard. **7.45** :—Talk: The Traffic Problem, by Deputy Commander Murphy, Garda Siochana. **8** :—The Enchanted Forest (Drigo), by the Station Orchestra. **8.20** :—In a Persian Garden, by Nora Finn and Company. **8.5** :—Violin Recital, by Raz Jellett. **9.20** :—Recital of Songs, by Elly Murnaghan (soprano). **9.30** :—Selections by the Station String Quartet. **9.50** :—Programme by the Choir of the Model Schools, Inchicore. **10** :—Recital of Songs from Opera. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc). (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Aberdeen and Glasgow (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Glasgow. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—The Octet, from Glasgow; Lewis Cowie (baritone); Alex. Sicol (violin), from Aberdeen. **4** :—Orchestra relayed from the Plaza Ballroom. **5.30** :—The Octet; Robert Marshall (baritone). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **6.30** :—Bulletin of Scottish Market Prices for Farmers. **6.40** :—Music. **6.45** :—See London. **9.30** :—Scottish News. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra; Annie Gregory (soprano); from Manchester; Bertram Stasle (baritone), from Leeds. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. Cyril Shingler: Christmas Stories of the North—A Shrimp for Christmas Story. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—North Regional News. **9.35** :—See London. **9.50-10.50** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040 kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15-10.50** :—See London (9.30 Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Cardiff. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Leeds and Manchester (see Manchester). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6.15** :—See London. **9.30** :—See Manchester. **9.35-10.50** :—See London.

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MONTE CARLO.—HOTEL BALMORAL. Up to date; sunny, quiet. Pension from 50frs.—Petrovitch, Managing Proprietor.

MONTE CARLO.—SUN PALACE HOTEL. All modern comfort. Overlooking the sea. Full South. Pension from 45frs.

NICE. WESTMINSTER HOTEL. Promenade des Anglais. Full board from frs.100.

NICE. SPLENDID HOTEL.—150 rooms (80 with bath). Phone in 70 rooms. Central. Full pension from 50frs. and 100frs. with bath room.

NICE. GRAND HOTEL DU MONT BORON. Best panoramic view. Own garden. Restaurant.

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A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM, entirely redecorated and furnished; divan beds, bath rooms each floor, from 2gns. with breakfast. Also suites.—55, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

A BARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—Bachelor's Residence, appointed newly for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms, gas fires, central heating, 13 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; moderate management inclusive terms; full lunch from £2 7s. 6d. per week; early breakfast and bath if required.—Apply Manager, 23-24, London-st., Hyde Park. Phone, Paddington 6770.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute house. Tubes, Hyde Park; gas fires; a real English food. Bachelors, single, 4gns.; double; special terms families. Padd. 8455.

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A BARE MINUTE from KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Attractive rooms; license and breakfast room; quiet; gas fires; electric fires; breakfasts and omnibus; two single rooms vacant, at 37s. 6d. and 40s.; double bath rooms, 3, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4967.

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A Bare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally managed for comfort and excellent food. Inspection invited; or as a boarding house or private hotel. Men (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 3½gns.; single, 2½gns., or 1gn. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—The Misses Rew, 9, Craven-hill-gardens, W.2. Paddington 4966.

THE MADRID.

SOUTH KENSINGTON. (Frobisher 4907.)

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A Beautiful and most attractive Private Residential, noted for its excellent table and service; luxurious public rooms, comfortable bedrooms, gas fires, constant hot water, &c. Inclusive terms from 3gns.

A Beautifully FURNISHED LARGE BALCONY ROOM; baths; attendance; 47s. 6d. Singles 25s. Meals optional.—50, Nevern-square, Earl's Court. Frob. 2422.

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A Beautifully FURNISHED superior RESIDENTIAL, close Hyde Park and Bayswater; ideal for winter months; really excellent catering and service. From 8gns.

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A Beautifully appointed RESIDENCE, 12, ROLAND-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Recently opened. Hot and cold running water. Excellent cuisine, equal to best Hotels. From 3½ guineas. Kensington 6923.

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123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute house. Tubes, Hyde Park; gas fires; a real English food. Bachelors, single, 4gns.; double; special terms families. Padd. 8455.

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Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

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IN THE CENTRE OF THE DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT AND ONLY 2½ MILES FROM POLO.

For SALE, charming HUNTING BOX or all-the-year-round RESIDENCE, on the outskirts of this interesting old town. Four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Company's water, gas, and electric light. Independent hot water supply. Lavatory basins (hot and cold). Secon rooms.

First-class STABLING for seven. GARAGE, COTTAGE.

Excellent hard and grass tennis courts. Flower and kitchen gardens.

Capital paddock opposite the property can be rented.

Personally inspected and recommended.

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ON THE HIGH GROUND DOMINATING ROMNEY MARSH.

Only six miles from the coast.

Close to village and Church.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, a well-placed and conveniently planned RESIDENCE with extensive views over delightful country.

Four reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, servants' sitting room.

Stabling. Spacious garage and outbuildings.

Most attractive and matured pleasure grounds. Tennis lawn. Paddock. Stone-flagged paths. Kitchen garden, in all nearly

3 ACRES.

Further details from the Sole Agents,

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In a delightful setting with very pretty views.

SUNNY ASPECT. GRAVEL SOIL.

NEAR WINCHFIELD AND FLEET.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, most picturesque Modern HOUSE, compactly arranged

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

Hall, three reception rooms, loggia, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, &c.

Electric light. Company's water. Telephone.

Garage for two cars.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT

6½ ACRES.

With double tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens and grassland.

Personally inspected and recommended.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H. 32025A.)

By order of Trustees

At the sacrificial Price of

£2,750

to ensure a prompt sale,

HERTS, NR. RICKMANSWORTH.

Attractive and substantially built residence standing high up with

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

Amid perfectly rural surroundings. Constructed without regard to cost and fitted with all conveniences.

Central heating. Main water. Wired for light.

Full-size billiard room, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, and offices.

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Double garage and useful outbuildings. Good garden, lawn, orchard, and paddock between

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SOUTH SURREY.

On sand soil, amidst heather-clad commons.

FOR SALE.

A REPLICA OF A SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE.

In a quiet and beautiful position.

Lounge 21ft. by 15ft., dining and drawing rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold).

Company's water and electric light. Central heating.

Large garage and chauffeur's room.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS,

With rose and flower gardens, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, heatherland, in all about

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Near Golf.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.26157.)

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

RENT £365. PREMIUM £250.

CHARMING ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, well placed, in beautiful grounds, in a favourite part of

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ABOUT 40 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

Oak panelled dining room. Elizabethan hall with oak-beamed ceiling, oak panelled music room, two other reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, servants' sitting room.

Central heating. Electric light. Company's water.

Garage for three cars. Small farmery. Rose garden, good tennis lawn, ornamental lawns, two orchards, walled garden, meadow, &c. In all about

10 ACRES.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.390.)

Wonderful situation, on the borders of

OXON AND BERKS.

In a highly favoured neighbourhood.

1½ MILES FROM HENLEY GOLF LINKS.

Well elevated position, yet only six minutes from the River at Shiplake.

A TEMPTING PRICE

is quoted for a picturesque and easily run MODERN RESIDENCE, in first-rate order and occupying a sunny position.

Lounge hall, two reception, six bed rooms, bath, and offices; every up-to-date convenience, including

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

Very nice grounds, with tennis court, orchard and kitchen garden, in all

12 ACRES.

Garage and Stabling. Small farmery. Cottage.

HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (B.32771.)

GLASGOW.

IMPORTANT CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE, by Public Roup, at VERY LOW UPSET PRICES, within the FACULTY HALL, ST. GEORGE'S-PLACE, GLASGOW, on WEDNESDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1930, at 2 p.m., unless previously sold privately.

FOUR CENTRALLY SITUATED

MODERN BUSINESS FLATS

Fireproof Construction, with Handsome Entrances and Lifts, at 146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET, and with Goods Lift in Mitchell-street.

THESE FLATS ARE SUITABLE FOR WAREHOUSES, INSURANCE OFFICES, OFFICES FOR LARGE WORKS, CORPORATIONS, &c.

ALSO

A SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE AT 28, MITCHELL-STREET

(near Argyle-street),

Occupying an area of 444 square yards or thereby, wholly covered by Substantial Buildings Seven Storeys High, VERY SUITABLE FOR ANY TRADE, STORE, OR FACTORY REQUIRING LARGE SPACE AREA.

The above are Part of the Premises known as the STEWART and McDONALD BUILDINGS.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE UPSET PRICES—NO FEU DUTY.

2nd FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE .. £8,000
3rd FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE .. £7,000
4th FLAT.—146, ARGYLE-STREET, and 7, BUCHANAN-STREET. UPSET PRICE .. £6,000
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For further particulars apply to Thomas Binnie and Hendry, Chartered Surveyors, 207, Hope-street, Glasgow, C.2; M'Clelland, Ker and Co., C.A., 120, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2; Steedman, Ramage and Co., W.S., 6, Alva-street, Edinburgh; or to M'Clure, Naismith, Brodie and Co., Writers, 77, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, who have the Titles and Articles of Roup.

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BERKSHIRE HILLS, 300 FEET UP.

TWO MILES FROM A MAIN LINE STATION, SEVEN MILES FROM READING.

FOR SALE,

A BEAUTIFULLY FITTED COUNTRY HOUSE

CONTAINING COSTLY PANELLING.

The Accommodation includes: Delightful lounge, two large reception rooms, A unique billiard room, 13 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and labour-saving offices.

28 ACRES

of Gardens, Woodlands, and small Park.

Splendid stabling, six Cottages.

The whole in first-class repair.

Full details of the SOLE AGENTS,

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

(Continued from Page 21)

PRESTON DISTRICT, BRIGHTON.—FREEHOLD, double-fronted HOUSE, with well-stocked garden one-third acre; tennis lawn, heated greenhouse; five-six bed, three reception, sun parlour, &c.; beautifully decorated and in good condition; tiled bath, lavatories; easily worked; must be seen to be appreciated. £1,400; excellent furniture, carpets, &c., could be taken over at valuation; would consider letting furnished for not under six months to careful tenants at 6 guineas.—Write Box Q.1613, The Times, E.C.4.

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SOUTHPORT & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

OWNER GOING ABROAD.

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SURREY HILLS.—A picturesque small COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; beautiful grounds, ornamental pond and hard tennis court; 1½ ACRE; company's water. PRICE £2,250.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

TO be SOLD, or might be LET FURNISHED to careful tenant, COTTAGE of five rooms. Unspoilt country, four miles from Guildford and 25 miles from London. In perfect condition and very well furnished. Central heating, telephone; garage; very pretty garden of One Acre, tennis court, company's gas and water.—Write Box Q.1524, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET from 14th, any period, Old Oak-beamed FARMHOUSE COTTAGE; three beds, two reception rooms, &c.; well furnished; delightful garden; games, stabling; rare situation, village; moderate rent.—Benfield, Cruikshank Farm, Cranleigh, Surrey. 'Phone 184.

WARWICKSHIRE, between Leamington and Banbury.—For SALE with POSSESSION, an 18TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE, standing high with extensive South views, well back from main road and 1½ mile from a station; home farm, cottages, ample buildings; rich, well-watered meadows with canal flowing through; all in ring fence; shooting, hunting six days a week; a capital dairy and grazing farm of 413 ACRES, eminently suitable for a pleasure farm.—Price and further particulars from JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Agents, Rugby.

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WOKING, half an hour Waterloo. Rent £120 per annum on lease, or Price Freehold £2,000.—Well-built pre-War RESIDENCE, one mile station, near golf; two reception, six bed, bath; garage; garden; modern conveniences.—EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. 'Phone 167.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

WHY NOT BUILD

a HOUSE to meet your requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and inclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.

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EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

£2,950 will PURCHASE a DELIGHTFUL OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE with every modern comfort, on the BEDS-BUCKS Borders, 400ft. up, on sandy, sunny setting; South aspect, five minutes golf. Lounge, three-four reception, seven bed rooms, bath room; carriage drive; garage, outbuildings, paddock; charming grounds, FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD.

NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly, W.1.

A BARGAIN.

£650.—FARNHAM and FRENSHAM District, close to golf links; detached COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE in pleasant surroundings; pretty garden about half acre; three good bed rooms, bath, two reception, offices; Co.'s water; other services available; less than pre-War price.—Strongly recommended by EDWARD BURRAGE, A.A.I., The Estate Office, Farnham. 'Phone 473.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE Old-World COTTAGE on village green; three sitting, four bedrooms; electric light; garage; modern conveniences; near golf course; 5gns. weekly.—Watts, Newick, Sussex.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.

GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BEXHILL & COODEN HOUSES.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Tele. 349.

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KENTISH WEALD.—Lady's delightful oak-beamed COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath (hot and cold), two large reception; garage; really beautiful gardens. Rent, including wages of gardener and maid, 6-7gns. per week.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A SCOT and neighbourhood COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE; eight bed rooms, three reception rooms; large garage and 3-4 ACRES; about £5,000. Only this district would be considered.—Apply S. B. D., care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

£15,000.

A Price up to the above will be paid for a suitable HOUSE in KENSINGTON, Regent's Park, or Hampstead; eight bed rooms, garage, and garden.—Details to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Usual commission required.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a BLOCK of FLATS in either town or good suburb. Price up to £50,000.—Particulars to MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Usual commission required.

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: Estate, c/o Harrods, London.

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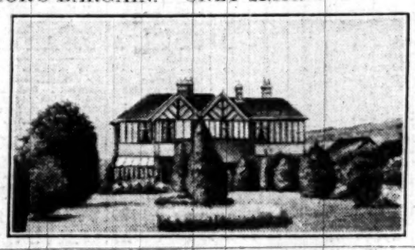
MAIDSTONE DISTRICT.

EXECUTOR'S BARGAIN. ONLY £2,950.

Hall, two-three reception, four-six bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices.



Electric light. Co.'s water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage. Outbuildings.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDEN.

TWO ACRES

Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

A PROPERTY OF DISTINCTION AND CHARM.

Appointed in a faultless manner. Offered at a very little cost.

ONLY 20 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

Exceptional lighting facilities.

FREEHOLD BAILLIE SCOTT RESIDENCE.

Wealth of oak panelling and beams, oak-panelled and galleried hall, three reception, cloak room, eight bed rooms, two attics, two well-fitted bath rooms; complete up-to-date offices; central heating throughout, constant hot water supply, electric light and power, telephone; crazy paved courtyard, dairy and outbuildings.

TWO GARAGES, STABLING.

Beautiful gardens, tennis and other lawns, rockeries, rose, flower, kitchen and fruit gardens. Orchard, paddock, fine old trees and hedges, in all about 3½ ACRES.

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SANDWICH GOLF COURSE

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE.

Near Coast and Favourite Watering Places.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE,

modernized, in excellent order, and containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, usual offices.

Gas, company's water, main drainage, independent boiler.

Matured grounds with walled kitchen garden, flower beds, &c.

IN ALL ABOUT HALF AN ACRE. Garage.

FREEHOLD £2,500.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SOUTHAMPTON.

North of the Common in the very best part.

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

ON TWO FLOORS ONLY, containing three-four fine reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c. Company's electric light, gas, water. Main drainage.

Brick-built garage and glass-houses.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDEN, partly walled, fully stocked and beautifully matured, in all about

¾-ACRE

PRICE £2,200, OR CLOSE OFFER.

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BROADWAY (WORCS.).

(CLOSE)

IN ONE OF THE PRETTIEST COTSWOLD VILLAGES.

16TH CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, stone-mullioned windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, &c. Entrance hall, two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, bath room; complete offices; electric light; independent hot water system; Co.'s water; garage for two or three cars. Large Cottage.

Charming garden of

ABOUT ONE ACRE.

Additional field of 18 ACRES, with glorious views, available. FOR SALE PRIVATELY AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS OR BY AUCTION LATER.

Recommended by the Owner's Agents:—HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY,

88, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.3 (Sloane 6333).

NEAR NEWBURY. 400 FT. UP.

MOST GLORIOUSLY POSITIONED ESTATE IN THE HOME COUNTIES. COMMANDING EXCEPTIONALLY FINE PANORAMIC VIEWS.

IMPOSING RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER, SEATED IN THE CENTRE OF A LOVELY PARK. APPROACHED BY TWO LONG DRIVES EACH GUARDED BY A LODGE.

Large lounge hall, five entertaining rooms, billiard room, 14 bed rooms, five bath rooms; parquet floors, walnut panelling; excellent domestic offices. Central heating. Electric light.

FINE RANGE OF STABLING AND GARAGES. SIX COTTAGES.

PARK OF 140 ACRES.

HUNTING FOUR PACKS. SHOOTING. FISHING. GOLF.

THE MOST CHARMING ESTATE IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

AVAILABLE UNDER EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT A MOST MODERATE PRICE.

Sole Agents:—BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3, from whom fully illustrated particulars may be obtained.

BEAUTIFUL COTSWOLDS.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

VERY FINE GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Avenue entrance-drive, 350ft. up. Lovely views. Pretty district near old-world town. Three reception, eight bed, two baths. Electric light, main water, gas and drainage. Excellent garage. Stabling. Glorious old-world gardens with

STATELY OLD TREES.

4½ ACRES.

ONLY £2,750 FREEHOLD.

HUNTING, GOLF.—GOOD SOCIETY.

BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

IDEAL FOR CITY MAN.

30 Minutes Waterloo. Station eight minutes.

A CHARMING HOME.

MAXIMUM ECONOMY AND GREATEST FREEDOM FROM USUAL HOUSE WORRIES.

PERFECT CONDITION. EVERY CONVENIENCE.

UNIQUELY DESIGNED. EXCEPTIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

Built (pre-War) regardless of cost and only for Sale in consequence of owner having acquired a larger residence. Fine lounge, drawing and dining rooms (all panelled in oak), beautiful billiard or music room, study, seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; all main services; Company's electric light, gas, water, and drainage; telephone; excellent garage through covered way; lovely garden, terrace, full-size tennis lawn, rock garden, rose garden, pergola, and crazy paths, nearly an acre.

NO OUTLAY NECESSARY BEFORE OCCUPATION.

FREEHOLD £5,500, OR NEAR OFFER.

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HAVING REALIZED ALL

STOCK AND SHARE INVESTMENTS,

MESSRS. GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND

ARE INSTRUCTED BY CLIENTS TO RE-INVEST

£150,000

IN FREEHOLD AND LONG LEASEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY

IN WEST END, CITY, OR NEAR SUBURBS.

NO COMMISSION REQUIRED FROM VENDORS.

PARTICULARS TO

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HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

MODERN Medium-sized COUNTRY ESTATE WANTED to PURCHASE anywhere within two or three hours of London, but must have good social amenities; accommodation 12-15 bed rooms, three-four bath rooms, billiard room, dance room, and suite of reception rooms, cottages, garage, and men's rooms; well-laid-out gardens and either pasture or parkland.—Full details and particulars, and, if possible, photographs to "G. N." care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY at either

OXTED, REIGATE, DORKING, or TUNBRIDGE WELLS Districts, preferably a QUEEN ANNE or ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE, containing three-four reception rooms, 10-12 bed rooms, two or more bath rooms; garage and cottage; Company's water, electric light; well-wooded grounds up to 30 Acres. Price about £10,000. Usual commission required. Full particulars and photographs appreciated.—E. G., care of Messrs. COLLINS and COLLINS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.

OXFORD to LONDON.—COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE or Rent. Unfurnished on long lease by applicant who has to be frequently in these districts liked: Round Oxford, Finchampstead, Newbury, and Bracknell. Accommodation: 10 bed rooms, a couple of bath rooms, and some land.—Kindly address H. C., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. Commission required if sale negotiated.

REQUIRED, a large HOUSE for a charity organization, of 20 to 25 rooms, in Central London, Freehold preferred or a Building Site would be considered.—Send particulars to F. B., HARRODS Estate Offices, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W. No commission required.

URGENTLY REQUIRED to PURCHASE, in MID-HURST District, Old-fashioned RESIDENCE, modernized; three reception, six bed rooms, one or two bath rooms; garage; TWO ACRES or more. Price to about £2,000.—Particulars to "Commander," care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. (P.152.)

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE.

in Bushey or STANMORE Districts preferred, or in any first-class residential area within 12 miles of Town (not East or South-East), a thoroughly up-to-date RESIDENCE containing four reception and eight to ten bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, &c.; garage (rooms over liked) and grounds of, say, four or five Acres required. An adequate price will be paid.—Please send full particulars to "H.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, between Swindon and Wantage for choice, an attractive HOUSE of some CHARACTER with about 14 to 16 bed rooms and modern conveniences, good stabling, and standing in park-like surroundings of from 50 to 150 ACRES.

Possession required early in the New Year.

Please send full particulars to "Fimere," care of JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, between Northwood and Amersham, modern COUNTRY HOUSE of character with six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, garage; modern services and attractive garden of about 1½-2 ACRES. PROPERTY MUST BE FREEHOLD; price about £4,000-£5,000.—Apply Mrs. "C," care of MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Estate Department, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, near TAUNTON, DORCHESTER, YEOVIL, or EXETER, COUNTRY RESIDENCE of CHARACTER, with up to 10 acres; three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, two or more bath rooms; stabling and garage. Price about £5,000.—Particulars to Major H., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. (P.1553.)

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to RENT or PURCHASE, within about TIAL PROPERTY, with not more than eight bed rooms and large garden.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE for Children's Nursery COUNTRY HOUSE with 25-30 rooms. Price not to exceed £6,000 or £7,000. Likely properties will be visited at once.—Write "Miss B.," care of MAPLE and Co., Estate Department, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

WANTED at ONCE.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN have a large list of applicants wanting HOUSES and FLATS in SOUTH KENSINGTON and District, and will be glad if those wishing to let or sell will kindly favour them with particulars.—Offices, 85b, Cromwell-road, S.W.7 (Western 5133-4.)

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

ANTIBES.—VILLA-BUNGALOW to be LET, nicely furnished, perfect order; four bed, sitting, bath; electric light, mod water heater; kitchen, larder; large terrace; garage; near several golf links.—Write Box 01632, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LIVERPOOL.

VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT CORNER BLOCK OF SHOPS AND BUSINESS PREMISES,

WITH EARLY VACANT POSSESSION.

80-84, LIME-STREET AND 49-61A, RANELAGH-ST.,

immediately opposite the Midland Adelphi Hotel and Lewis's Stores.

Leasehold from Corporation, with about 88 years to run at a peppercorn ground-rent

WM. THOMSON AND MOULTON,

in conjunction with

GARRETT, WHITE AND POLAND,

will offer the above by Auction, at the Law Rooms, 14, Cook-street, Liverpool, on Tuesday, the 14th January, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously disposed of by private treaty).

Auctioneers:—WM. THOMSON and MOULTON, 5, Cook-street, Liverpool. GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, London.

Solicitors:—Whitley and Co., 41-43, Castle-street, Liverpool. Bartley, Cocks and Bird, 17, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to PURCHASE, WAREHOUSE with 40,000ft. or more floor area; must have room for extension; four-five miles W. or S.W. or S.W.—Particulars to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

FACTORIES

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TO BE LET ON LEASE

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NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES.

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BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

NEAR FAVOURITE NEWBURY.

Beautiful Georgian House, nearly [illegible] sun, Lounge, four reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, [illegible] offices. Every modern convenience. Garages, stabling, Three Cottages, Farmery.

Model home park of [illegible] ACRES. Well-[illegible] Trout Streams.

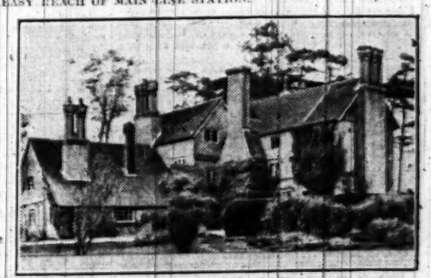
For [illegible] Photos and particulars apply CONSTABLE and [illegible], 2, Mount-street, W.1.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY AT MUCH REDUCED PRICE.

SUSSEX.

EASY REACH OF MAIN LINE STATION.

LOVELY HISTORICAL ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE on high ground with fine views, containing: Three reception, 12 or 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms. Central heating. Electric light.



Beautiful oak panelling. Two garages. Two cottages. Stabling.

OLD-WORLD GARDENS partly walled include hard tennis court, flower and vegetable garden, about 10 Acres of same land adjoining available.

Good shooting.

Apply for full particulars to Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

HERTS.

Only 2 miles from London. In a lovely unspoilt district. Unexpectedly in the market.

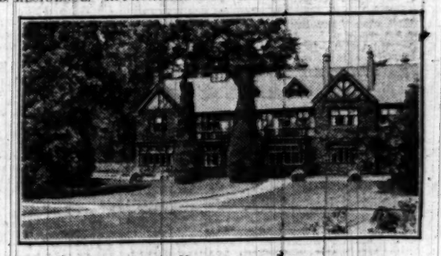
PERFECTLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE. APPROACHED BY WELL-TIMBERED DRIVE.

Containing:

Galleried lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, excellent offices. Parquet floors. Panelled walls. Beautiful decorations.

Electric Light. Central Heating. All modern conveniences.

Garage. Stabling. Three Cottages.



FASCINATING OLD-WORLD GROUNDS, with fine old yews, charming lawns, water garden, lake, in all about

17½ ACRES.

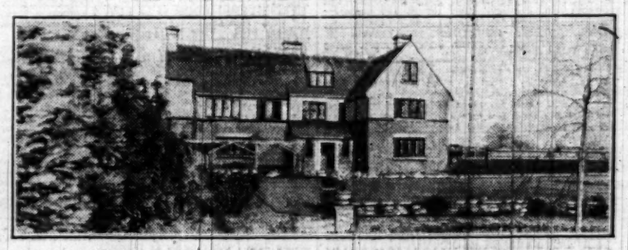
FOR SALE FREEHOLD AT MODERATE FIGURE.

Apply to the Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE AND MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

Offices:—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

AN OBVIOUS BARGAIN.



£5,500 OR BEST OFFER

WILL SECURE THE FREEHOLD OF THIS ATTRACTIVE

50-ACRE ESTATE

TOGETHER WITH A MOST ARTISTIC AND WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE (ILLUSTRATED ABOVE), WELL RETIRED FROM A QUIET ROAD AND CONVENIENT FOR STATION.

MAIN BRIGHTON LINE. 40 MINUTES LONDON.

THE RESIDENCE HAS A VERY CHARMING INTERIOR AND IS IN PERFECT ORDER. LOUNGE 46ft. BY 18ft. WITH BEAMED CEILING (DIVISIBLE INTO TWO ROOMS), DINING ROOM, SIX BED ROOMS (SPACE PROVIDED FOR FURTHER BED ROOMS ABOVE IF REQUIRED), BATH ROOM. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, AND WATER. INDEPENDENT HOT-WATER. FITTED WASH-BASINS IN PRINCIPAL BED ROOMS.

Garage, Stabling. Model Farmery. Two first-class Cottages (each with bath room). Delightful gardens with crazy paving, ornamental water, &c. Excellent meadowland with extensive and valuable road frontage. 50 ACRES IN ALL.

ON THE SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

FIVE MILES SOUTH OF REIGATE.

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

OWNER RECENTLY PURCHASED LARGER PROPERTY.

Strongly recommended from personal inspection.

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ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING SALES BY AUCTION AT WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W. 1, COMMENCING EACH DAY AT ONE O'CLOCK.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE. Sheraton serpentine sideboards, a set of six Chippendale carved chairs, set of eight walnut Queen Anne design chairs, Queen Anne side tables, a Georgian inlaid secretaire cabinet, a Chinese Chippendale mirror, a Chinese 12-fold lacquer screen, a Stuart cabinet on stand, ditto marqueterie frame mirror, grandfather and bracket clocks, XVIIth and XVIIIth century carvings, Sheraton wardrobes, old Dutch marqueterie bureau bookcase, set of four ditto carved chairs, an Italian ebony and ivory cabinet, bronzes, ivories, porcelain, &c. By order of THE LEGATEE, removed from 22, Stanhope-gardens, S.W., and from other sources. —On view two days prior.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15th.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, of the Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton periods, porcelain, bronzes, Persian carpets, and rugs.—On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, the property of a LADY, and from other sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

M. Beale	R. B. Davis	J. Russell, R.A.
J. Boarstraten	E. Gill	D. Seibers
F. Boucher	J. Hilsmore	H. Swanevelt
T. Butterworth	G. Netscher	J. Webb

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22nd.

OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, porcelain, bronzes, Persian rugs, &c.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd.

OLD and MODERN PICTURES and DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd and 4th, at 12, at 23A, BRETON STREET, W.

The CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE, including OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE, SPORTING and OTHER PICTURES, antique Persian carpets and rugs, bronzes, clocks, Chinese and Continental porcelain, bedroom and domestic effects.

By direction of the Executors of the late LADY SARAH WILSON.

On view Friday and Saturday prior. Catalogues in preparation.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A HIGH-CLASS BUSINESS situated in the most fashionable thoroughfare in MAYFAIR, and possessing a large and exclusive clientele is prepared to consider an arrangement with a firm of repute whereby a certain portion of the premises can be placed at their disposal. The offer should more particularly attract one to a firm handling the highest class lingerie, a furrier, or a beauty specialist. Will any firm requiring be good enough to give bankers' reference?—Write Box 1419, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, &c., and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.—An imposing and very valuable corner block in premier position, now one large store but originally four shops, and could again be divided; large South Coast town. PRICE £27,000. Early possession.

Particulars of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

PROMINENT CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT, 46, Rochester-row, Westminster. Rent £225 per annum exclusive.—Apply Taperell, 5, Stratford-place, W.1. Mayfair 0172.

SUSSEX (in the main thoroughfare of the County Town). —For SALE, excellent BUSINESS PREMISES with shop, office, and living accommodation, at present used as high-class tea and refreshment rooms. All modern services available. Premises in excellent order. Immediate Possession. FREEHOLD £1,750. Any reasonable offer considered.—Sole Agents, TURNER, RUDGE, and TURNER, East Grinstead. (Tel. 70.)

WANTED

WANTED to PURCHASE, WAREHOUSE with 40,000ft. or more floor area; must have room for extension; four-five miles W. or S.W. or S.W.—Particulars to LEOPOLD FARMER and SONS, Factory Specialists, 46, Gresham-street, E.C.2.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WANTED

REQUIRED, for immediate development, BUILDING SITE of about 20,000 to 35,000 sq. ft. FREEHOLD preferred, but LEASEHOLD might be considered. Must be in district bounded by Oxford-street, Baker-street, Marylebone-road, Euston-road, and Tottenham Court-road.—Full details to Goddard and Smith, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.

STAMP AUCTIONS

OLD STAMPS.—Messrs. H. R. Harmer specialize in the